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*Roth del.*

*Worthington sculp.*

SIR JOHN THYNNE K<sup>t</sup>.

of Longleat, Wilts.

*Obit, A.D. 1580.*



*Stemmata Botevilliana.*

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MEMORIALS OF THE FAMILIES

OF

DE BOTEVILLE, THYNNE, AND BOTFIELD,

IN THE COUNTIES OF SALOP AND WILTS.

WITH

AN APPENDIX OF ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENTS.

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BY

BERIAH BOTFIELD.

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WESTMINSTER:

J. B. NICHOLS AND SONS, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

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TO THE  
MOST HONOURABLE JOHN ALEXANDER,  
MARQUESS OF BATH,  
VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH, AND BARON THYNNE,

*This Book,*

DESCRIBING THE ACHIEVEMENTS AND DESCENT  
OF HIS ANCESTORS,  
IS DEDICATED AND INSCRIBED,  
IN AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCE OF THEIR MEMORY.

BY  
BERIAH BOTFIELD.





## P R E F A C E.

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“THERE is an event recorded in the Bible which men who write books should keep constantly in remembrance. It is there set forth that many centuries ago the earth was covered with a great flood, by which the whole of the human race, with the exception of one family, were destroyed. It appears, also, that from thence a great alteration was made in the longevity of mankind, who, from a range of seven or eight hundred years which they enjoyed before the flood, were confined to their present period of seventy or eighty years. This epoch in the history of man gave birth to the twofold division of the antediluvian and the postdiluvian style of writing, the latter of which naturally contracted itself into those inferior limits which were better accommodated to the abridged duration of human life and literary labour. Now to forget this event is to be guilty of the most grievous error into which a writer can possibly fall. The author should gaze at Noah and be brief. The ark should constantly remind him of the little time there is left for reading; and he should learn, as they did in the ark, to crowd a great deal of matter into a very little compass.”\*

Thus humorously admonished, I have endeavoured to render

\* The Works of the Rev. Sydney Smith, i. 314, 315.

my narrative as clear and concise as possible, leaving those who may wish for fuller details to the documents contained in the Appendix.

It has been contended, with much reason, that a love of ancestry is a passion belonging to our common nature, and if this be true the study of genealogy becomes a pursuit of great interest and utility. "The true genealogist feels as much pleasure in searching out the records of a yeomanry stock, or in tracing the descent of the humblest plebeian, as in imparting additional lustre to the coronet of nobility. He would as gladly see the Family Bible of every intelligent cottager adorned with the registers of birth, marriage, and death, for a few generations, as he would endeavour to throw light upon the deeds, titles, and alliances of the peer."\*

In the following pages I have endeavoured to trace the descent of the ancient Shropshire family of Boteville from the earliest to the present time. I have shown its social influence gradually extending, and have recorded the number of its alliances with some of the best blood of England. It is not always that antiquity of descent has been accompanied by achievements of social distinction in a sequence so natural and orderly as the present. From the lower class originally springs the higher order, and the former only can supply the declining complement of the latter. By industry united with intellect, by force of character properly directed, and by the means of usefulness rightly employed, all classes may fairly hope to attain the highest honours.

The first edition of this work appeared in 1843, and consisted of a

\* A Discourse on Genealogy, in "Contributions to Literature, Historical, Antiquarian, and Metrical, by Mark Anthony Lower, M.A. London, 1854," p. 210.



private impression of thirty-five copies, in octavo, dedicated to William Botfield, Esq. These copies were thus distributed: two to William Botfield, Esq. and two to Lucy his wife, two to Mrs. Botfield of Hopton Court; copies were also presented to the Library of the British Museum, the Royal Institution, the Royal Society, and the Society of Antiquaries of London, to the Signet Library in Edinburgh, the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow, the University Library at Aberdeen, the Bodleian Library and that of Christ Church at Oxford, to the Public Library at Cambridge, and to the Harrow School Library; other copies were given to the Earl of Powis, K.G., the Hon. Robert Henry Clive, M.P., Matthias Attwood, Esq. M.P., the Rev. Charles Walcot, the Rev. Henry Rose, the Rev. Edward Levett, the Rev. Richard Warner, the Rev. Thomas Woodward, Mrs. Aldersey of Aldersey, John Burke, Esq., Richard Wood, Esq., Thomas Salt, and Joseph Morris of Shrewsbury, and William Nicol, the Jenson of the English press, by whom the work was printed. Two copies were retained by the author. A few supplementary leaves of pedigree were subsequently printed, but only partially distributed among the owners of the copies already enumerated.

The title of this work was derived from the first name recorded in the narrative, that of De Boteville, from whom, as from a common ancestor, all his descendants are derived. This first essay was confessedly imperfect. To reconcile the discrepancies in the narrative of events long past, and to connect the several notices into one continuous whole, was a task which I had not then the adequate means of accomplishing. But its publication was the means of obtaining much additional information, which has enabled me to make the present work more complete than the former, though I

trust that the imperfections which still remain will be supplied by those who may have the kindness to correct them.

Mr. Lower, in his *Essay on Surnames*, has remarked that "the readiest corruption from the French is that which turns 'ville' into 'field,' as Bloomfield for Blondeville, Summerfield for Somerville, Baskerfield for Baskerville. In some cases 'ville' has been changed to 'well,' as Rosseville to Roswell, Bosseville to Boswell, Freshville to Fretwell. Among other corruptions may be given Darcy from Adrecy, Mungey from Mountjoy, Knevett from Drevenett, Davers from Danvers, Troublefield from Turberville, Botfield from De Botville, Manwaring and Mannering from Mesnilwarin, Dabridgecourt and Dabscot from Damprecourt, Barringer from Beranger, Talboys from Taillebois." \*

I have endeavoured to accumulate all the matter tending in any degree to elucidate the subject of this inquiry. My object has been to instruct rather than to entertain, and to be accurate rather than amusing, while compiling a record of the Boteville family which shall embrace all the recorded facts, and be founded on all the accessible materials. None but those accustomed to genealogical researches can appreciate the difficulty of supplying the links wanting in the chain of evidence sufficient to establish an unbroken line of descent. Sometimes the merest accident may lead to important results, while frequently the most careful investigations fail to furnish any additional information.

In prosecuting these inquiries I have caused extracts to be made

\* *An Essay on Family Nomenclature, Historical, Etymological, and Humorous, with several illustrative Appendices*, by Mark Anthony Lower, M.A. Third Edition enlarged London, 1849. Vol. ii. pp. 34, 35.

## PREFACE.

from the registers of the churches of St. Alkmund, St. Chad, and St. Julian, at Shrewsbury; of St. Mary, at Stafford; and of St. Mary, St. Michael, and St. Chad, at Lichfield; St. Martin and St. Philip, at Birmingham; also of the parishes of Abdon, Acton Burnell, Cleobury Mortimer, Broseley, Bitterley, Diddlebury, Dawley, Eaton Constantine, Brace Meole, Cheswardine, Donnington, Leebotwood, Leighton, Pulverbatch, Ludlow, Market Drayton, Stirchley, Madeley, Stoddesden, Shiffnal, Hopton Wafers, Wenlock, Worfield, Church Stretton, and Wolstaston, in the county of Salop; of Horningsham and Kingston Deverill, in Wiltshire; of Edgbaston and Aston, in Warwickshire; of Norton, in Northamptonshire; of Brislington, in Somersetshire; and of Kingsbury, in Staffordshire.

I have extracted all the entries of the name of Botfield from the register kept at the office of the Registrar-General in Somerset House. The Records of the Corporations of Shrewsbury, Wenlock, and Lichfield have afforded much important information. The State Paper Office, the Record Office, and the College of Arms at London, have with the greatest liberality yielded their stores of information. The Diocesan Registries of Lichfield and Hereford have furnished many Wills to this collection. At Hereford the Calendars of Wills commence in 1517; and there is a list of Inventories from that year to 1627. The Calendars of Wills at Gloucester, commencing in 1541, were searched from that period to 1840 without success.

Mr. Markham Thorpe also searched the Close Rolls from the reign of Henry VIII. to the end of the reign of George I. without finding any entry of the name of Botfield.

I have neglected no source of information that was pointed out to me, but in many cases the search has proved fruitless. The



Parochial Registers of Cardington from 1598 to the present time, with an interruption of thirty-two years, were searched without success. The Register of Buildwas, commencing in 1539, that of Wroxeter and that of Uffington, from 1650 to 1690, have been all examined with the like result. The only entry on the Register at Wrockwardine, which Mr. Morris searched from 1591 to 1700, was that on the 26th December, 1661, "Mrs. Thinn was buried." This he presumes was Mary wife of Mr. Edward Thinne. They had a child baptised at Wellington, co. Salop, on the 18th of May, 1632, as appears on the Register, which Mr. Morris also searched from 1591 to 1708.

The Registers of Eaton Constantine prior to 1684 no longer exist there, and those of Dawley prior to 1666 are also gone, while the earlier ones that still remain there are partially obliterated. The Registers at Little Wenlock are also missing until 1690 or subsequently, and those of Leighton have been lost previous to 1662 or soon after. These circumstances are the more to be regretted from the fact of the family of Botevyle or Botfield being found at Dawley just at the period when they ceased to exist at Eaton Constantine, to which place it is clear that they had removed from Leighton. The proximity of these places, and the parish of Eaton Constantine being situated between Leighton and Dawley, corroborate the connection between the Botfields of Dawley and the Leighton branch of the Botevyle family.

When such sources as these are dry, it is refreshing to turn to the autograph entries in the old family Bible or Prayer Book, recording with great minuteness, and upon undoubted authority, facts of great importance carelessly omitted to be entered in the registers of the parish.

I have derived the most valuable assistance in these genealogical

inquiries from the authentic records of the Heralds' Visitations. "About three or four times in a century, the Heralds, under the authority of a Royal Commission under the Great Seal, and with the sanction of the Earl Marshal, visited every county, and, taking up their quarters in the principal town of the county, summoned all the resident gentry of each district on a certain day and hour to appear before them to prove, by sufficient documentary evidence, their right to bear arms, as also to furnish data for the establishment of their pedigree, which was duly registered in the Visitation Books, and attested by the signature of the representative of the family. This custom originated in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and was continued till that of James the Second."\*

My attention was naturally directed to the archives at Longleat, and my wish to inspect them was most promptly and fully granted. Mr. Joseph Morris, to whom this inquiry was entrusted, states that he searched every depository there without success, including the Muni-ment Room and the old Library of that magnificent mansion. The only documents relating to Shropshire were the exemplification of a fine relating to property at Westbury, and two Court Rolls, one relating to the Manors of Caus, &c. temp. Richard II., the other relating to the Manor of Minsterley, temp. Henry VIII.

I have incorporated in the Appendix to this work the whole of the materials employed in its compilation, and have endeavoured to accumulate all the matter tending in any degree to elucidate the subject of this inquiry. The documents include extracts from Parochial Registers, from Court and Corporation Rolls, from State Papers,

\* Lower's Discourse on Genealogy, in his "Contributions to Literature. London, 1854," p. 219. Grimaldi's Origines Genealogicæ. London, 1828. Quarto.



and Subsidy Rolls, Royalist Composition Papers, and other sources. I have reprinted the tracts and broadsides relating to the barbarous murder of Thomas Thynne, and Mr. Burke's account of the trial of his assassins, as well as Mr. Craik's biography of his affianced bride. I have also added the History of Longleat, by the Rev. J. E. Jackson.

I have included in the Appendix all the Memoirs, Funeral Sermons, and Obituary Notices of persons noticed in this work which have appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, or in other publications. I have extracted from Sir Richard Colt Hoare's valuable History of Wiltshire the account of Longleat and the history of the Thynne family. I have reprinted from Collins's Peerage, edited by Sir Egerton Brydges, the article on the Marquess of Bath, and the paper contributed by Mr. Joseph Morris to "The Topographer and Genealogist," on the Thynne and Botfield families, as well as Mr. Blakeway's notices of the same families in his "Sheriffs of Shropshire."

The proceedings in Chancery, extracted from the Records in the Tower, have been given in the Appendix, Nos. 65—71, pp. xcvi—cxxii, as relating to persons of the same name, though not happily of the same family. I have inserted abstracts of all the wills relating to the Thynne and Botfield families, and some of their connections, in the Appendix, Nos. 96—101, pp. ccliv—ccxcix, derived from the several registries in which the originals have been deposited.

To the Most Honourable the Marquess of Bath my acknowledgments are especially due for the courtesy with which his Lordship has accepted the dedication of this work to himself, and for the liberality with which he has permitted the freest access to the muniments at Longleat. I have also to thank his Lordship for the revision of this work in its progress through the press,—for the engravings of the

Portrait of Sir John Thynne and the Seal of the Priory of St. Radegunde, with which it is adorned,—and above all for the friendly and efficient assistance “in the furtherance of a work in which,” his Lordship adds, “I take nearly as great an interest as yourself.”\*

To Lord John Thynne I am indebted for information most courteously communicated respecting his Lordship’s own family, and for bringing to my notice the celebrated ring given by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Essex, which may be justly considered as one of the most precious heir-looms of the Thynne family.

I have the greatest pleasure in acknowledging my obligations to Sir Charles George Young, knight, Garter King of Arms, for the liberality with which he has communicated to me all the documents in any way connected with my subject which are preserved in the Archives of the College of Arms, for the patient investigation which he has bestowed upon their contents, and for his careful revision of this work.

To the Rev. Robert William Eyton, M.A., Rector of Ryton, my best thanks are due for his valuable suggestions on a perusal of these pages in their progress through the press, and for the interesting extracts which he has permitted me to make from his valuable work on the Antiquities of Shropshire. These extracts, relating to the early History of Botevyle, Lydley, and Cardington, will be found in the Appendix, No. 122, p. ccccx.

I hope that Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P. for South Warwickshire, will accept my thanks for the kind interest he has taken in this work, and for the passage in the State Papers which he pointed out to me, and which will be found in the Appendix, No. 43. p. lxii.—lxiv.

\* Letter, dated Longleat, Feb. 7, 1858.



I beg to express to Mr. Joseph Morris, of St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury, my deep sense of the persevering industry and careful research which have enabled him to compile from authentic documents in his own possession, and from parochial registers and other sources, the complete descent of the race of Boteville, including the family of Thynne, the Botevyles of Ford, and the Botfields of Dawley. I have also to thank him for his accurate abstracts of many important papers, and for his revision of the same for the press.

In the prosecution of these inquiries I have received the readiest assistance from the Keepers of the Public Records, the Diocesan Registrars, and the Parochial Clergy, whenever it has been necessary to consult any of the Records confided to their keeping.

I have always been of opinion that whatever is worth doing at all should be done well; but, diffident of my own judgment in my own case, I am content to leave this book in the hands of my readers, with the opinion of one most competent to form a correct estimate of this description of work.

"My impression," says Mr. Eyton, "of the work as a whole is, that it is a diligent and truthful assemblage of those facts which natural ties and old associations and obligations have made interesting to you. Any one who sympathises with such feelings, though he may be a stranger to you and your family, would peruse the book with pleasure." \*

\* Letter from the Rev. R. W. Eyton, dated Ryton Rectory, near Shiffnal, Dec. 7, 1857.

*Norton Hall,  
March 5th, 1858.*

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# STEMMATA BOTEVILLIANA.

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Sed genus et proavos et quæ non fecimus ipsi  
Vix ea nostra voco.

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## CHAPTER I.

### THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE BOTEVILLE FAMILY.

EVERY day the task of the genealogical inquirer becomes more difficult. That which is but faintly remembered by one generation, is totally forgotten by another; and tradition, which sometimes supplies the place of testimony, is thus entirely lost. Few persons are so insensible to the ties of kindred as not to feel a legitimate curiosity in the history and connections of the individuals of their own family—a feeling which remoteness of time cannot impair, and which the proximity of relationship only serves to strengthen. If the greatest nations have been ambitious of deducing their history from the earliest times, surely individuals may be pardoned who seek to trace their origin in the earliest recorded annals of their country. Without attaching undue value to the advantage of birth, the love of our race is laid so deep in the foundations of human nature that such adventitious circumstances will always influence our social position. It should teach us humility when we reflect how small a space we ourselves may occupy in the eye of posterity, and it may inspire us with the spirit of emulation to maintain the good name which we have inherited from those who have gone before us.

None but those who have themselves experienced the difficulty involved in the endeavour

“ To solve each doubt, make stubborn facts agree,  
Untwist the linked bouts of pedigree;  
And, on a point where Garter's self might err,  
Quote—fearless quote—the parish register,”\*

can duly appreciate the value of those humble and useful records, or sufficiently deprecate the carelessness with which many of them have been, and still continue to be, kept.

The origin of the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and the establishment of regular parish registers, are to be traced so far back as the year 1538. About that time the Church of England was declared to be no longer subject to the jurisdiction of the Pope, and Thomas Lord Cromwell was appointed the King's vice-regent for ecclesiastical jurisdiction. In the exercise of his functions he issued, in the thirtieth year of King Henry VIII. 1538-9, certain injunctions to the clergy, and among others one enjoining each of them to keep a book, or books, in which they should enter all births, deaths, and marriages within their respective parishes. In the year 1547, the first of Edward VI., visitors were directed to enforce this among other matters upon the clergy. During a portion of the reign of Elizabeth, especially in the first, seventh, and thirty-ninth years of her reign, the clergy were required to make protestation that they would keep their register-books in a proper manner. Several of the canons also, which date their authority from James I., 1603, prescribe with great minuteness the mode in which entries are to be made in the registers; and they also order an attested copy of the same to be forwarded annually to the bishop of the diocese or his chancellor. From inquiries which have been instituted throughout the country, it appears that 812 of the registers of English

\* Prologue to the “Chronicon Mirabile; or, Extracts from Parish Registers, chiefly in the North of England.” The joint production of Sir Cuthbert Sharpe, Knt. and Robert Surtees, Esq. of Mainsforth. London, 1841. 8vo.



parishes commence in 1538, 1,822 between that period and 1558, and 2,448 during the ensuing forty-five years down to the year 1603. Oliver Cromwell was particularly careful of parish registers, and a person was elected in each parish for the express purpose of keeping them during the Protectorate.

The frequent loss of parish registers may occasionally be supplied by the transcripts preserved in the registry of the diocese. These transcripts were first ordered to be transmitted to the bishop in the year 1597; and subsequent ordinances have enjoined their punctual transmission. It is however certain that in some dioceses no attention whatever has been paid to the subject, and in no one diocese are the transcripts perfect. In fact the canon of 1597 did not require a transcript of the antecedent registers for the bishop; but by the canon of 1603 the transcripts made in pursuance thereof have at the present day the same authority with respect to evidence as an original document.\*

The abstraction, loss, and mutilation of parochial registers, owing to the culpable indifference and careless custody of their appointed guardians, were abundantly evidenced by the parliamentary inquiry of 1833, which led to the General Registry Act of 1835, passed to ensure an effectual registry of births, deaths, and marriages, and the proper preservation of the registers themselves. This Act, however, makes no provision for the conservation of previous registers, although the parliamentary return gives many instances of "leaves cut or torn out, much torn, tattered, illegible;" of books "mutilated, injured by damp, in fragments, or destroyed by fire;" together with many cases of "early registers lost." At this moment the parish officers of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, are making inquiry of "collectors" and others after their own registers; two among the most historically important and interesting years of the seventeenth century are nowhere to be found. Recently, upon search being made for the entry of the birth of Joseph Addison in the register of Milston

\* "The History of Parish Registers in England, with Observations on Bishops' Transcripts. By John Southerden Burn. London." 1829. 8vo.

church, in Wiltshire, it was found that a deceased rector had cut out a leaf containing the entry to satisfy the longings of a particular friend. Some time ago Mr. Walbran of Ripon discovered part of a parish register among some waste paper in a cheesemonger's shop. Mr. Downing Bruce found that the registers of South Otterington, containing several entries of the Talbots, Herberts, and Fauconbergs, had been used by the parish clerk as waste paper, some having been taken to "sing a goose." Mr. Bruce found the earliest register at Kirkby Malzeard, which was reported to have been lost, in a tattered state behind some old drawers in the curate's back kitchen. He discovered the earliest register of Farlington, near Sheriff Hutton, also supposed to have been lost, at the bottom of an old chest in the church. Mr. Bruce mentions that in 1845 he made copious extracts from the dilapidated registers at Andover, but on recently visiting that place he found that "these books were no longer in existence, and that those which remained were kept in the rectory house, in a damp place under the staircase, and in a shameful state of dilapidation."

It has at all times been held to be a legitimate object of inquiry to trace the origin of those illustrious races who gave a meaning to nobility, and entwined their honours round the institutions which they may have adorned by their virtues, strengthened by their wisdom, or defended by their valour.

"It is not always," observes Mr. Eyton in his *Antiquities of Shropshire*,\* "that the generations of a family of mere knightly degree can be traced with certainty up to the beginning of the thirteenth century. The latter half of the twelfth century is, in similar investigations, a limit not often surpassed with probable truth, whilst its earliest half is only a field for the wildest conjecture."

It was clearly the policy of our early kings to contrive that the most influential of their foreign vassals should have possessions on this side the Channel. The allegiance thus secured was based on the most available though not the noblest of human motives—self-interest.

\* Vol. i. p. 99.



The Norman Barons naturally sought to obtain the fairest domains of their Saxon predecessors, and those manors which contained a fertile, level, and well-watered soil, with woods for their diversion, and fish for their fasts, were generally the spots selected by them.

At the beginning of the thirteenth century the loss by King John of almost all the foreign possessions of his ancestors cut off the stream of Norman blood which had so long flowed into England, and compelled those aliens who had followed him thither to assimilate themselves to the natives, and by residing among them to conciliate their affections, and thus gradually to obliterate the distinctions of race. Each as it were gave pledge to each, and thus it is that the present links itself on to the remotest past, and thus it is that of a person it is truly said that "the child is the father of the man." This inquiry into the origin of names leads us far back into the social condition of England, at that period when the rudimental germs of all that has since made our country great and glorious were being laid.

"The ancestry of words, as of men, is often a very noble part of them, making them capable of great things, because those from whom they are descended have done great things before them; and I am sure there is much to be learned from knowing that the 'surname,' as distinguished from the Christian name, is the name over and above; not the sire-name, or name received from the father, but 'sur-name,' 'super-nomen' — that, while there never was a time when every baptized man had not a Christian name, inasmuch as his personality before God was recognised, yet the surname, the name expressing a man's relation, not to the kingdom of God, but to the worldly society in which he lives, is only of a much later growth, an addition to the other, as the word itself declares. And what a lesson at once in the up-growth of human society, and in the contrast between it and the heavenly society, might be appended to this explanation! There was a period when only a few had surnames; only, that is, had any significance or importance in the order of things temporal; while the Christian name from the first was common to every man.\*"

\* See Trench "On the Study of Words. London. 1852." 12mo.



To ascertain a line of ancestry is a legitimate subject of curiosity, naturally inviting to the genealogist, and interesting to the antiquary. The various modes of spelling proper names, and the imperfect manner in which parochial registers were kept, together with the frequent destruction of such documents in early times, all contribute to render these researches laborious and oftentimes unsatisfactory. It has been well remarked by Mr. Ralph Bigland, Somerset Herald, and afterwards Garter King of Arms, in his "Observations on Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials as preserved in Parish Registers, &c." (pp. 5, 6.)—

"By this remarkable example of the alterations of names in early times it is that at this day many families who have neglected to keep up their pedigrees are at a loss to account for their similar bearing of arms whose names are so widely different, while yet they might all originally be descended from one and the same common ancestor. Little (for instance) would any one think to look for the family and arms of Boteville in the present Viscount Weymouth; and this only because in the time of King Edward IV. John de Botteville resided at one of the inns of court, and from thence was named John of Th'Inne otherwise Thynne; and as little would he suspect that that poor, deserted, and exposed infant at Newark-upon-Trent, commonly called Tom-among-us, should afterwards be metamorphosed into the great Dr. Thomas Magnus, that famous non-resident and ambassador."

It is the opinion of Camden, Du Cange, Pegge, Sharon Turner, and other writers, that the custom of appropriating a permanent appellation to particular families became fully established at the period of the Norman Conquest. But the custom appears not to have been universally prevalent at that time amongst us; indeed it appears that surnames, properly so called, were not completely adopted by the mass of the people till the close of the fourteenth century. Then the usage varied very much, and the spelling still more. We find examples of sons bearing a name different from that of their fathers; of wives described by other names than those borne by their husbands; and

innumerable changes in the forms of particular designations. The Norman prefix of *Le* or *De* appears to have fallen into desuetude about the time of Edward IV. Then *De Boteville* became *Botville*, and *De Botefeld* became *Botefeld*, and ultimately *Botfield*. After the reign of Richard II. the surname of the family is generally given in the Court Rolls without the "*De*" prefixed, and in that reign is variously spelt, being sometimes written *Botfeld*, at others *Bottefeld*. In the pedigree of *Boteville* recorded in the Visitation of the County of Salop in 1623, the attesting witness signs himself *Richard Bottefeld*. The earliest instance of the present mode of spelling which has occurred to me, is in 21 Ric. II. 1397-8. Among the *Recog. Stat. Mercatoris* of Shropshire of this date, is one of February 15, 1397-8, whereby *William Russel*, clerk, *William de Eton*, and *Thomas de Eton* of *Haston*, are bound to *William Walleford*, and *William Botfield*, clerk, in £20.

In the Subsidy Rolls for the County of Salop, kept in the Branch Office of Public Records in Carlton Ride, I found the following entries under the head of *Cardington*, namely in the 37 Hen. VIII. 1545.—*Thomas Bottfeld*, assessed on lands of the value of twenty shillings, in the sum of two shillings. 35 Elizabeth, 1592, *Catherine Botfylde*, assessed on lands of twenty shillings in value, paid four shillings. 39 Elizabeth, 1596, *William Botfylde*, assessed on lands of twenty shillings in value, paid four shillings: and 21 James I. 1623, *Richard Botfield*, assessed on lands of twenty shillings in value, paid four shillings. Nothing in fact was less settled than the orthography of proper names in that age.

An ingenious correspondent of "*Notes and Queries*" has endeavoured to draw a distinction between the sur-name or sur-nom added to the common appellation for the purpose of distinguishing an individual, as in the case of our early kings—*Rufus*, *Cœur-de-Lion*, *Lackland*, as applied to *William II.*, *Richard I.*, and *John*, and the sir-name or sire-name, being that which in recent times and in most countries every one born in wedlock has inherited from

his sire. From the same source have been derived the following examples:—

“ I. Examples of Sons bearing a name different to that of their fathers:—

- “ 1230. Will. fil. Silvestri, als. Will. Silvestre, fil. Silvestri Pudding de Holmestrete ;
- “ 1232. Joh. de Worthestede, Tannator, fil. Simonis le Spencer
- “ 1239. Sim. Pellipar (Pelter, or Skinner), fil. Ranulph. le Furmag. de N. ;
- “ 1242. Will. Pryse, fil. Clementis Mayne de N. ;
- “ 1249. Walt. de Swathingg de N. Aurifaber, fil. Joh. de Birlingham ;
- “ 1273. Rob. Leck, fil. Add. de Tifteshale ;
- “ — Rad. fil. Will'i de Castelaire (Castleacre) qui vocatur Rads. de Lenn (Lynn) ;
- “ 1333. Rycard de Byteringe, fil. Joh'is le Yunge (Ling), Ballior ;
- “ 1334. Joh. del Stonhous, fil. Ad. de Storston, Clerici C. N.
- “ 1354. Willm. de Bernham, fil. Adam. del Sartyn def'ti.

“ Attention is requested to the last entry but one of this list ; and it may be further mentioned, in reference to it, that sub ann. 1270 occurs this notice:—

“ Adam le Clerk de Stirston et Anger ux. ej.\*

“ II. Examples of Wives described by other names than those borne by their husbands:—

- “ 1255. Rob. de Wurthestede, et Basilia le Ro', ux. ej.
- “ 1288. Will. de Devenschyr, le Wayte, et Alicia de Wetinge, ux. ej.
- “ 1307. Joh'es Mengy de Besthorp, et Martha de Felmingham, ux. ej.
- “ — Thos. Toyth, et Juliana le Ropere, ux. ej.

\* These Clerks appear to have been laymen, as this term was frequently applied to those who held offices in towns, such as the Town-Clerk, Clerk to the Statute Merchant, &c.



- “1316. Agnes Richeman (Rickman), relictā Ric. Holveston def’ti.  
 “1318. Rob. de Poswyk, Taverner, et Alicia Godesman, ux. ej.  
 “1352. Isabell. de Mundham fuit ux. Will’i de Dunston, et nunc  
 uxor Simonis Spencer.

“It is also to be noticed that wives, if more than once married, are frequently described in old documents by the names, distinctly and united, of their several husbands.

“III. Examples of changes in the form of particular designations:—

“Between 1332 and 1348 the name borne by the famous knight Sir Rob. de Salle, commemorated by Froissart, and who was killed by the insurgents near Norwich in 1381, is severally written, de la Sale, de Salle, de Aula, de la S’aule, de Halle, Saul, and Halle.

“In temps. Ed. II. and III. is the following name thus modified: Fitz Benedict, Benediscite, Bendiste, Bendish, Bennett.

“The twenty-ninth bishop of Norwich (1446—1472) is styled Walter Lyhart, Le Hert, and Hart.

“In 1337 we have ‘Jas. de Briseworth, als. de Bliclingg;’ and in 1368, ‘Joh’es de Welburn (Frat. Thome de Welburn nuper def’ti), als. de Cobeslound de Welburne, Taverner.’

“Then again it were easy to produce innumerable examples of professional and business descriptions, which have originated many modern surnames, as Joh. le Lytester (Lister, Dyer), Regin. le Paumer (Palmer), Bateman le Espicer (Spicer), &c.”

Another correspondent cites variations of some remarkable surnames:—

“I have seen a document of the date of Charles I., which names one Agnes Wilson, otherwise Randalson, widow of John son of Randal Wilson; thus shewing that the patronymic was liable to vary in every generation, even in the seventeenth century.

“This is still the practice in the hill country of Lancashire, bordering upon Yorkshire, where people are seldom known by a family name. The individual is distinguished by the addition of the father’s

or mother's Christian name, and sometimes by the further addition of those of forefathers for a generation or two, as in the designation of Welshmen in times past. The abode sometimes varies the style.

"As an example, I may mention that a few years ago I sought an heir-at-law in a town on the borders. I was referred to a man called 'Dick o' Jenny's;' he being the son of a second marriage, the mother's name was used to distinguish him, rather than his father's. Pursuing the inquiry, I found the first wife had been a 'sister of ould Tommy at top of th' huttock;' her daughter had married 'John o' Bobby,' and 'John o' Bobby's lad' was the man I wanted. When I had made him out, it was with some difficulty that I ascertained (though amongst his kindred) that he bore the family name of 'Shepherd.'"

And another says:—

"I have met with many modern instances of the mutability of surnames among labouring people, and even in a class above them. In 1841 a person named 'Duke' was on the list of voters for Penryn, in Cornwall. His original name was 'Rapson,' but, the name being very common in his neighbourhood, people long distinguished him by the name of 'Duke' because he kept the 'Duke of York's Arms;' and this last name has since become the permanent recognised family name."

I cannot quit the subject of surnames without noticing the Sixteenth Annual Report for the year 1853 of the Register-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England. An appendix contains a list of some fifteen hundred peculiar names. The aggregate numbers of fifty of the most common surnames have been drawn from the indexes to give a fair notion of their national proportions. Of these, twenty-seven are classed as derived from Christian or forenames, thirteen from occupations, seven from locality, two (Brown and White) from personal peculiarities, and one (King) from other circumstances. Except in special rare cases surnames were not used by the Anglo-Saxons; they came in with the Conquest. Mr. Lower has ably treated the archæology of this subject; but Dr. Farr's command of national materials

renders his Report so valuable that the following extracts will be read with interest.

“The most striking circumstance presented by the indexes is the extraordinary number and variety of the surnames of the English people. Derived from almost every imaginable object, from the names of places, from trades and employments, from personal peculiarities, from the Christian name of the father, from objects in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, from things animate and inanimate, their varied character is as remarkable as their singularity is often striking. Some of the terms which swell the list are so odd and even ridiculous that it is difficult to assign any satisfactory reason for their assumption in the first instance as family names, unless indeed, as has been conjectured, they were nicknames or sobriquets, which neither the first bearers nor their posterity could avoid.

“In Wales, however, the surnames, if surnames they can be called, do not present the same variety, most of them having been formed in a simple manner from the Christian or forename of the father in the genitive case, son being understood. Thus Evan’s son became ‘Evans,’ John’s son, ‘Jones,’ &c. Others were derived from the father’s name coalesced with a form of the word *ap* or *hab* (son of), by which Hugh *ap* Howell became ‘Powell,’ Evan *ap* Hugh became ‘Pugh;’ and in like manner were formed nearly all the Welsh surnames beginning with the letters B and P. Hereditary surnames were not in use even amongst the gentry of Wales until the time of Henry VIII., nor were they generally established until a much later period; indeed, at the present day they can scarcely be said to be adopted amongst the lower classes in the wilder districts, where, as the marriage register shews, the Christian name of the father still frequently becomes the patronymic of the son in the manner just described.

“The surname of Smith is pre-eminently the most common in England, as that of Jones is in Wales; and so great is the multitude of the Welsh Joneses, that the latter name not only enters into competition for priority in point of numbers with the Smiths, but in several years shews a majority over its rival. With a view to determine the



relative frequency of these two widely-spread surnames, I have ascertained the numbers of each entered in the indexes during the years 1838-54. The result is, that the births, deaths, and marriages of the Smiths registered in this period were 286,037, and those of the Joneses 282,900, the excess in favour of the former being 3137 in the seventeen years. Smith is, therefore, unquestionably the most common surname among us, although the Joneses are little less numerous, and in six of the years actually contributed to the registers larger numbers than the Smiths. Together, the bearers of these two common names amounted to 568,937, or 1 in 36 of the whole number registered during the period referred to.

“Assuming that the persons of the surnames of Smith and Jones are born, marry, and die in the same proportions as persons of all surnames, it will follow that in England and Wales there are not less than half-a-million of persons bearing one or other of those two surnames. The Smiths amount to rather more than a quarter of a million, and the Joneses to little less; together forming no inconsiderable portion of the English population. These numbers represent, on the assumption that the average number of persons in a family is the same as in the whole population at the census, viz. 4·8 persons, about 53,000 families of Smiths, and 51,000 families of Joneses; and, to give an illustration of their numerical power, it may be stated that these two great tribes are probably sufficiently numerous to people the four towns of Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, and Hull, without any addition of persons of other surnames.

“After the Smiths come the Taylors, who are about half as numerous as the Smiths; next the Wrights, amounting to about half the number of the Taylors; then the Walkers, Turners, Clarks, Coopers, Wards, Bakers, and Clarkes. The Clarks and Clarkes, if taken collectively, would occupy the third place in the list of names derived from employments; a fact which points significantly to the importance attached to the clerkly office, and to the possession of a moderate amount of learning, in rude and unlettered times, when a king received his characteristic epithet (*Beau-clerc*) from his scholarship. This class

of surnames is peculiarly instructive as illustrating the pursuits and customs of our forefathers; many of them furnish evidence of a state of society impressed with the characteristics of feudal times; and not a few are derived from terms connected with the amusements of the chase and other field sports to which our ancestors were so ardently attached. Widely different would be a national nomenclature derived from the leading occupations of the present day. The thousands employed in connection with the great textile manufactures would take precedence even of the Smiths; while the Taylors would give place to the shoemakers (now scarcely recognisable under the not common surname of Suter, with its variations Soutter, Sowter, &c.), as well as to the Colliers, the Carpenters, the Farmers, and others. The Hawkers, Falconers, Bowyers, Fletchers, Arrowsmiths, Palmers, Pilgrims, Friars or Freres, and a host of other family names derived from various callings which have become obsolete in this country, would be wanting."

"Local names prefixed with De (from), and terminating in ville, originated in Normandy, and were introduced into England at the time of the Conquest. These names were taken from the districts, towns, or hamlets of which their bearers were possessed, or in which they resided previously to their following the fortunes of William the Conqueror, such as De Mandeville, De Neville, De Montague, De Warren, De Beaumont, &c. The prefix De was generally dropped about the reign of Henry the Sixth. All these names, introduced into England at the time of the Conquest from Normandy and the contiguous parts of France, may easily be distinguished by the prefixes De, Du, Des, De la, St.; and the suffixes Beau, Mont, Font, Fant, Ers, Age, Ard, Aux, Bois, Eu, Et, Val, Court, Vaux, Lory, Fort, Ot, Champ, and the Ville, the component parts of names of places in Normandy, the signification of most of which we give in the derivation of those names into the composition of which they enter." \*

The origin of a name is so frequently lost in the mist of antiquity,

\* "An Etymological Dictionary of Family and Christian Names, with an Essay on their Derivation and Import. By William Arthur, M.A. Post 8vo. New York. 1857." (p. 28.)



that to decypher its meaning may baffle the ingenuity of a later age. In the present instance it is by no means clear whether the place gave its name to the family, or whether the family conferred its name upon the place. In support of the latter view I may cite the opinion of that eminent Shropshire antiquary, the Rev. J. B. Blakeway, that "Bote-field is a true English appellative," adding that it "gave its name to them," meaning the family.\* This view of the case has been so ingeniously supported by Mr. George Morris of Shrewsbury, in a letter dated Shrewsbury, May 24, 1846, that I give it in his own words.

"Bote," he says, "is a Saxon term, and signifies recompence, satisfaction, or amends; hence man-bote, the compensation or amends for a man slain; hay-bote, hus or hous-bote, plough-bote, &c. all having reference to privileges to tenants and others.

"The personal name Bote or Botte does not occur in Domesday Book; but in the early part of the twelfth century we find three places, Bottewode, Bottefeld, and Bottestrete, close in the same neighbourhood, and no other place beginning with Bote or Botte, in Shropshire. From this I infer, either that the whole three places originally belonged to one person, whose name was Bote or Botte; or that a tract of land which included them had been given to some individual as amends for some grievous injury; most probably the latter, for the only one of the three places I have mentioned which occurs in Domesday Book is 'Botewode,' where, under Sciropescire, fo. 259, it is stated to be in Conodovre Hundred, and held under Earl Roger by Auti, who occupied it himself, and was a freeman, or gentleman. The same Auti also held under the Earl, 'Litlega,' Lydley, which he also occupied himself; and, judging from the contraction of names in that invaluable Record, is probably the same person with Austin, who held a moiety of 'Carditune,' Cardington, and of 'Brome,' Broom.

"Botewode, at the compilation of Domesday, 1086, I believe to have included both the places afterwards called Botfield and Bottestrete; but whether the family, which is doubtless of Saxon origin, descended from Auti, the Saxon proprietor of Botewode and Lydley, or from a

\* Appendix, p. cxlix.



Saxon family of the name of Botte, must now be a mere matter of conjecture.

“There was a family of the latter name at a very early period of our history; the head of which in 1273 was Richard Botte, who appears as one of the jurors on an Inquisition of the Manor of Condover, taken that year, and the last male descendant of which was, as I suppose, Thomas Botte, living at Allfield near Condover in the beginning of the fifteenth century.

“There is nothing in the *Liber Niger* of 1156 to shew who held Botewode or Lydley, after the great revolution of property in Shropshire consequent on the rebellion of Robert de Belesme; yet, as he was the mesne lord of those places at that time, it is more than probable that, like other families, Auti’s descendants were deprived of most of it.

“Neither the late W. Mytton, Esq. the great Shropshire antiquary of the early part of the last century, the late Rev. J. B. Blakeway, or the late Rev. Edward Williams, whose researches among early documents exceeded either of the others, ever met with a single deed that would shew that either Sir Geoffrey de Boteville or his brother Sir Oliver, at any period of their lives, ever held any landed property in Shropshire; nor have I, although upwards of four thousand early deeds relating to this county have come under my inspection.”

The earliest historical record in which the name of Boteville appears is in the celebrated Roll of Battle Abbey, its contents having been inscribed on the table which was formerly suspended in that ancient monastery. This ancient list of the Norman Conquerors of England, derived from the charter in Battle Abbey, is given by Duchesne, and more fully by Holinshed, and is also printed in Brompton’s Chronicle, and inserted in Leland’s Collectanea. This roll has been recently published with appropriate annotations by Sir John Bernard Burke, and at p. 32, the following notice occurs of the name of—

“Boteville. The appearance of this name on the Abbey Roll seems sadly at variance with the statement of Matthew Paris, who records that the first of the Botevilles who came to England were two brothers,

both of knightly rank, Geoffrey and Oliver Boteville, who brought a body of foreign auxiliaries from Poitou and Gascony, to assist King John against his rebellious barons. Sir Geoffrey, the elder brother, appears to have received a grant of the lands of William D'Albini Earl of Arundel, at Shelton, in Shropshire,\* and was constituted Governor of Belvoir Castle. From his grandson, John Boteville, recorded among the knights of Shropshire present at the siege of Caerlaverock Castle, derived John Boteville, who from his residence at one of the inns of court acquired the soubriquet of John of th'Inne, and thence came the surname of Thynne, as now borne by John's descendant, the Marquess of Bath. The Botfields of Hopton Court, co. Salop, and Norton Hall, co. Northampton, who formerly spelt their name Boteville, deduce their line from the old knightly race."

The monkish chronicler doubtless asserted what he knew concerning the two brothers who came to the assistance of King John; but, seeing the posts of honour and emolument to which they were so speedily advanced, and the lands which they possessed, it is most probable that they were the lineal descendants of the Boteville who was the companion in arms of the Norman William at the famous Battle of Hastings.

The next mention of the name occurs in the History of Matthew Paris, who records the circumstance of two brothers, both of knightly rank, leading a body of foreign auxiliaries from Poitou and Gascony to assist King John in his wars with the barons. We find the brothers Oliver and Geoffrey de Boteville engaged in the siege of Rochester Castle in the year 1215, as recorded in the following paragraph:—

"Rex Johannes Roffense municipium obsidet.

"Cumque, ut dictum est, Willielmus de Albineto et socii ejus præ-

\* Shelton in this passage is probably a misprint for Stretton. Shelton belonged to the churches of St. Chad's and St. Julian's. Mr. Eyton assures me that D'Albini never had an acre in Shropshire. It is possible that the Earl of Arundel had a kind of seigniorship at Kemberton and Woodcote over the Percies, but he certainly had nothing in fee. D'Albini of Belvoir and D'Albini Earls of Arundel were two distinct families. The former family was known as D'Albini Brito, the latter as D'Albini Pincerna, to distinguish them.

dictum castrum fuissent ingressi; Rex Anglorum Johannes post trium mensium moram, ex Vecta prorumpens insula, Doveram usque navigavit: ubi ejus nuncii, quos ad partes miserat transmarinas, ad eum venientes, conduxerunt secum ex partibus diversis militum et armatorum multitudinem quod omnibus eos intuentibus timorem pariter et horrorem incussit. Venerunt enim ex partibus Pictaviæ et Wasconiae viri nobiles et bellatores: Savaricus de Maloleone, Gaufridus et Oliverius de Butevilla fratres, cum maximis militum et armatorum copiis comitati, fidele Regi obsequium promiserunt. Venerunt igitur ex regionibus Lovaniæ et Brabantiorum viri strenuissimi, Walterus Buck, Girardus Sotinni et Godeschallus: cum tribus armatorum et balistariorum legionibus, qui nihil potius quam humanum sanguinem sitiabant.”\*

In the following year, A.D. 1216, “qui est annus regni Regis Johannis xviii. idem Rex fuit in die Dominicæ Nativitatis apud castrum de Nottingham, et in crastino castra movens, ad villam de Langar venit, et ibidem pernoctavit. Mane autem facto, misit nuncios solemnes ad castrum de Belvero, et ab inclusis sibi reddi et cum minis exegit.” Upon certain conditions the castle was accordingly surrendered to the King: “Rex autem in crastino, in die scilicet Sancti Johannis Evangelistæ, ad castellum veniens, tradidit illud Gaufrido de Buteville et Olivero fratribus et natione Pictavensibus; accepto ab omnibus qui in illo erant fidelitatis juramento de fidei obsequio, literasque patentes de indemnitate omnium rerum suarum et possessionum fecit omnibus exhiberi.”†

It appears from the Close Rolls, cited by Mr. Eyton in his *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. ii. p. 288, that on July 23rd, 1216, the final secession of Walter de Dunstanville, the second of that name, from his allegiance to King John became apparent, and that Thomas de Samford was then ordered to give his lands of Cumb, Brocton, and Heytesbury, to Geoffrey and Oliver de Butevill for their support in the King's service.‡ The armorial bearings of these knights were, Barry

\* See Matthæi Paris Monachi Albanensis Angli Historia Major. Londini, 1640. Fol. Tom. i. p. 268.

† Matthew Paris, i. p. 275.

‡ Claus. i. p. 278.



of ten, or and sable, which will sufficiently distinguish them from another knightly family of very similar name, represented at that time by Robert de Bouteville, whose armorial bearings were, Gules, a saltire between four eaglets or. This name appears in a Roll of all the Norman Nobles, Knights, and Esquires who went to the Conquest of Jerusalem with Robert Duke of Normandy, copied from an ancient MS. written on vellum, found in the Library of the Cathedral of Bayeux, entitled "*Les Anciennes Histoires d'Outremer*," printed in the "*English Crusaders*," by James Cruikshank Dansey, Esq., who adds that, "this family was established in Bedfordshire and Somerset. *v. n.* Roman de Rou." The first crusade took place between 1096 and 1100; the conquest of Jerusalem happening in 1099.\* From this ancient race of De Bouteville is descended the present Duc de Montmorency, as may be seen in the *Histoire Généalogique et Chronologique de la Maison Royale de France*, par le Père Anselme, 1728, folio, tom. iv. 615; vii. 154, and 550; and viii. 914.

Botfield or Botville was so called before the reign of John. It belonged wholly to the Knights Templars at the time of Geoffrey de Boteville's arrival in England, unless indeed a part thereof was included in the then Royal Manor of Church Stretton. In fact the manor of Stretton did not come into the possession of the earls of Arundel till it was granted to Edmund Fitz-Alan, in the reign of King Edward II. It may be proper here to refer to certain extracts existing, 8th February, 1789, at Longleat, taken from the Bishop of Hereford's books. It appears that Edmund Earl of Arundel presented to the church of Stretton in 1315 and 1321; Richard Earl of Arundel in 1388, 1392, and 1395; Thomas Earl of Arundel in 1402 and 1404; William Earl of Arundel in 1439, 1454, and 1465; Thomas Earl of Arundel in 1515; and Henry Earl of Arundel in 1549; and that Queen Elizabeth presented to the same church in 1579.

William Boteville, the son of Sir Geoffrey, is described as of Boteville,

\* Richard Boutevale, a brave and valiant knight of this family, was one of the seven combatants engaged with an equal number of French knights in a passage of arms near Bordeaux, an account of which will be found in the Appendix, No. 82, p. clxxxviii.—cxci.

co. Salop, a place which is situated at the foot of the Caradoc, in the parish of Church Stretton, or Stretton in the Dale, among scenes illustrated by the valour of Caractacus in the unequal contest which that heroic chieftain so long maintained with the disciplined legions of Rome, and surrounded by those romantic hills and defiles

“ Where the sons of freedom, braving  
Rome’s imperial standards, flew.” \*

This William, according to Francis Thynne, died about the fortieth year of King Henry III. 1256. It is recorded in the *Rotuli Hundredorum* of 39 Henry III., 1255, p. 63, that the Knights Templars of Lydley had acquired possession of Lydley, Bottefeld, and Cumble; the latter two places forming one township now, as they have done for ages back. The same record, p. 83, confirmed by the Hundred Rolls in the Library of the Free School of Shrewsbury, mentions that William de Bottesfeld and John his brother were foresters of the King’s free Hay of Schirlet under Philip de Bagesovere, for which office they paid the said Philip 20*s.* per annum in 1255; and these two are the earliest persons of the family I have met with as residing at Botfield. The Inquisitions of Hundreds in 1255 exhibit Philip Lord of Beggesovere in various relations; viz., as holding half the manor of Cleobury-North under Robert de Haluchton; as holding four virgates in capite at Bardeley; as Forester of the Fee in the King’s free Haye of Schyrlet, where, says the record, “ he has under him two foresters, viz. William De Bottefeld and John his brother, who give the said Philip 20*s.* per annum for holding their office; and they make a levy on oats (fields sown with oats) in Lent, and on wheat in autumn; and the aforesaid Philip hath in the said Haye of wind-falls as much as seven trees, and likewise the dead trees which are wind-fallen: the jurors know not by what warrant except by that of ancient tenure.”† The Forest of Shirlet was situated near Wenlock, and the adjacent Long-Forest

\* Lines by Sir Walter Scott to a lady, with flowers from the Roman Wall.

† Eyton, “ *Antiquities of Shropshire*,” ii. 73.



extended to the Longmynd, embracing the line of country in which Botfeld is situated.

This William de Boteville was succeeded by his son, John Botevill, who was party in a suit with Walter the son of Sibell, in the 20th year of King Edward I. in the Lord's Court at Stretton. He is thus mentioned in the following note attached to the manuscript pedigree in the College of Arms:—"This Sir John Botevill, otherwise called John Boatvell, was in 20 Edw. I. 1291, onely intytuled by the bare name of John Boatvell, but was after a knight, and with his armes was sett downe as one of the knights of Shropshire whiche were with King Edward the First at the seige of Carlaverocke, as appeereth by a booke of the armes and names of those knights remeyninge in the custody of Richard Scarlett now lyvinge." In the Roll of Caerlaverock, edited by Sir Harris Nicolas, the name of this knight does not appear.

This Sir John Boteville lived in the 20th and 24th years of Edward I., 1292 and 1296, and appears to have been one of the inquest to take the extent of the manor of Stretton in 1309.

He was succeeded by his eldest son Adam.

"This Sir Adam Botevill, in whom the primogeniture tooke ende, takeinge parte with Thomas Earle of Lancaster agaynst Kinge Edward the seconde, was at the Batteyle of Burrowbrigge in the 15 yere of that kinge taken prisoner amongst others, and after executed, as appereth in one olde French Annonimall Cronicle written in the tyme of Ed. III. remeyninge in the custodye of the Cronicler John Stowe. By the act of which Sir Adam the House of Botevill was first overthrowen, but after in some parte agayne revived by his nephewe John Botefelde or Botvelde, who after obteyned certeyne landes in Stratton and in Botefelde whilst his father lyved."

We find that Hawise, the widow of the Prince of Powys, and daughter of John le Strange, had a grant for her life of the manor of Stretton in the sixth year of King Edward I. which she enjoyed during the reign of that monarch. It cannot therefore be a matter of surprise that Adam de Bottefeld should have joined her nephew, Fulk le Strange, and other Shropshire gentlemen, who took the part of Thomas



Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster. As the battle of Boroughbridge was fought on the 16th of March 1322, the attainder of Sir Adam de Botc-vile may be referred to that period, but Mr. Morris conjectures \* that much if not all of his landed property was secured by his next brother, Hugh de Bottefeld, "priest and chaplain." This ecclesiastic was presented to the deanery of the Collegiate Church of Astley in the county of Warwick, by Sir Thomas de Astley, Knight, patron thereof, and also instituted to the vicarage of Leighton in the county of Salop, on the presentation of the Abbot and Convent of Buildwas, on the 19th of February 1358, the 32nd year of K. Edward III.

The name of Agnes, widow of Adam de Bottefeld, occurs in a grant about or just before 1300, from Roger Sprengnose, lord of Longnor, to William le Beedel of Longnor, of lands and tenements, with haybote, housebote, &c. in Longnor. In this deed, in the possession of Sir A. V. Corbet, Bart., part of the land is said to be "inter regiam stratam de Botestrete," which was probably a portion of the old Roman road leading from Uriconium (Wroxeter) by Botfield and Stretton, to Branogenium (Leintwardine), and the land of Richard the Clerk of Longenore.

Le Botwood was a dependency of Haghmond Abbey near Shrewsbury. This abbey of Haghmond was founded in 1110 by William Fitz Alan of Clun, for Canons of the Order of St. Augustine. In the register of this foundation, quoted by Dugdale in the *Monasticon*, new edition, vi. 107, we find recorded—"Licentia pro terri in Wroxcester, Haghemon et Bottewoda," and "Cart. 13 Edw. m. 5, pro mercat. apud le Leye in Bodewode." In the Abstract of the Roll 33 Hen. VIII. in the Augmentation Office, entered under the head of *Nuper Monasterium de Haghmond*, in the *Comput. Ministrorum*, occurs:—

"Libottwood, Red' mesuag.' . 0 : 10 : 0."  
 "Libottwood, Red' ten' ad vol'. 5 : 19 : 8."  
 "Libottwood, Diversæ firmæ. . 12 : 10 : 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ ."

Hugh de Botefeld died in the year 1375, and was succeeded in his

\* See Appendix, p. clviii.

estates in the manor of Stretton by his nephew Richard, son of Thomas de Bottefeld.

Thomas de Botefeld, third son of John de Botevile, had livery and seisin of lands upon Malkynhull, which he purchased of Thomas Pickerell. His name appears in the Court Rolls of Stretton in 1349 and 1357, and he is believed to have died previous to the year 1360, in the life-time of his brother Hugh the Chaplain: his widow Sibilla was living in that year.

The three remaining sons of John de Botevile, namely John, William, and Walter, were living in 1349 and 1350, and the latter died in 1361. "This Walter Botefelde, sonne of John, dyinge in 35 Edw. III. yelded his best ox for a hariate to the Lord of Stratton, of whom he held his landes in Stratton; which Walter not longe before his deathe, in the name of John Botevelde his brother, did surrender into the handes of the Lorde of Stratton, the moyty of a messuage with the appurteynances which were the said John his brother's in Church Stratton, to the use of Hugh de Botevill, chapleyne, which sayed Hugh by Thomas his brother had livery and season of the sayed moyetye; shortly after whiche the sayed Thomas dyed, havinge in the 30 Edw. III., 1356, lyvery and season of landes upon Malkynhull, which he purchased of Thomas Pickerell."

From the Court Rolls of the manor of Stretton it appears, that on Tuesday, being the morrow of the exaltation of the Holy Cross, 23 Edw. III., 1350, Walter de Bottefeld, on behalf of John de Bottefeld his brother, surrendered into the hands of the lord of the manor a moiety of one messuage belonging to the said John de Bottefeld, to the use of Hugh de Bottefeld, chaplain, of which the said Hugh then had seisin by Thomas his brother, to be held by the same Hugh and his heirs according to the custom of the manor. We also find from the same authority, that on the Wednesday next after the feast of St. Thomas the Martyr, 23 Edw. III., 1350, Walter de Bottefeld surrendered into the hands of the lord of the manor two acres of land on the heath adjoining the road towards Montgomery, and John, son of the said Walter, was admitted tenant thereof, according to the custom of the manor.



"This," Mr. Joseph Morris adds, "appears to be a friendly commencement of certain proceedings in the Court, in which John, son of William de Bottefeld, appears as plaintiff, and the said John, son of Walter de Bottefeld, is defendant. John son of William pleads that William his father died seised of the said land on the heath adjoining the road towards Montgomery, and that after his death the land descended to Richard son of William, and that, the said Richard being now dead, John his brother, son of William, was rightfully entitled to the same, but of which right he was deprived by John, son of Walter de Bottefeld, &c. to his damage, &c. and he prays justice, &c. The matter is then brought before the free tenants of the Court, who find that John, son of William, was entitled to the land," &c.

Richard de Botefeld, son of Thomas, and nephew and heir of Hugh, was living in the 17th year of King Richard II. 1393-4. This Richard taking part with the enemies of Richard Earl of Arundel, of whom he held his lands in Stratton, forfeited all his lands to the said Earl, who in the 17th year of Richard II., 1393-4, gave most of the same lands to Layghton of Stratton, and so the house was secondly overthrown, as appeareth in the evidence belonging to the Manor of Stratton in Shropshire, and kept in the church there; but after this, Richard finding favour with the said Lord, he obtained some part of his lands, called Botefelde's Ley, which came to his son Thomas.

Richard Boteville died in the 4th of Henry V. 1416. He was succeeded by his son Thomas Bottefeld. This Thomas somewhat restored the family of Botefelde, for coming into the Court of the Lord of Stratton, he demanded and had possession of one messuage and certain land with the appurtenances in Botefelde's Ley in Church Stratton, whereof his father died seised, for whiche the said Thomas paid relief and did his fealty in 4 Hen. V. 1416; and in 18 Hen. VI. 1439, the said Thomas, by John James set in his place to gain or to lose, did surrender into the hands of the Lord all his lands and tenements in Church Stratton and within the lordship of Stratton, with the appurtenances, to the use of John Botefelde his son, and Joane his wife, and to the heirs of their two bodies begotten, and if it happen



that the said John and Joan his wife do die without heirs of their body, which God forbid, then the said lands and tenements to remain to the right heirs of the said Thomas.

This was the proceeding in the Court of the Manor under which the ancient copyhold estate of the family at Botefield was separated from their freehold property there and elsewhere in the parish, and was settled upon the younger son, John Botefeld, from whom the family of Botevyle or Botfield descended. It may here suffice to mention the names of Richard and John, the sons of John de Bottefeld, and of Richard and John, the sons of William de Bottefeld, all of whom flourished about 1349 and 1350, also John the son of Walter de Bottefeld, and Roger his brother, who was a chaplain. This John left a son Walter, whose name occurs in the Court Roll of Stretton in 1388. This Walter complained of Ralph, Abbot of Haymond in Shropshire, in an action of trespass; the abbot was summoned to appear against the next court, whereupon the said Walter did in his place make John Blike his attorney against the said abbot in the said action, in 19 Richard II. 1395. He had issue a daughter Johanna, who was living in 1443.

Reverting to the direct line of descent, we come to William the eldest son of Thomas Bottefeld. This William Boteville purchased land of Richard Bleeke, who in a court of Stratton holden in 5 Hen. VI. 1426, did, by William Tonke his attorney set in his place, surrender into the hands of the Lord two messuages with the appurtenances in Church Stratton to use of William Botfelde and Alice his wife, and of their heirs and assigns, whereupon the said William and Alice his wife had livery and seizin of these lands. The death of which William was presented in a court of Stratton holden in the 6th day of May, 1 Edw. IV. 1461. He left by his wife Alice a son, Richard Boteville of Boteville, who was living in the time of Henry VI. concerning whom we find that—"At a Courte holden the sixth day of May in 1 Edward IV. 1461, Richard Scaltoke, in the name of William Bayley of Brocton, and Richard More of Larden, into whose hands William Botvelde had surrendered all his lands and tenements with the appurtey-

nances within the dominion of Stratton appeared, and there gave up the sayed landes and tenements to the use of Richard Botefelde and Katherine his wife, to hold to the said Richard and Katheryne, and to the heires of their two bodies begotten, with the remaynder to the heires of the body of the sayed Richard; and for default whereof, with the remaynder to Elizabeth wife to John Baldwyne, and to the heires of her body; with further remaynder to the Church of Seynte Laurence\* to susteyne a preiste. At which Court also [appeared] William Tonghe, in the name of William Hocekys, into whose hands the sayed William had surrendered all his lands with the appurtenances in Churche Stratton, to the use of Richarde Botfelde and Katherine his wife, and the heires of their two bodies begotten, and for default thereof to the heires of the bodye of the said Katherine begotten, and for default thereof to the right heires of the said William Hocekys."

This William Botfelde died in the first year of Edward IV. 1461, being about the age of 80. He appears to have survived his wife Alice, who was living in the 23rd of Henry VI. 1445, and to have been succeeded by his son Richard, who died in the 21st of Edward IV. 1481. His widow Katherine was living in the third year of Henry VII. 1487. John Botfelde, the eldest son of this marriage, was the first who assumed the name of Thynne: of his two brothers we find Thomas de la Inne de Botfeld recorded on the Benevolence Roll of the 7th Henry VII. 1492. We find him also as a witness to a deed of Thomas Hocekys, of Castle Pulverbatche, in 1496; and on the Court Roll of Stretton in the 24th of Henry VII. 1508. The other brother, William de la Inne, is named on the Court Rolls of the first, second, and fourth years of Henry VIII., and died 5th Henry VIII. 1514, leaving two sons—Thomas de la Inne, who appears on the Court Roll of the 5th of Henry VIII., and died in the 8th of Henry VIII. 1517, leaving one son, John de la Inne, then aged four years, who received seisin of all his father's lands, and paid his relief. William the younger son was then living, but died without issue.

Having thus endeavoured to trace as briefly as possible the early

\* The parish church of Stretton.

history of the Boteville family, I have now arrived at the point at which the two lines diverge: the one branch of the family, descending from John Botfelde de la Inne, the eldest son of the above-mentioned Richard Botfelde, by Katherine his wife, who assumed the name of Thynne; and the other line, tracing its origin from John Bottefeld, the youngest son of Thomas Bottefeld, the grandfather of the said Richard, became itself divided into two branches, the one retaining the name of Botevyle, the other that of Botfield.

The ancient patrimony of the Botevilles when undivided consisted of four or five hundred acres of land at Boteville, in the parish of Church Stretton, and county of Salop. I find in Blakeway's Salopian MS. Parochial Notices, ii. p. 208, that Richard Botevyle, the husband of Martha Clarke, sold Botfield to Mr. Luther, the father-in-law of Mr. Wilding, the ancestor of its present owner. He offered it first to Lord Weymouth, saying that he would rather sell it to him at an inferior price, that it might not go out of the family. This transaction took place in the year 1760, and serves to shew that the traditions of the family had been faithfully preserved from the earliest times.

The house itself, seated at the foot of the Caradoc, was originally one of those half-timbered structures which form such attractive objects in the rural scenery of England; but in the present instance all the ancient building has been defaced by modern alterations. The contiguity of Boteville to Watling Street, when that old Roman road was the chief highway of that secluded country, may have rendered it of more importance than at the present day, when the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway allows the stranger but a passing glance at the natural beauties of Stretton in the Dale.



## CHAPTER II.

## THE HISTORY OF THE THYNNE FAMILY.

THE traveller who admires the picturesque acclivities and hanging woods of the gorge at Stretton, may have but little difficulty in recalling its ancient state, when the forests were more extensive, and the roads less frequented than at present. Standing midway between the important towns of Shrewsbury and Ludlow, the belted knight and the industrious burgess must have found rest and refreshment doubly welcome at Stretton in the Dale. It is reasonable to suppose that such was always afforded them in times when hospitality was something more than a name. The inn of that day, unlike the inn of the present time, was a hospitable mansion inhabited by a person of consequence, where wearied travellers of respectability were kindly received and entertained in passing through a district so thinly inhabited as that part of the county of Salop must have been in the reign of Edward the Fourth. I incline to the opinion that the change of name which took place at this period was derived from the possession of the old mansion at Stretton then commonly known as The Inn, and not from one of the inns of court, as Mr. Bigland conjectures.\* These inns may be traced in London as the residence of the great, as, for instance, Furnival's Inn, the residence of Lord Furnival, Gray's Inn of Lord Gray, Lincoln's Inn of the Earl of Lincoln, &c.

It may be remarked, however, that the Inn Wood at Boteville is the inner or nearer wood, so called to distinguish it from another part of the waste land called the Lower Wood, since inclosed. We have no reason to believe that John Botfelde dwelt in any of the inns of court, but we know that he lived in the family house at Church Stretton, and that he was familiarly known as John o' th' Inne, which, abbreviated, became Thynne, though John de la Inne de Botfelde was his usual appellation.

\* See p. 6 *supra*.

This John was the eldest son of Richard Botfelde, recorded in the last chapter, and took to wife Joan Bowdler. By this lady he had issue Ralph Botfeld, otherwise Thynne, who, being the eldest son, became a person of some importance, for we find that he was interred with great solemnity at Church Stretton in the sixth year of Henry VIII. 1515, and seems to have improved his position in this locality by his marriage with Anne, daughter of John Hygons, of Church Stretton.

Roger, the second son of John Botfelde otherwise Thynne, appears to have had issue a son, William Thynne of Botfeld, who married Elizabeth Done, by whom he had three children: 1. Thomas Thynne, of Deverill in Wiltshire, whose name appears in a deed dated the 9th of June 13th Eliz. 1571, wherein Sir Rowland Hayward, Lord Mayor of London, demises to Thomas Thynne of Botfylde, within the lordship of Cardington, Gent., a pasture called Bulsterwood Stockinge, containing nine acres, "sett, lyenge, and being in Cardington parish, and now in the occupation of the said Thynn, to hold for 21 years, at a rent of 20s. and suit of court to the manor of Cardington." He removed in 1608 to Deverill in Wiltshire, and was living there in 1625, being then very old. 2. Joan, who married John Chelmick, of Ragdon, in Shropshire; and 3. Eleanor, who married John Medlicot, of Medlicot, in the same county. Roger Thynne left also a daughter, who was married to Richard Heynes of Church Stretton; and another daughter, Margaret. Thomas, the third son of John Botfelde otherwise Thynne, died without issue.

Thomas Botfelde of the Inne, or Thynne, succeeded his father Ralph at Church Stretton, and married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Heynes, of the same place. To this Thomas Thynne "did King Henry VIII. grant the yearly pension of ten pounds a-yere for his good service," as appeareth by the Patent Rolls of the Chancery of the 17th and 18th of Henry VIII. His wife Margaret was the daughter of Joyce Gatacre, whose father was an Esquire of the Body to King Henry VI., and who was descended from Sir Richard Pembruge, a Knight of the Garter in the reign of Edward III. and related to the Lords of Tong.

William, the second son of Ralph Botfelde, otherwise Thynne, was

Master of the Household to King Henry VIII. He was educated at the university of Oxford; and, collecting all the ancient copies of Chaucer's Works, put forth a new edition of them in 1542. He married Anne, daughter and co-heir of William Bonde, who died on the 26th of August, 1569, leaving issue Francis Thynne, of Erith, in Kent, Lancaster Herald, who occupied himself with learned pursuits, and put forth another edition of Chaucer in 1602. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Thomas de la Rivers of Bransby, in Yorkshire, and died without issue in 1611, aged 66. William Thynne had also four daughters, namely, Elizabeth married to Thomas Pigott, of Stratton, in the county of Bedford; Anne, married to Richard Maudley, of Nunney, in Somersetshire; and Isabella, married to George Page, of Kent. This William Thynne was unfortunate in his first matrimonial connection, if we may credit the Epistles of Erasmus, who calls him *Thinnus Aulicus*, or the Courtier.\* But, however this may have been, it does not seem to have impeded his advancement at the court of Henry from the office of chief clerk of the kitchen to that of master of the household. William Thynne seems to have resided principally at Erith, in Kent, and to have died on the 10th of August, 1546. He was buried at All Hallows Barking church, Great Tower Street, London, where "upon a very fine marble stone, verged about with plates of brasse, and concluding with the like plates in the middle, is thus engraven: Pray for the soule of M. William Thinne esquire, one of the Masters of the honourable houshold to King Henrie the 8. our soveraigne Lord. He departed from the prison of this fraile life the 10. day of August, An. Dom. 1546, in the 38. yeere of our said soveraigne Lord the King; which body, and every part therof, in the last day shall be raised up againe, at the sound of the Lord's trumpet. In whose comming, that we may all joyfully meet him, our heavenly Father grant us, whose mercy is so great towards us, that he freely offereth to all them that earnestly repent their sins, everlasting life, through the death of his dearely beloved Sonne Jesus, to whom be everlasting praise. Amen."

The youngest brother of this gentleman, namely, Richard Thynne,

\* See Appendix, pp. ccciv. cccv.



otherwise Botevyle, appears to have had issue a daughter Beatrice, who married Thomas Montgomery of Shrewsbury, gent., who was bailiff of that town in 1545, and died in 1563-4, and was buried in St. Chad's church. She died on the 3rd of April, 1577, and was interred in the same place; and of their two sisters,—one, Agnes, married William Bowdler, of Wolstaston, in the county of Salop, gentleman; and the other, Anne, became the wife of John Lake, of Boycott, in the county of Salop, gentleman. Thomas Thynne, the son of Ralph Botfelde, appears to have deceased previous to October, 1546, for we find an entry in the Court Rolls of Stretton, on the 8th of Henry VIII. 1546, that John Thynne, son and heir of Thomas Thynne, was then admitted to all the lands and tenements in the manor of Stretton of which his father had died seised.

“The great and suddain wealth of this knight, being envied by a great Earl and Privy Councillour, neighbouring on his estate, caused his summons before the Counsel Table, to answer how in so short a time he had gotten so large possessions. Some suggested as if he had met with treasure trove, or used some indirect means to enrich himself. The knight calmly gave in the unquestionable particulars of the bottom he began on, the accrewment of his marriage, and with what was advanced by his industry and frugality, so bringing up within the view (though not the touch) of his present estate. ‘For the rest, my Lords,’ said he, ‘you have a good Mistress, our gracious Queen, and I had a good Master, the Duke of Somerset,’ which being freely spoken, and fairly taken, he was dismissed without further trouble. Nor were his means too big for his birth, if descended (as Camden saith) from the ancient family of the Botteviles.”\*

This John Thynne became a Member of Parliament in 1546, first for Wiltshire, and afterwards for Heytesbury, and became Steward of the Household to the Protector Somerset, by whom he was knighted in the camp before Musselburgh, after the battle of Pinkie, in the first year of Edward VI. 1547. Upon this occasion he received permission to quarter the Scotch lion on his arms as a reward for his services in the war with Scotland. In the reign of Queen Mary he

\* Fuller's Worthies of England, fol. 1662, p. 164.

became comptroller of the Lady Elizabeth's household. Thus connected with the Court, and partaking of its honour and emoluments, when the dissolution of monasteries was effected, he naturally came into possession of some of the lands of the Church.\* A proverb of the day, recorded by Aubrey, and relating to a grant of the Glastonbury estates, runs thus :

“ Portman, Horner, Popham, and Thynne,  
When the Monks went out they came in.”†

Sir John Thynne built the house at Longleat on the site of the dissolved priory of St. Radegund, and from the accounts still extant it appears that the building was begun in January, 1567, and carried on to 1579, at a cost of £8,016 13s. 8d., a large sum in those days. The mansion was built in the new Italian style, which prevailed in England during the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. and in the early period of that of Elizabeth. Its founder did not live to see it finished. The work was continued by his successors.

Sir John Thynne married Christiana, daughter of Sir Richard, and sister and co-heir of Sir Thomas Gresham, Knight, the founder of the Royal Exchange in London, and on the death of this lady he married, secondly, Dorothy, daughter of Sir William and sister to Sir Thomas Wroughton, Knight, of Broadhinton, in Wiltshire. By his first wife Christiana he had issue John Thynne, his heir ; Francis Thynne, Esq. of Kempsford, in Gloucestershire, who by Alice his wife, daughter of Arthur Knocker, of Staffordshire, Esq. was father of Francis Thynne, Esq. of Heldersley, in Gloucestershire ; and by Eleanor his wife, daughter of Richard Rogers, had an only daughter, Eleanor, living in 1620 ; Thomas Thynne, Esq. of Bilston, in Staffordshire, who was living in 1634 ; Anne, married to John Cole, Esq. of Burton, in the county of Somerset ; Dorothy, married to John Strangways, Esq. of Melbury, in the county of Dorset, and who was interred there Sept. 25th, 1592 ; Elizabeth, the wife of Sir John Chamberlain, Knight, of Prestbury, in the county of Gloucester ; and Catherine, wedded to Sir Walter Long,

\* See Sir R. Colt Hoare's extracts from title deeds.

† This rhyming couplet is occasionally varied by the substitution of the names of Wyndham and Seymour for those of Popham, and sometimes of Portman.



of Wraxall, in Wiltshire; besides four daughters, Frances, Christiana, Maria, and Frances, who died unmarried. By his second wife, Dorothy, Sir John Thynne had issue Sir Egremont Thynne, Knight, Sergeant at Law, who married Barbara, daughter of Henry Calthorpe, son of Anthony, and brother to Sir Martin Calthorpe, Lord Mayor of London; Henry Thynne, Esq. of Kingwood, in Wiltshire; Charles Thynne, of Chedder, in the county of Somerset, Esq.; Edward Thynne, Esq. who by Theodosia his wife, daughter of Roger Mynors, had a son of his own name; and William Thynne, Esq. who wedded Alicia Talbot, and by her was the father of one son, William, who married Mary, daughter of Anthony Wesly, of Hampden, in Gloucestershire; Dorothy, married to Mr. Wrightson, of Ampthill, in Bedfordshire; and Catherine, maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth.

It were greatly to be desired that all founders of families would leave behind them such a copious and accurate account of their territorial acquisitions as Sir John Thynne has done in the present instance. This interesting document will be found in the Appendix, No. 73, p. cxxviii., extracted from Sir R. C. Hoare's *Modern Wiltshire*, where an engraving of Sir John's portrait is also given.

Sir John Thynne died on the 21st of May, 1580, and was interred in the church of Longbridge Deverill, where a marble monument was erected to his memory in the chapel of the Thynne family. It bears the following Latin inscription:

P. M.

JOHANNIS THYNNE,

de Botefields Lye in agro Salopiensi, Equitis aurati, qui a GALFRIDO BOTEVILLO (nobili Pictavo copiosâ compatriotarum manu, in suppetias JOHANNIS Regis huc primum appellente) paternum genus recto stemmate deducens, BOTEVILIANÆ domus temporum et fatorum injuria labefactatæ insignis instaurator evasit; EDUARDO Duci Somersetensi, Angliæ Protectori, Hospitii Seneschallus, a quo etiam in præclarum singularis in prælio Muscleborensi (Musselburgh) virtutis præstitæ testimonium militari balneo donatus. Religionis reformatæ etiam in angustissimis MARIE temporibus assertor strenuus; vir gravis, prudentiæque utrâque fortunæ sorte major, et vicini LONGALATENSIS ædificii fundator.

DURS habuit conjuges, primam CHRISTIANAM RICHARDI GRESHAM Militis, alteram DOROTHEAM WILHELMI WROUGHTON, Equitis aurati, filiam; e quibus numerosâ utriusq. sexûs beatus prole, placide in Domino obdormivit mense Aprilis MDLXXX.

Filius ejus primo-genitus JOHANNES, etiam Eques auratus, uxorem duxit JOANNAM, ROLANDI HAWARD, Militis, filiam, e quâ suscepit THOMAM THYNNE, Equitem auratum, magnum patri-



monii, olim satis ampli, auctorem. Primò *MARIAM TOUCHET*, quæ Baronis *AUDILÆ* (*Audley*) filia, postea *CATHERINAM THOMÆ* Vicecomitis *BINDON* e filio neptem, uxores habuit. Prioris lecti filii, *JACOBUS THYNNE*, miles, *Isabellæ filia HOLLANDÆ* comitis maritus, qui improles obiit, vir de Rege, patriâ, et familiâ optimè meritus; et *THOMAS THYNNE* etiam miles, *STUARTÆ BALCANQUILLÆ* conjux; qui omnes in sacello subterraneo hoc juxtâ inhumantur. Ultimi *THOMÆ* hæres erat *THOMAS THYNNE*, morum suavitate et humanitate insignis, licet nefario et nunquam satis dolendo crimine sicariorum manibus, ætatis flore abreptus. Prioris *THOMÆ* e secundis nuptiis filius *FREDERICUS HENRICUS THYNNE*, Miles et Baronettus, *MARLE, THOMÆ* Baronis *COVENTRI* magni Angliæ sigilli xv annos usque ad mortem custodis, maritus, ingenii vir acerrimi, nec virtutis minus conspicuæ, qui egregio in Principem fide magno bonorum dispendio Rebellionum rapacitate pœnas luit; cujus filius natu maximus *THOMAS* Vicecomes *WEYMOUTH* et Baro de *Warminster*, majorum cineribus pietatis ergo hoc marmor posuit.

*William Thynne, Esq.* the second son of *Thomas Thynne*, was appointed conjointly with his brother *John* to the office of Receiver General of the Earl of March's lands, to hold for their joint lives after the death or surrender of *Sir Edward Croft, Knight*, by a grant under the Privy Seal on the 6th of May, 1546. He married *Margaret*, daughter of *John Ferber, Esq.* and, dying without issue, was buried in *Westminster Abbey*, where a monument has been erected to his memory with the following inscription:—

*Memoriæ Sacrum.*

Hic situs est *Gulielmus Thynne, Armiger,*  
Frater *Johannis Thynne, Equitis Aurati, ex*  
*Antiqua Bottevalliorum Familia oriundus,*

Qui in adolescentia magnam Europæ

Partem perlustravit, in prælio ad

*Muscelborrow* eques cataphractus

contra *Scotos* pugnavit et tandem

ætate confectus placide in Domino

obdormivit die xiii. Martii, 1584.

*Joannes Chamberlayn de Prestbury*

Armiger charissimo affini hoc

monumentum posuit.

Dies mortis æternæ

Vitæ Natalis est.

Christus mihi vita, et mors

mihi lucrum. Ad Philip. Cap. I.

John, the eldest son of Sir John Thynne, the founder of Longleat, succeeded to the large possessions of his father, and was knighted by King James, at the Charter House in London, on the 11th of May, 1603, four days after his Majesty's arrival from Scotland, upon his succession to the Crown of England.

The following letter, taken from Mr. Blakeway's collection, may be cited as an instance of the interest which Sir John Thynne took in his Shropshire property, and of his attention to his local interests. Besides, it must be recollected, that reading and writing were in those days the accomplishments of a gentleman, and in some sort a mark of distinction; and all those who may have had occasion to consult the autograph memorials of that time will have remarked that the execution of them, even by persons of the highest rank, was too often such as would do little credit to the schoolboy of the present day.

"Good Brothere, my hastye deptime from Caurse made me forgetfull to move you the matter in varyance dependynge betweene one Fraunces Wilkes, plaintiffe, and Thomas Okes, defendante, maye not pcede to triall before my coming into Shropshyre agayne, for y<sup>t</sup> the pore manne otherwayse doubtethe there . . . . . nation agaynste him, wherefor I earnestelye desire yō when the sayde cau . . . is made reddye to receave his triall y<sup>t</sup> yō will staye and put the same off till my retorne, for that I mynde to be at the triall thereof my selfe. And so assuring my selfe of yor fryndelye and carefull pformance heareof, I ende, from Longleate, the seconde of Aprill, 1598.

"Your lovyng Brother in Lawe,

"JOHN THYNNE.

"En case yō be not there yō selfe, not accordyngelye order the same, I praye yō to sende this letter to my cosen Hallywell, to y<sup>e</sup> ende he maye from me performe the same.

"To the worshippfull hisverye lovyng Brother in Lawe Henry Towneshende, Esquier, and in his absence, to his lovyng cosen Mr. Richarde Hallywell, these be dtd."

Sir John married Joan, youngest daughter of Sir Rowland Hayward, Knight, who was twice Lord Mayor of London, and lies interred in the church of St. Alphage, near Cripplegate, where a monument was erected to his memory, bearing the following inscription :

Here lyeth the body of Sir Rowland Hayward, Knight, twice Lord Mayor of this city of London, and living an Alderman in the space of thirty years; and, at his death, the ancientest Alderman in the said city. He lived beloved by all good men, and died in great credit and reputation, the 5th of December, Anno Domini 1593, and the 36th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth. He had two \* virtuous wives, and by them many happy children.

By this lady, who brought with her the lordships of Caus and Stretton, which her father had bought, the former from Lord Stafford, the latter from the Earl of Arundel, Sir John Thynne had issue two sons and two daughters, namely, Sir Thomas Thynne, his successor, and John Thynne, Esq. of Church Stretton, who was married on the 4th of June, 1606, at St. Alkmund's Church, Shrewsbury, to Susanna, daughter of Robert Rawson, Esquire, of that place. Of Sir John Thynne's two daughters, Dorothy was married to Charles Roscarrock, of Roscarrock in Cornwall, and Christian was united to Francis Leigh, of Addington, in Surrey.

It was to Joan Lady Thynne that John Maynard dedicated his book entitled "The XII. Wonders of the World."† This lady also presented a chalice to the church at Westbury.

\* Sir Rowland's first wife was Joan, daughter of William Tillesworth, Esq. by whom he had issue three sons and five daughters ; the third of whom was married to John Thynne, Esq. His second wife was Catherine, daughter of Thomas Smith, Esq. by whom he had three sons and five daughters.—Stowe's Annals, i. p. 585.

† The title of this work runneth thus :—"The XII Wonders of the World. Sett and composed for the Violl de Gambo, the Lute, and the voyce to sing the verse, all three jointly, and none severall; also Lessons for the Lute and Bass Violl to play alone, with some Lessons to play Lyra-wayes, alone, or, if you will, to fill up the parts with another Violl sett Lute-way. Newly composed by John Maynard, lutenist at the most famous schoole of St. Julians in Hertfordshire. London: Printed by Thomas Snodham for John Browne, and are to be sold at his shop in St. Dunstanes Churchyard in Fleet Street. 1611." Folio; containing twelve sheets. Dedicated, "To his ever honoured lady and mistris the Lady Joane Thynne, of Cause Castle, in Shropshire. This poore play-worke of mine had its prime originall and



John Thynne, of Church Stretton, had issue by his wife Susanna, first, John Thynne, born in 1608, who was seated at Egham, in Surrey, in 1686, and married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Mainwaring, by whom he had issue a son John Thynne, who was of Little Stretton, co. Salop, in 1681, and afterwards of Stanton Lacy, co. Salop, where he was buried on the 4th of June, 1717.

This John Thynne appears to have twice married, first to Judith, daughter and co-heir of John Balston, of Strelly, Notts, by whom he had issue two sons, namely, John and Thomas, and two daughters, Judith and Elizabeth; and, secondly, to Abigail, daughter of Richard Wredenhall, of Downton, in the county of Salop, who was the widow of Mr. Bury, and was buried at Stanton Lacy on the 8th Sept. 1748.

The other sons of John Thynne, of Egham, were,—secondly, Walter Thynne; third, Thomas Thynne, or Botevyle, Esq. who married Mary Goodfellow, of London, by whom he had issue two sons, Thomas and James Thynne, and one daughter Mary, married to Mr. Urrey, of London; and, fourth, William Thynne, who was Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1674,\* and was married at St. Mary's on the 8th of October, 1637, to Hannah Johnson. He was buried in the same church on the 9th of April, 1677. He had also a daughter Dorothy, married to Anthony Hawkes, of Stretton in Shropshire.

Sir Thomas, the eldest son of Sir John Thynne, of Longleat, served the office of Sheriff for Shropshire in 1634, and was twice married; first, to Maria, daughter of George Lord Audley by Lucia his wife, who was daughter and heir of Sir James Mervin, of Fonthill in Wiltshire; and, secondly, to Catherine daughter of Charles Howard, son of Thomas Viscount Bindon. By his first marriage with Maria

birthright in your house, when by nearer service I was obliged yours.—The powreful perswasion of that nobly disposed gentlewoman M<sup>rs</sup> Dorothy Thynne, your vertuous daughter, whose breast is possest with an admirable hereditary love of musicke, and who once laboured mee to that effect, hath not a little emboldened mee herevnto.—Your Ladeships, in all humble service,

“JOHN MAYNARD.”

See Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. iii. 893.

\* See Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, i. 534.

Sir Thomas Thynne had issue three sons:—John Thynne, who died unmarried; Sir James Thynne, Knight, who married Isabella, daughter of Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, who was beheaded on the 9th of March, 1648–9: he died, at Richmond, in Surrey, on the 12th of October, 1670; and Sir Thomas Thynne, who was seated at Richmond, in Surrey, and married Stuart, daughter and co-heir of Dr. Walter Balquanquill, Dean of Durham and Master of the Savoy. The issue of this marriage was two daughters: Stuart, married to Sir Edward Baynton, K.B. of Bromham Baynton, in Wiltshire, and Elizabeth, married to John Hall, Esq. of Bradford, Wilts; and a son, Thomas Thynne, Esq. of Longleat, commonly called Tom of Ten Thousand, whose betrothal to the Lady Elizabeth Countess of Ogle, heiress of the noble family of the Percies, probably led to his untimely end. He served in four Parliaments for Wiltshire, and kept a large establishment at Longleat, where he effected several improvements, and frequently entertained the Duke of Monmouth. When Mr. Thynne came to London that intimacy still subsisted; and he had but just parted from the Duke, and was returning home in the evening of Sunday, the 12th of February, 1681, in his coach along Pall Mall, when three mounted men arrested his progress, fired into the carriage, and mortally wounded him. He was conveyed to his lodgings, where, surrounded by sympathising friends, he gave such a description of his assassins as led to their apprehension on the following evening.

The consternation caused by this barbarous murder was naturally great. The Court of James, at once arbitrary and apprehensive, was anxious to repudiate all complicity in so foul a deed as the removal of a political opponent by such means, but at the same time it appeared to view with complacency the acquittal of the presumed instigator of the murder. This was no other than Count Charles John Koningsmark, a scion of one of the noblest races of Sweden, whose uncle was Governor of Pomerania. The name of Koningsmark has acquired a certain notoriety from its connection with that of Sophia Dorothea, the consort of King George I. The Count Philip Christopher Ko-

ningsmark, implicated in the transactions recorded in Coxe's *Life of Walpole*, i. p. 267, and more recently in Dr. Doran's *Lives of the Queens of England of the House of Hanover*, was the brother of the Count whose name is associated with the murder of Mr. Thynne. The sister of these Swedish noblemen, the Countess Koningsmark, was the mistress of Augustus II. King of Poland. It appears that Count Charles John Koningsmark had become enamoured of the Lady Elizabeth during her residence on the continent, whither she had gone after her betrothal, (her parents deeming her age too tender for the consummation of her marriage with Mr. Thynne,) and that he had followed her to England. After the perpetration of the deed he absconded, but was apprehended, and tried before Chief Justice Pemberton, with the actual perpetrators of the crime.\* These men, Captain Christopher Vratz, Lieutenant John Stern, and Charles George Borosky, were condemned and executed on the spot where their crime was committed. The whole carriage of the principal offenders, in the words of an eye-witness, "savoured much of gallantry, but not at all of religion."† The prompt apprehension of these criminals, and their condign punishment, reflect credit on the administration of justice at that period. It is satisfactory also to observe that the chief instigator of the crime was foiled in his object, and, having justly forfeited the esteem of all good and honourable men, sought relief from an accusing conscience in the excitement of foreign service; and, having been sent into Greece as second in command of the Venetian expedition, fell at the siege of Argos on the 29th of August, 1686. As for the Lady Elizabeth, who naturally abhorred the deed, she returned immediately to England, where, on the 16th of May, 1682, she was married to Charles Seymour, sixth Duke of Somerset. The Lady Elizabeth Percy had been betrothed to Henry Cavendish, Earl of Ogle, only son of the Duke of Newcastle, who

\* See Appendix, p. cccxiv—cccxvii.

† See an interesting account of this transaction from the memoir of Sir John Reresby in the Appendix V. No. 80, p. clxxi.



died in infancy: hence she was styled Lady Ogle on her second alliance with Mr. Thynne. It appears that Richard Jenkins, M.A. (some time of Gloucester Hall), a lukewarm Conformist, and Vicar of Frome Selwood, to which living he had been instituted by Thomas Thynne on the 26th of July, 1672, was the person who married Thomas Thynne, of Longleat, Esq., to Elizabeth Countess of Ogle (heir to the illustrious family of Percy),\* on or about the 22nd of December, 1681.† The remains of that gentleman were interred in Westminster Abbey; and an engraving of his monument will be found in Dart's Account of the Abbey, Plate 103, vol. II. p. 84, bearing the following simple inscription:—"Thomas Thynne, of Long Leate, in co. Wilts, esquire, who was barbarously murdered on Sunday, the 12th of February, 1682."‡

A tract, still extant in the British Museum, contains "The last confession, § prayers, and meditations, of Lieutenant John Stern, delivered by him on the cart, immediately before his execution, to Dr. Burnet. Together with the last confession of George Borosky, signed by him in the prison, and sealed up in the Lieutenant's packet. With which is given an account of their deportment, both in the prison and at the place of their execution, which was in Pall Mall, on the 10th of March, in the same place in which they had murdered Thomas Thynne, esq., on the 12th of February before, an. 1681." (London,

\* The history of the Lady Elizabeth Percy, extracted from Craik's Romance of the Peerage, iv. 327, will be found in the Appendix, No. 116, p. cccclxxix.

† Wood's *Athenæ*, vol. iv. col. 15. This marriage has been questioned by some writers, but there is no doubt of the fact, for Thynne gave a bond to one Potter for £1000, on condition of paying £500 within ten days after the marriage, on account of having promoted the marriage. Thynne was soon after murdered, and Potter's representatives brought an action against the executors of Thynne for the money. See Shower's Cases in Parliament, 1698, and an article upon this subject in Collect. Topog. et Geneal. vol. vi. p. 282.

‡ See the longer inscription for which this was substituted in the Appendix, p. cxlii-iii.

There is a portrait of Thomas Thynne, Esq. of Longleat, in the county of Wilts, who was barbarously murdered on Sunday, 12th Feb. 1681-2, in Pall Mall, with his arms,—engraved by White.

§ This confession has been reprinted in the Appendix, No. 307, p. cccxvii.

1682, in 7 sheets, or more, in folio.) Though this book, or pamphlet, is said on the title to be written by Gilb. Burnet and Anthony Horneck, doctors of divinity, yet, in the advertisements to the 129th number of the *Loyal Intelligence* published by Nath. Thompson, it is said that the book was translated out of High Dutch into English by Anthony Horneck.\*

By the death of Thomas Thynne the issue male of the first marriage terminated, and we revert to the issue of Sir Thomas Thynne's second marriage with Catherine Howard. Their eldest son, William Thynne, born in 1616, died unmarried; and their third son, Theophilus, also died without issue; but their daughter Elizabeth married Sir Thomas Nott, of Richmond, in Surrey. The second son of Sir Thomas Thynne, Henry, born on the 1st of March, 1615, obtained the additional name of Frederick through Anne, the consort of James I., being his godmother, that being the name of her father the King of Denmark. He was seated at Kempsford, in the county of Gloucester, and was created a Baronet by letters patent bearing date the 15th of July, 1641. Sir Henry Frederick Thynne married Mary, daughter of Thomas first Lord Coventry, and died in 1680. He was interred at Kempsford, where a monument was erected to his memory, bearing the arms annexed,—Barry of ten Or and Sable, for Thynne; impaling, Sable, a fess ermine between three crescents or, for Coventry, and the following inscription:—

Here lyeth, expecting an happy resurrection, the body of Sir Henry Frederick Thynne, Knt. and Baronet, descended in a right line from Geoffrey Boteville, who came into England Gen<sup>l</sup> of an Army of Poictevins to assist King John against his barons. He was sonne of Sir Thomas Thynne and Mrs. Catherine Howard, grand-daughter of Thomas Viscount Binden, and married Mary, one of the daughters of the Thomas Lord Coventry, L<sup>d</sup> Keeper of ye great seale of England, and by her had issue three sonnes and two daughters, all now living, viz., Thomas, Lord Viscount Weymouth; James; and Henry Fredericke; Mary, married to Richard Howe, Esq. of Berwick St. Leonard, co. Wilts; and Katherine to Sir

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\* Anthony Horneck was born at Bachweach, in the Lower Palatinate, in Germany. He was one of the Chaplains of Queen's College, Oxford, soon after March, 1663.—Wood's *Athenæ*, vol. iv. p. 531.

John Lowther, of Lowther, Bart. He was a man of excellent parts, greate loyalty to his Prince, a constant assserter of y<sup>e</sup> Church of England in the worst of times, kinde and obliging to his family and friends, and dyed March y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup>, 1680, aged 66 years and 5 dayes.

The Memory of the Just is blessed.

Sir Henry Frederick Thynne had four sons and two daughters by Mary his wife. Sir THOMAS THYNNE, the eldest son, was born 1640, and was seated at Drayton in Shropshire; and having been educated at Kingston by William Burton, son of William Burton of Atcham, became a gentleman commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, was returned as Member of Parliament for that University in January 1674, and also represented the borough of Tamworth in Parliament. He was chosen honorary Steward of Sutton Coldfield in 1679, and on the murder of Thomas Thynne succeeded to all his possessions under an entail made by his uncle Sir James, who died at Richmond on the 12th of October, 1670. He became possessed of the papers, collections of antiquity, manuscripts, and coins collected by his tutor William Burton, upon the death of that antiquary on the 28th of December, 1657.\* He succeeded his father in the estate of Kempsford in 1680, and his second cousin Thomas Thynne, in the mansion of Longleat and the other family estates, in 1682; and on the 11th of December, 1682, in the 34th year of Charles II. was created Baron Thynne of Warminster, in the county of Wilts, and Viscount Weymouth, in the county of Dorset, with limitation, in default of issue male, to his brothers James and Henry Frederick Thynne. As a student at Christ Church, Oxford, he was the friend of Thomas Ken, who, when deprived of his bishoprick of Bath and Wells, found a home for the remainder of his days in the noble mansion at Longleat, where his library is still preserved. Lord Weymouth married Lady Frances Finch, eldest daughter of Heneage second Earl of Winchilsea, and of Mary his wife, daughter of William Duke of Somerset, by the Lady Frances Devereux his wife, sister and co-heir of Robert Earl of Essex her brother; by which marriage part of the Devereux property,

\* See Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* iii. 1140.



comprising extensive lands in the county of Monaghan, and the estate of Drayton Manor near Tamworth, sold by Thomas first Marquess of Bath to the first Sir Robert Peel, passed to the Thynne family. The celebrated ring given by Queen Elizabeth to Robert Earl of Essex thus descended to Lady Weymouth, and was by her given to her only daughter Frances, wife of Sir Robert Worsley, Bart. of Appuldurcombe in the Isle of Wight, and by her given to her only daughter Frances, wife of John Lord Carteret, afterwards Earl Granville, and has descended to her successor the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne, D.D. the present possessor of the Carteret and Granville estates in Bedfordshire and Cornwall.

By the Lady Frances, who was buried at Longbridge Deverill, on the 3d of May, 1712, Lord Weymouth had issue, 1. Henry Thynne, who died in 1708, having married Grace, daughter and sole heir of Sir George Strode, Knt. Sergeant at Law, of Leweston, co. Dorset; she died in 1725, leaving issue Frances, who wedded Algernon Seymour, Lord Percy, Earl of Hertford, and Duke of Somerset;\* and Mary, who married Greville Lord Brooke, and died in 1720, aged 49; 2. William Thynne, who died in infancy; and 3. Frances, who married Sir Robert Worsley, Bart. of Appuldurcombe, in the Isle of Wight, and died on the 2d of April, 1750. Lord Weymouth was sworn of Queen Anne's Privy Council on the 18th of June, 1702, and again under the Act of Union on the 8th of March, 1711. He was appointed Custos Rotulorum of Wiltshire on the 6th of July 1711, and Keeper of the Forest of Dean on the 31st of March, 1712. He augmented by deed the Vicarages of Longbridge and Monkton Deverill, and founded a Grammar-school at Warminster in the county of Wilts, and another at Carrickmacross in the county Monaghan, Ireland; and, departing this life on the 28th of July, 1714, was buried at Longbridge Deverill.

The second son of Sir Henry Frederick Thynne was James Thynne, of Buckland in Gloucestershire, esquire. This gentleman was created

\* See the "Correspondence between Frances Countess of Hertford, afterwards Duchess of Somerset, and Henrietta Louisa Countess of Pomfret, between the years 1738 and 1741," with an Index, in 3 vols. 8vo. London, 1805. Second Edition, 1806; and her Memoirs, which are given in the Appendix, p. cxcii, and p. cxcix.

LL.D. by the University of Oxford in 1677, represented the borough of Cirencester in the Parliament of 1700-1, and departed this life, unmarried, on the 15th of March, 1708-9. John, the fourth son, also died unmarried; and of the two daughters, Mary married on the 12th of August, 1673, Sir Richard How, Bart. of Wishford in Wiltshire; and Catherine, born at Caus Castle, in Shropshire, on 21st of September, 1653, was united, on the 3rd of December, 1674, to Sir John Lowther, afterwards Viscount Lonsdale. The third son, Henry Frederick Thynne, Esq. was Under Secretary of State to his uncle Henry Coventry. He was one of the Clerks of the Privy Council, Keeper of the Royal Library at St. James's, and Treasurer to Catherine, Queen Dowager of Charles II. He was of Old Windsor in Berkshire, and marrying Dorothy, daughter and co-heir of Francis Phillips, of the Inner Temple, esquire, succeeded to his property at Sunbury in Middlesex. He died in London in 1705, and was interred at Sunbury. He left issue Thomas, his heir; John, who died at Bristol in 1708; Dorothy, who married John, only son of John Howe of Stowell, in the county of Gloucester; and Mary, who died unmarried.

Thomas Thynne, the eldest son, was born at Kensington in 1686-7. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford; travelled on the continent, and upon his return married, in 1709, Mary, daughter of Edward Villiers, first Earl of Jersey. He died at London on the 24th of April, 1710, and was buried at Longbridge Deverill. Lady Mary Thynne was delivered of a son, Thomas, on the 21st of May, 1710; and in December 1711 married George Granville, who on the 31st of that month was created by Queen Anne Baron Lansdowne of Bideford in the county of Devon, and died on the 17th of January, 1734-5, leaving several daughters by that nobleman, who was chiefly known as a poet.

THOMAS THYNNE succeeded his great-uncle as SECOND VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH on the 28th July, 1714. He was married at Whitehall on the 6th December, 1726, to the Lady Elizabeth Sackville, eldest surviving daughter of Lionel Duke of Dorset, but she died without issue on the 29th of June, 1729, while his Lordship was travelling abroad; and he, after his return to England, on the 3rd of July, 1733, took to wife



Louisa, daughter of John Carteret, Earl Granville, who survived the birth of her third son only nine days, dying in London on the 25th of December, 1736. This son, James, born on the 16th of December, 1736, died on the 19th of March, 1740. Her Ladyship's second son, Henry Frederick Thynne, born 17th November, 1735, inherited by will the estates of his maternal grandfather Earl Granville; took by sign manual the name of Carteret, and on April 19th, 1768, was made one of the Masters of His Majesty's Household, which he resigned in 1770, on being appointed one of the joint Postmasters General, which office he held till 1789. On the 29th of January, 1784, he was created **BARON CARTERET**, of Hawnes, in the county of Bedford, with remainder, in default of issue male, to the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh, and every other younger son, and their issue male respectively, the sons in succession, except the eldest, of his brother Thomas, third Viscount Weymouth. His Lordship died unmarried on the 17th of June, 1826, aged 91; when the Barony devolved, according to the limitation, upon

Lord George Thynne, who was born on the 23rd of January, 1770; was M.P. for Weobly, a Lord of the Treasury in 1801, Comptroller of the Household in 1804-6, and married Harriet, fifth daughter of William second Viscount Courtenay; but, he dying without issue on the 19th of February, 1838, was succeeded by his only surviving brother, Lord John Thynne, third Baron, who was born on the 23d of December, 1772; returned for Bath in 1796, and continued to represent that city till 1831. He was Vice-Chamberlain to King George III. from 1804 to 1820. His Lordship married in 1801 Mary Anne, daughter of Thomas Master, esquire, of the Abbey, Cirencester, in the county of Gloucester, and died on the 10th of March, 1849, when the barony of Carteret became extinct.

Thomas, the second Lord Weymouth, was, on the 4th of December, 1739, constituted Ranger of Hyde Park and of St. James's Park; and, dying on the 12th of January, 1750-1, was buried at Horningsham, in Wiltshire.

He was succeeded by his eldest son **THOMAS**, born on the 13th of



September, 1734, who became THIRD VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH, and, after a suitable education at home, travelled abroad for his further accomplishment. This nobleman was appointed one of the Lords of the Bedchamber on the 25th of November, 1760, in which office he continued till the 21st of April, 1763, when he was appointed Master of the Horse to the Queen. On the 30th of April, 1765, he was nominated Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which post he resigned in July following. On the 26th of June, 1767, he with eighteen other Peers signed a protest against rescinding the East India dividend. On the 20th of January, 1768, his Lordship was appointed Secretary of State for the Northern Department, and on the 21st of October following he was removed to the Southern Department, having succeeded Lord Shelburne, and being himself succeeded by the Earl of Rochford, then Ambassador at Paris. He was frequently in correspondence with the Directors of the East India Company on the affairs of India.\* His Lordship was the official organ of communication with the House of Commons on the occasion of the expulsion of Wilkes from that assembly on the 3rd of February, 1769. We find his Lordship also in correspondence with the Lord Mayor of London on the usual manner of presenting petitions to the King, on the occasion of the City petition against the granting of general warrants, in June, 1769; and again, in November, 1769, on the occasion of the ferment in the city about the execution of two men at Bethnal Green, on the spot where their offence was committed.†

In consequence of the dispute with Spain about the Falkland Islands, Lord Weymouth is conjectured‡ to have resigned his office of Secretary of State in December 1770. Lord Weymouth's name is found in connection with the debate which took place in parliament on the 22nd of January, 1771, upon the alleged garbling of his Lord-

\* We find that on the 7th of September, 1769, a letter from Lord Weymouth was received at the India House, importing that the Russians had despatched a fleet of twenty ships to Constantinople.—Ann. Reg. 1769, p. 129.

† These letters will be found in the Annual Register for 1769, pp. 12, 181-6, and 200.

‡ See Appendix, p. cccxlvii.

ship's correspondence with Mr. Harris, in the papers as presented to the House of Commons.\* His Lordship was reinstated in his office of Secretary of State on the 10th of November, 1775, which office he resigned in 1779, being succeeded by Lord Hillsborough, and was appointed Groom of the Stole, which office he held till his death. On the 3rd of June, 1778, he was elected a Knight of the Garter, and on the 25th of August, 1789, he was created MARQUESS OF BATH. He was a Privy Councillor, High Steward of Tamworth, and one of the Elder Brothers of the Trinity House. His Lordship married on the 22nd of May, 1759, the Lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Bentinck, second Duke of Portland, who was a Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Charlotte in 1761, and in 1793 was appointed Mistress of the Robes, which office she retained till her decease. By this lady he had fifteen children, namely, five sons, two of whom were still-born, and ten daughters. Thomas, the fifth child and eldest son, became the second Marquess of Bath. George, the tenth child and fourth surviving son, became the second Lord Carteret. In John, the twelfth child and fifth surviving son, that title became extinct. Of the daughters, the eldest, Louisa, born in March, 1760, was married on the 19th of November, 1781, at Longleat, to Heneage fourth Earl of Aylesford, by whom she had a numerous family. The second, Charlotte, born on the 7th of November, 1761, died on the 19th of May, 1764. The third, Henrietta, born on the 17th of November, 1762, became on the 22nd of May, 1799, the second wife of Philip fifth Earl of Chesterfield, and the mother of the present Peer of that name. The fourth, Sophia, born on the 19th of December, 1763, became, on the 18th of August, 1784, the first wife of George Viscount St. Asaph, afterwards Earl of Ashburnham, by whom she left four children upon her decease, April 9th, 1791. The fifth, Maria, born on the 24th of July, 1767, died on the 30th of March, 1768. The sixth, Isabella, born on the 10th of October, 1768, was Lady of the Bedchamber to the Duchess of Gloucester, and died on the 7th of April, 1835. The seventh, Frances, was born on the 12th of February,

\* See the Annual Register for 1771, pp. 14, 41-45.



1771, and died in 1782. The eighth, Elizabeth, was born on the 19th, and died on the 22nd of August, 1775. The ninth, Mary, born on the 14th of May, 1778, married on the 10th of May, 1806, Osborne Markham, esquire, son of the Archbishop of York, and died in February, 1814. And the tenth, Caroline, born on the 31st of August, 1781, is still living. The Marchioness of Bath died on the 12th of December 1825, at the age of 91.

Thomas Thynne, third Viscount Weymouth and first Marquess of Bath, closed his distinguished career on the 19th of November, 1796, and slept with his fathers at Longbridge Deverill. In the chapel of the Thynne family on the north side of the chancel in that church is a very handsome marmoreal record, bearing this inscription :

“Sacred to the Memory of the Most Honorable THOMAS Marquess of BATH, Viscount WEYMOUTH, Baron THYNNE of Warminster, and Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter.

“This much-respected Nobleman served their Majesties in the following high and honorable employments : as one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to the King, from the year 1760 to 1765 ; Master of the Horse to the Queen from 1765 to 1767 ; one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State from 20 January 1768 to 19 December 1770, and again from November 10, 1775, to November 24, 1779 ; and as Groom of the Stole from 1782 until his death ; elected a Knight of the Garter 1778, and created a Marquess 1789.

“He was born 24 September 1734 ; succeeded his father, Viscount Weymouth, 12 January 1758, and married, 22 May 1759, Elizabeth Cavendish Bentinck, daughter of William Duke of Portland, by whom he had five sons and ten daughters, of which number three sons and five daughters survived him. He died 19 November 1796.”

He was succeeded by his eldest son and fifth child, Thomas Thynne, in his estates and honours.

THOMAS SECOND MARQUESS OF BATH was born on the 25th of January, 1765, and was a Fellow of the Linnæan and Antiquarian Societies. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Somerset, and elected a Knight of the Garter. The Marquess married, on the 4th of April, 1794, Isabella, daughter of George Byng, fourth Viscount Torrington, and by that lady, who died on the 1st of May, 1830, he had issue eight sons and three daughters. Thomas Thynne, Viscount Weymouth, the eldest son, was born on the 9th of April, 1796 ; married on the 11th of May, 1820, Harriet Matilda, daughter



of Thomas Robins, Esq.; and died without issue on the 16th of January, 1837. The Marquess's second son, Lord Henry Frederick Thynne, born on the 24th of May, 1797, eventually succeeded to his honours and estates. His third son, the Honourable and Reverend Lord John Thynne, D.D., Rector of Backwell, in the county of Somerset, and a Canon of Westminster, was born on the 7th of November, 1798, and married on the 2nd of March, 1824, Anne Constantia, third daughter of the Rev. Charles Cobbe Beresford, cousin to the Marquess of Waterford. His issue by this marriage may be thus enumerated:—

1. George Emilius, born 6th December, 1824, died August 9, 1838.
2. Frederick Charles, born 25th April, 1826, died January 11, 1827.
3. Augustus William, born April 11th, 1827, died January 23, 1833.
4. Harriet Selina, born January 19th, 1829, died April 1, 1830.
5. Francis John, born 17th June, 1830.
6. Arthur Christopher, born 9th November, 1832, in holy orders.
7. William Frederick, born 8th August, 1834, Captain, Rifle Brigade.
8. Alfred Walter, born 15th June, 1836, Lieutenant and Captain, Grenadier Guards.
9. John Charles, born 14th April, 1838.
10. Emily Constantia, born 4th April, 1840.
11. Selina Charlotte, born 8th January, 1842.
12. Reginald Thomas, born 23rd December, 1843.

The Marquess's fourth son, Lord William Thynne, born on the 17th of October, 1803, was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Grenadier Guards. The fifth son, Lord Francis Thynne, was born on the 20th of January 1805, and died on the 19th of June, 1821. Lord Edward Thynne, the sixth son, was born on the 23rd of January, 1807, educated at Oriel College, Oxford, and has been twice married; first, on the 8th of July, 1830, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir of William Mellish, Esq. of Woodford, in the county of Essex, who died on the 6th of March, 1849; and, secondly, in 1853, to Cecilia Anne Mary, the only daughter of the late Charles Arthur Gore, Esq. The seventh son,

Lord George Thynne, was born on the 25th of December, 1808, and died unmarried June 19th, 1832. The eighth son, the Reverend Lord Charles Thynne, late Rector of Longbridge and Kingston Deverill, and Prebendary of Canterbury, was born on the 9th of February, 1813, and on the 18th of July, 1837, married Harriet Frances, daughter of the Honourable and Right Reverend Richard Bagot, Bishop of Oxford, and afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells, by whom he has issue a son, Frederick Charles Thynne, born July 13th, 1838; a daughter, Gertrude Harriet, born on the 13th of June, 1840; and a son, Charles Ernest, born 26th February, 1849.

Of the three daughters of the second Marquess of Bath, the eldest, Lady Elizabeth, born on the 27th of February, 1795, married 5th September, 1816, John Frederick Campbell, first Earl of Cawdor, by whom she has issue three sons and four daughters; the second daughter, Lady Louisa, born on the 25th of March, 1801, was married on the 5th of July, 1823, to Henry Lascelles, third Earl of Harewood, by whom, who died February 22, 1857, she has issue seven sons and six daughters; and the youngest daughter, Lady Charlotte Anne, born on the 10th of April, 1811, was married on the 13th of August, 1829, to Walter Francis, fifth Duke of Buccleuch and seventh Duke of Queensberry, K.G. by whom her Grace has had issue five sons and three daughters.

Thomas, the second Marquess of Bath, died on the 27th of March, 1837, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son HENRY FREDERICK, THIRD MARQUESS, born on the 24th of May, 1797. He married, on the 19th of April, 1830, Harriot, second daughter of Alexander Baring, first Lord Ashburton, by the eldest daughter of William Bingham, Esq. of Philadelphia. By this lady, who was born in 1804, he had issue two sons and two daughters: John Alexander Thynne, his heir, born on the 1st of March, 1831; Lord Henry Frederick Thynne, born on the 2nd of August, 1832; Lady Louisa Isabella Harriot, born June 10, 1834; and the Lady Alice, born in November 1836, and died on the 16th December, 1847. Henry Frederick, third Marquess of Bath, and a Captain in the Royal Navy, died on the 24th of June, 1837, and was succeeded by his eldest son, JOHN ALEXANDER THYNNE, the present and FOURTH MARQUESS OF BATH.



The old house of Botevyle, known of yore as the Inn at Stretton, whence, as we have seen, the name of Thynne was derived, appears to have been deserted by that family upon their acquisition of the more extensive and important property in Somerset and Wiltshire. Henceforth successive generations have delighted to adorn their chosen seat.

“The princely Longleat is the richest example known of the Italian fashion introduced in the reign of Henry VIII., of which the chief characteristics are, numerous and large square-headed and mullioned windows, balustered parapets and terraces, and a general prevalence of horizontal lines. Woollaton and Audley End are other well-known instances of the style. The architect of Longleat is traditionally said to have been John of Padua, an alias, it is believed, for John Thorp.”\*

Sir John Thynne, its founder, left the task of its completion to his successors. Sir John, his son, added the oak screen and wainscot to the Hall. Sir James Thynne employed Sir Christopher Wren in the erection of the principal staircase. Thomas Thynne finished the new dining-room and laid out the road to Frome in 1680. Frances Countess of Hertford, in her amusing correspondence with the Countess of Pomfret, speaking of the ancient edifices of England, says: ‘I am perhaps partial to them from having passed the first years of my life at Longleat, which I believe is allowed to be the finest shell now remaining of the houses built in the reign of Edward the Sixth. Though I was only nine years old when my father died, I still remember his lamenting that my grandfather had taken down the gothic windows on the first floor, in one of the fronts, and put up sashes, in order to have a

\* Quarterly Review, article “Wiltshire,” vol. ciii. No. 205, p. 123. An account of the mansion house and demesne at Longleat, extracted from Sir R. C. Hoare’s History of Modern Wiltshire, London, 1824, folio, will be found in the Appendix, No. 74, p. cxxxi–cxxxvi. The descriptions of the same place given in Neale’s Gentlemen’s Seats, and in the Gentleman’s Magazine for Nov. 1826, will also be found in the Appendix, No. 117, cccxcvi–cccxcix. No. 119, &c.; and a most interesting paper upon the History of Longleat by the Rev. J. E. Jackson, Rector of Leigh Delamere, read from the Garden Terrace at Longleat after the entertainment given by the Marquess of Bath to the members of the Wiltshire Archæological Society, on Wednesday, August 26th, 1856, will be found in the Appendix, No. 115, ccclv. *et seq.* reprinted from the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine, published under the direction of the Society formed in that county, A.D. 1853, vol. iii., No. ix., pp. 281–312, February, 1857.



better view of his garden from a gallery that occupied almost all that side of the house. As soon as the present Lord Weymouth married, and came to live here, he ordered the sashes to be pulled down and the old windows to be restored. I flattered myself that this was a good omen of his regard to a seat which for two hundred years had been the delight and pride of his ancestors."\* The first Lord Weymouth finished the domestic chapel at Longleat, and the most recent improvements in the house were effected by the second Marquess of Bath, from the designs of Mr. Wyatt, afterwards Sir Jeffrey Wyattville. The gardens at Longleat were laid out by the first Lord Weymouth in the Dutch style, which then prevailed; but great alterations in them, as well as in the grounds, were made by Mr. Brown, under the direction of the first Marquess of Bath, and both were subsequently improved by the second Marquess of Bath, under the advice of Mr. Humphrey Repton.

The arms of Boteville were, Barry of ten, or and sable. In the records of the College of Arms we find under the head of "Funerals, 1687, Aug. 22, 8 escocheons ordered for Boteville of Shropshire. Single coat." The crest of this family was, On a wreath a rein-deer statant or. Their motto, "J'ay bonne cause." It may be remarked that these arms have been borne by their descendants without variation, till the first Marquess of Bath became a Knight of the Garter, when his arms appear in the Heralds' College with Barry of twelve, or and sable, but with this exception the Thynne family have uniformly retained their ancient armorial bearings.

The eminent services of Sir John Thynne in the war with Scotland gained for him the addition to his arms of a shield argent, a lion rampant, tail reared, gules.

The following genealogical tables have been derived from the pedigree compiled by Francis Thynne, Lancaster Herald, preserved in the archives of the College of Arms, from the Manuscripts at Longleat as given by Sir R. C. Hoare in his History of Modern Wiltshire, from the Collections of Randle Holme, the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, the Visitations of the County of Salop, and other authentic sources.

\* Letter dated Richkings, Aug. 12, O.S. 1740, in the Correspondence, vol. ii. pp. 36, 37.

## PEDIGREE OF BOTEVILLE, AFTERWARDS THYNNE.

[From the Miscellaneous Pedigrees in the College of Arms.]

Geffroye Botevill, came into England to serve in the warres under Kinge John.

William Botevill,<sup>a</sup> of Botvill, in com. Salop, sonne of Geffroye, dyed about the fortyeth yere of Kinge Henry the Thirde.Sir John Botevill,<sup>b</sup> sonne of William, lyved in y<sup>e</sup> 20 and 24 yeres of Kinge Edward the first.Sir Adam Botevill<sup>c</sup> or Bodvill, knight, was atteynted of treason in the fiveth yere of Edward the second.Walter de Boatvell,<sup>d</sup> sonne of John, lyved 23 Ed. 3, seconde sonne to John.

Alice, the wife of Walter Boatvill, or Boatvelde, was a widdow 26 Ed. 3.

John Botfelde, the sonne of Walter Botveld, lyvinge in the 23 and 24 of Ed. 3, died in the life of his father.

Johne de Botevelde, brother of Walter, was livinge in 30 Ed. 3.

Walter Botfelde,<sup>e</sup> sonne of John Boteveld, the sonne of Walter, dyed in 35 yere of Ed. 3.Walter,<sup>f</sup> sonne of John de Botevelde, lyvinge in 12 and 19 R. 2.Thomas Botfelde, brother of Hughe, dyed in y<sup>e</sup> life of his father and Hughe his elder brother, and lyved in 30 Ed. 3.Sibell,<sup>g</sup> the wife of Thomas Botfelde, was lyvinge a widdow in 34 Ed. 3.Hughe,<sup>h</sup> eldest son of Walter Botfelde, beinge a preist and chapleyne, dyed without yssue.Richard Botfelde,<sup>i</sup> son of Thomas and nephewe and heire of Hughe, was lyvinge 17 R. 2, and 7 H. 5.Thomas Botfelde,<sup>j</sup> sonne of Richarde, lyvinge in 4 H. 5, and 18 of H. 6.

John Botfelde, sonne of Thomas Botfelde, lyvinge 18 H. 6.

Joane, wife of Johne Botfelde, lyved w<sup>th</sup> her husband in the eyghteenth yere of Kinge Henry the sixte.William Botfelde,<sup>k</sup> sonne of Thomas Botfelde, dyed 1 Ed. 4, an<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup> 1460, being about the age of 80.Alice, wife of William Botfelde, lyvinge w<sup>th</sup> her husband in 23 H. 6.Richard Botfelde,<sup>l</sup> of Botfelde, lyvinge in the tyme of H. 6, dyed the one and twentyth yere of Kinge Ed. 4, an<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup> 1481.

Katherine, wife of Richard Botfelde, was a wyddowe in 21 Ed. 4, and the 3 H. 7.

John Botfelde, of Stratton, sonne of Richard, surnamed John de Thy'ne, or John o<sup>t</sup>Thynne, lyved 21 Ed. 4, and 2 R. 3.

..... daughter of Boudlers, wife to John de Thynne.

Thomas Le Thynne, of Botfelde, 3 sonne of John, married Joane, but dyed yssuelesse.

William Le Thynne,<sup>m</sup> of Stratton, in com. Salop, gentleman, dyed in 6 H. 8, an<sup>o</sup> Xp<sup>i</sup> 1544, buried at Stratton.Joane, daughter of John Higgon's y<sup>e</sup> younger, of Stratton, gent. and of Katherine his wife, daught<sup>r</sup> of John Ployden of Ployden.

Roger Le Thynne, son of John Botfelde, surnamed John Le Thynne.

..... daughter of Bowdler, wife to Roger Le Thynne.

William Thynne, of Erythe, in the county of Kent, esquier, M<sup>r</sup> of the Householde to Kinge H. 8, dyed 1546, and buried in Barkinge Church, in London.Anne, daughter and coheire of Will<sup>m</sup> Bonde, esquier, wife to Will<sup>m</sup> Thynne, dyed the 26 of August, 1569.

Richard Thynne, dyed unmarried without yssue.

Thomas Thynne,<sup>n</sup> of Stratton, gentleman, sonne of Will<sup>m</sup> Thynne, of Stratton, husb<sup>and</sup> to Margaret, buried at Stretton.

Margaret, daughter of Thomas Eynes, esquier, wife of Thomas Thynne, whose yssue in fyne became heires of that famely.

Elizabeth, daughter of Roger le Thynne, married to Richard Eynes, of Stretton, esquier.

William Thynne, of Stretton, sonne of Roger le Thynne.

Margaret, daughter of John Skerry, of Sypton, in com. Salop, gentleman.

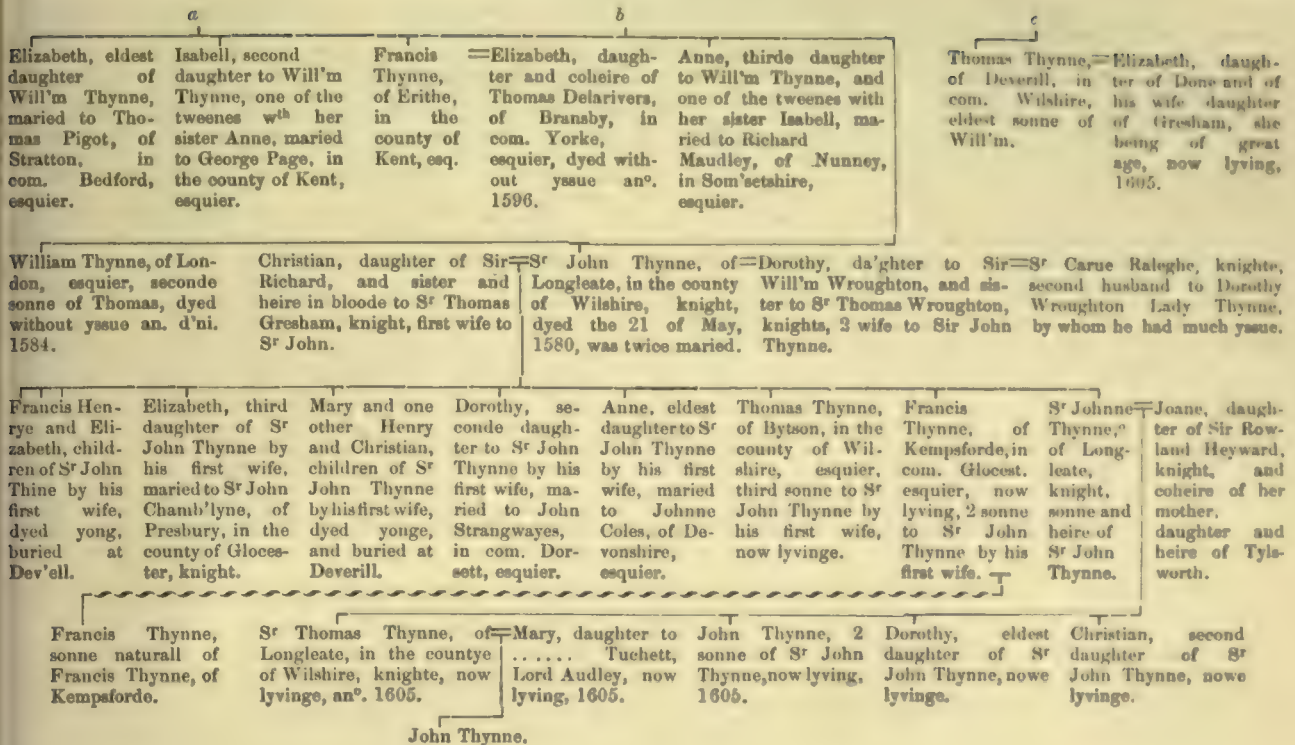
Margaret, daughter of Roger le Thynne, married to Modlecott, of Shropshire.

a

b

c





## ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE PEDIGREE OF BOTEVILL.

<sup>a</sup> A suyte in the Lorde Courts of Stratton in Shropshire, betweene John Botevill, the sonne of Will'm Botvill, and Walter, the sonne of Sibell, in the twentieth yere of Kinge Edward the First.

<sup>b</sup> This Sir John Botevill, otherwise called John Boatvell, was in 20 Ed. I. onely intytuled by the bare name of John Boatvell, but was after a knight, and w<sup>th</sup> his armes was sett downe as one of the knights of Shropshire, w<sup>ch</sup> were with King Edward the First at the siege of Carlarocke, as appeareth by a booke of the armes and names of those knights remeyninge in the custody of Richard Scarlett, now lyving.

<sup>c</sup> This Sir Adam Botevill, in whome the primogeniture tooke ende, taking p<sup>te</sup> w<sup>th</sup> Thomas Earle of Lancaster agaynst Kinge Edward the Seconde, was at the batteyle of Burrowbrige in the 15 yere of that kinge taken prisoner amongst others, and after executed, as appeareth in one olde French Annonimal Cronicle, written in the time of Ed. 3. remeyninge in the custodye of the oronicle John Stowe; by the act of w<sup>ch</sup> St Adam the howse of Botevill was first overthrowen; but after in some p<sup>te</sup> agayne revivd by his nephewe John Botefelde, or Botvelde, who after obtayned certeyne landes in Stratton and in Botefelde, whilst his father lyved.

<sup>d</sup> This Walter de Botevelde did surrender into the hands of the Lorde of Stratton certeyne landes upon the heathe next to the highe way towardes Montgomery, to the use of John his sonne, in 23 Ed. 3.

<sup>e</sup> This Walter Botefelde, sonne of John, dyinge in 35 Ed. 3. yelded his best ox for a hariate to the Lorde of Stratton, of whome he held his landes in Stratton; which Walter, not longe before his deathe, in the name of John Botvelde, his brother, did surrender into the handes of the Lorde of Stratton the moyty of a messuage, w<sup>th</sup> the appurtenances, w<sup>ch</sup> were the sayed John his brother's in Churche Stratton, to the use of Hughe de Botevill, chapleyne, w<sup>ch</sup> sayed Hughe, by Thomas his brother, had livery and season of the sayed moyetye, shortly after w<sup>ch</sup> the said Thomas dyed, havinge in the 30 Ed. 3 livery and season of landes upon Malkynhull, w<sup>ch</sup> he purchased of Thomas Pickerell.

<sup>f</sup> This Walter did compleyne of Ralphe, abbott of Haymon, in Shropshire, in an action of trespasse. The abbot was sum<sup>oned</sup> to appeere agaynst the next court, wherupon the sayed Walter did in his place make John Blike his attorney agaynst the sayed abbott in the sayed actione in 19 R. 2.

<sup>g</sup> This Sibill had possession in 34 Ed. 3 of the howses, messuages, and all the landes w<sup>ch</sup> the sayed Thomas held.

<sup>h</sup> This Hughe had all his father's landes in Stratton, and payed a relief therefor in 35 Ed. 3.

<sup>i</sup> This Richard, taking parte w<sup>th</sup> the enemyes of Richard Erle of Arundell, of whome he helde his landes in Stratton, forfeited all his landes to the said earle, who in the 17 yere of R. 2 gave most of the same landes to Layghton of Stratton, and so the howse . . . secondly overthrowen, as appeareth in the evidence belongenge to the manner of Stratton in Shropshire, and kepte in the churche there; but after this Richarde, fynding favour with the sayed lord, he obtayned some p<sup>te</sup> of his landes called Botefeldes Ley, w<sup>ch</sup> came to his sonne Thomas.

<sup>j</sup> This Thomas somewhat restored the family . . . Botefelde, for, cominge into the courts of the Lorde of Stratton, he demanded and had possession of one messuage and certeyne lande w<sup>ch</sup> the appurtenances in Botefeldes Ley, in Churche Stratton, wherof his father dyed seased, for w<sup>ch</sup> the sayed Thomas payed relief, and did his fealty in 4 H. 5; and in 18 H. 6, the sayed Thomas, by John James, sett in his place to gayne or loose, did surrender into the handes of the lorde all his landes and tenem<sup>ts</sup> in Churche Stratton, and w<sup>th</sup> in the lordshipp of Stratton, w<sup>th</sup> the appurtenances, to the use of John Botefelde his sonne, and Joane his wife, and to the heires of their two bodyes begotten; and if it happen that the sayed John and Joane his . . . do dye without heires of their bodyes, w<sup>ch</sup> God forbidd, then the sayed landes and tenem<sup>ts</sup> to remayne to the right heires of the sayed Thomas.

<sup>k</sup> This William Botefelde purchased lande of Richard Blike, who, in a court of Stratton, holden in 5 H. 6, did, by Will'm Tonke his



attorney, set in his place, surrender into the handes of the lorde two messuages, w<sup>th</sup> the appurteynances, in Churchē Stratton, to the use of Will<sup>m</sup> Botfelde and Alice his wife, and of their heires and assignes, whereupon the sayed Will<sup>m</sup> and Alice his wife had lye<sup>v</sup>ye and season of these landes; the deathe of w<sup>ch</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> was p<sup>r</sup>esented in a court of Stratton holden in the 6 day of May, 1 Ed. 4.

<sup>1</sup> At a courte holden the sixte day of May, in 1 Ed. 4, Richard Saltke, in the name of Will<sup>m</sup> Bayley of Birton, and Richard More of Larden, into whose handes Will<sup>m</sup> Botfelde had surrendred all his landes and tenem<sup>ts</sup>, w<sup>th</sup> the appurteynances, w<sup>th</sup> the dominion of Stratton, and ther gave up the sayed landes and tenem<sup>ts</sup> to the . . . of Richard Botefelde and Katherine his wife, to hold to the sayed Ric. and Katheryne, and to the heires . . . their two bodyes begotten, w<sup>th</sup> the remayndur to the heires of the body of the sayed Richard, and for default whereof w<sup>th</sup> the remaynder to Elizabeth, wife to John Baldwyne, and to the heires of her body, w<sup>th</sup> further remaynder to the churchē of Seynte Laurence, to susteyne a preiste; at w<sup>ch</sup> court also Will<sup>m</sup>

Tonghe, in the name of Will<sup>m</sup> Hoekes, into whose handes the sayed Will<sup>m</sup> had surrendred all his lands, w<sup>th</sup> the appurteynances, in Churchē Stratton, to the use of Richardē Botfelde and Katherine his wife, and the heires of their two bodyes begotten, and for default thereof to the heires of the bodye of the said Katherine begotten, and for default thereof to the right heires of the sayed Will<sup>m</sup> Hoekes.

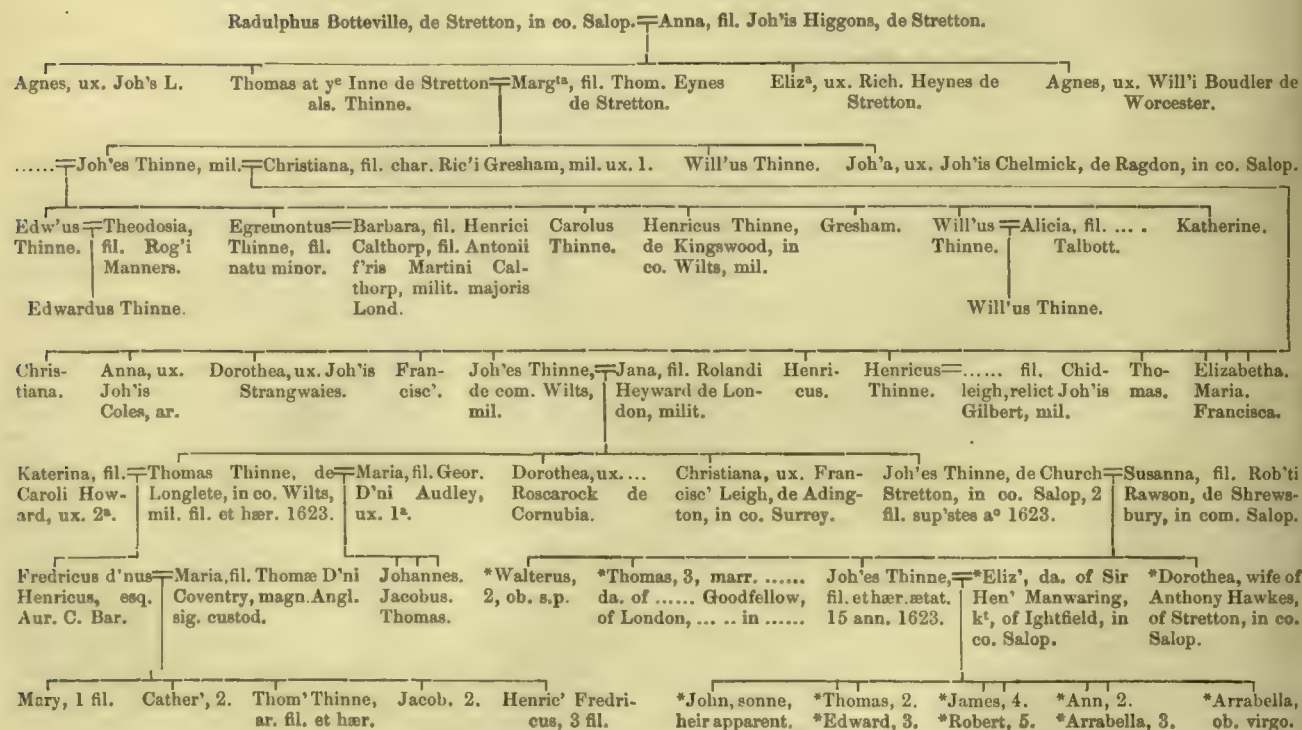
<sup>m</sup> This William, by his will, after many leases bequeaved, willed his body to be buried in Stretton, with the solempnity on morners, w<sup>th</sup> a certeyne number of lighted torches to be carried about him, as the manner of that age required.

<sup>a</sup> To this Thomas Thynne did Kinge H. 8 grante the yerely pention of x<sup>li</sup> a yere for his good service, as appeereth in the Patente Roles of the Chancery of 17 & 18 H. 8.

<sup>o</sup> This S<sup>r</sup> John Thynne was knighted at the Charter House neere London, in Aprill, an<sup>o</sup>. D<sup>ni</sup> 1603, et 1 Jacobi. He dyed the 21 of November, 1604, et 2<sup>o</sup> Jacobi, being somptuously buried at Deverill, in Wilshire.

## PEDIGREE OF BOTTEVILLE, AFTERWARDS THINNE.

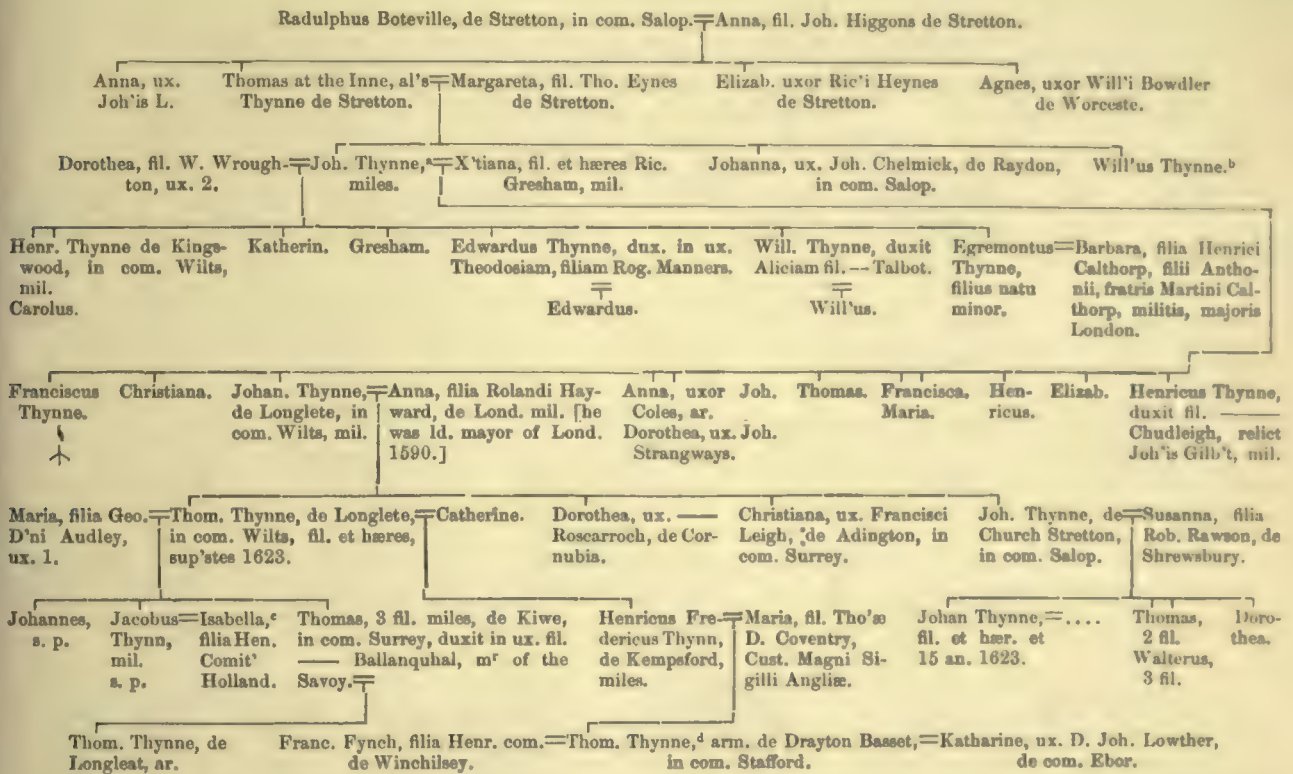
[From Shropshire MS. formerly in the Collection of Mr. Benthall.]



N.B. Y<sup>e</sup> parts mark'd with a \* have been added by y<sup>e</sup> same persons as y<sup>e</sup> additions, page 47 b.

## PEDIGREE OF THINNE, ALIAS BOTEVILLE.

[Extracted from a Manuscript in the Library of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, being No. 8469 (Press Mark F. 7) of the Manuscript Collections of A. à Wood, entitled "Collections of Genealogies made by Anthony à Wood of Oxon;" with additions from the Visitations of Shropshire, 1584 and 1623, in Harl. MSS. No. 1396, fo. 389, and No. 1157, fo. 15, and No. 1983, fo. 98.]



<sup>a</sup> S<sup>r</sup> John Thynn was secretary to Edw. Duke of Som'set, temp. Ed. 6, and by him raised.

It is said y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> said Duke, being seised of Longleat, built y<sup>e</sup> fair and stately house there.

<sup>b</sup> Rex com. 6 Maj Will'o Thynne, offic. general. receptorum duorum Comit. Marchie voc. y<sup>e</sup> Earl of Marches lands, 38 H. 8, ut in offic. Rot.

One Will. Thynn, esq. brother to S<sup>r</sup> John Thynn, died 14 March, 1584, and was buried at Westm'. See Camd. Mon. of Westm. at y<sup>e</sup> latter end. Armes, on his tombe, are the Thynns' impaling V. on a fess g. 3 bezants, in cheif a greyhound curr. sab. See Keep's Mon. of Westm. p. 196.

<sup>c</sup> This Isabell, wife of S<sup>r</sup> James Thynne, being beyond y<sup>e</sup> sea w<sup>n</sup> y<sup>e</sup> K. was in exile, had a child begotten by James Marquess (now Duke)

of Ormond, a son y<sup>t</sup> now is a lawyer, and goes by y<sup>e</sup> name of Butler (S<sup>r</sup> Jam. Butler).

Anthony à Wood writes thus: MS. in Ashmolean Library at Oxford.

<sup>d</sup> Note y<sup>t</sup> Thom. Thynne obtained y<sup>e</sup> mannour of Drayton Bassett thus: W<sup>n</sup> his wife's grandmother, y<sup>e</sup> Duchess of Somerset, lay on her death bed (being then very old) he often retired to her, at length with y<sup>e</sup> advice of some lawyer making a codicill to be put to her will, wherby he conveyed y<sup>e</sup> said mannour to him and y<sup>e</sup> issue of his wife, did by smooth words or flatteries get her to subscribe it before witnesses. Shee could not then see it but felt it, and said, O Lord! this is bigger than my will.

Ann Stanhope, the Protector Somerset's widow, died in 1587, at the age of 90.

## PEDIGREE OF THYNNE, OF LONGLEAT, COUNTY WILTS.

[Printed in the History of South Wiltshire, by Sir R. C. Hoare, from a Manuscript at Longleat.]

Arms: Barry of ten, or and sable—Thynne. Addition made to Thynne after the battle of Musselburgh, a lion rampant, tail nowed, or.  
 Crest: on a wreath, a reindeer tripping. Motto: J'ay bonne cause.

John Boteville, surnamed Thynne. = Joan, dau. of William Bowdler, Esq.

2. Roger Thynne = . . . . .

3. Thomas Thynne.

1. Ralph Boteville, alias Thynne = Anne, dau. of John Higgon, of Stretton, co. Salop.

1. William Thynne, father of Thomas Thynne, of Deverill.  
 3. Margaret.

2. Elizabeth, wife of Richard Haynes, of Stretton.

3. Richard Thynne, Agnes, wife of W. Bowdler.

William Thynne, alias Boteville, ob. 1546.

Anne, dau. and co-heir of Henry Bawde.

1. Thomas Thynne, eldest son.

Margaret, dau. and co-heir of Thomas Heynes of Stretton.

1. Francis Thynne, Lancaster Herald, ob. 1611, mar. . . . dau. of . . . Rivers.

1. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Pigott.  
 2. Anne, wife of Richard Maudley.  
 3. Isabel, wi. of Geo. Pagett.

1. Christian, dau. and heir of Sir Rich. Gresham.

1. Sir John Thynne, &c. built obit Longleat, 1580.

2. Dorothy, dau. of Sir Wm. Wroughton, knt.

2. William Thynne, obit 1584.  
 3. Joan, wife of . . . . Chelmick.

1. Sir John Thynne, seated at Longleat, obit 1604.

Joan, dau. of Sir Rowland Hayward, of London, [A.]

1. Christiana.  
 2. Maria.  
 3. Frances.  
 4. Anne, wife of John Cole.  
 5. Dorothy, wife of J. Strangways.  
 6. Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Chamberlain.  
 7. Catherine, wife of Sir Walter Long, of Wraxall.

2. Francis Thynne, mar. first, Alice, daughter of Arthur Knecker, of co. Stafford, esq.; and secondly, Eleanor, dau. of Richard Rogers, by whom he had an only daughter, Eleanor, living 1620.  
 3. Thomas of Bilston, co. Staff.

1. Sir Egremont Thynne, married Barbara, dau. of Henry Calthorp.  
 2. Henry Thynne, of Kingswood.  
 3. Charles Thynne, of Chedder.  
 4. Catherine Gresham, Maid of Honour to Queen Elizabeth.

4. Edward Thynne, married Theodosia, daughter of Roger Manners.

5. William Thynne, married Alice, daughter of . . . . Talbot.

1. Mary, daughter of George Lord Audley.

1. Sir Thomas Thynne, of Longleat, anno 1623.

2. Katherine, daughter of Charles Howard.

See Pedigree, No. II.

1. Dorothy, wife of . . . Roscarrock.  
 2. Christian, wife of Francis Leigh.

2. John Thynne, seated at Church Stratton, married Susanna, daughter of Robert Rawson, esq.

Edward Thynne.

William, married Mary Weoly. Dorothy, wife of . . . Wrightson.

1. John Thynne, obit sine prole.  
 2. Sir James Thynne, obit 1670, sine prole; married Isabella, dau. of Henry Rich, Earl of Holland.

3. Sir Thomas Thynne, seated at Richmond.  
 Stuart, daughter and co-heir of Doctor Balanquill, Dean of Durham.

1. John Thynne, seated at Eggham 1627.  
 Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Mainwaring, knt.

2. Walter.  
 4. Dorothy.  
 3. Thomas, married Mary, daughter of . . . Goodfellow.

Thomas Thynne, murdered 1682.

Stuart, wife of Sir E. Baynton, of Bromham.  
 Elizabeth, wife of John Hall, of Bradford.

1. John Thynne  
 Judith, daughter and co-heir of John Balston.

2. Thomas.  
 3. Edward.  
 4. James.  
 5. Robert.

6. Anne, wife of Dean Harrison.  
 7. Arabella.

Mary, wife of . . . . Urry.  
 1. Thomas.  
 2. James.

1. John Thynne.

2. Thomas Thynne.

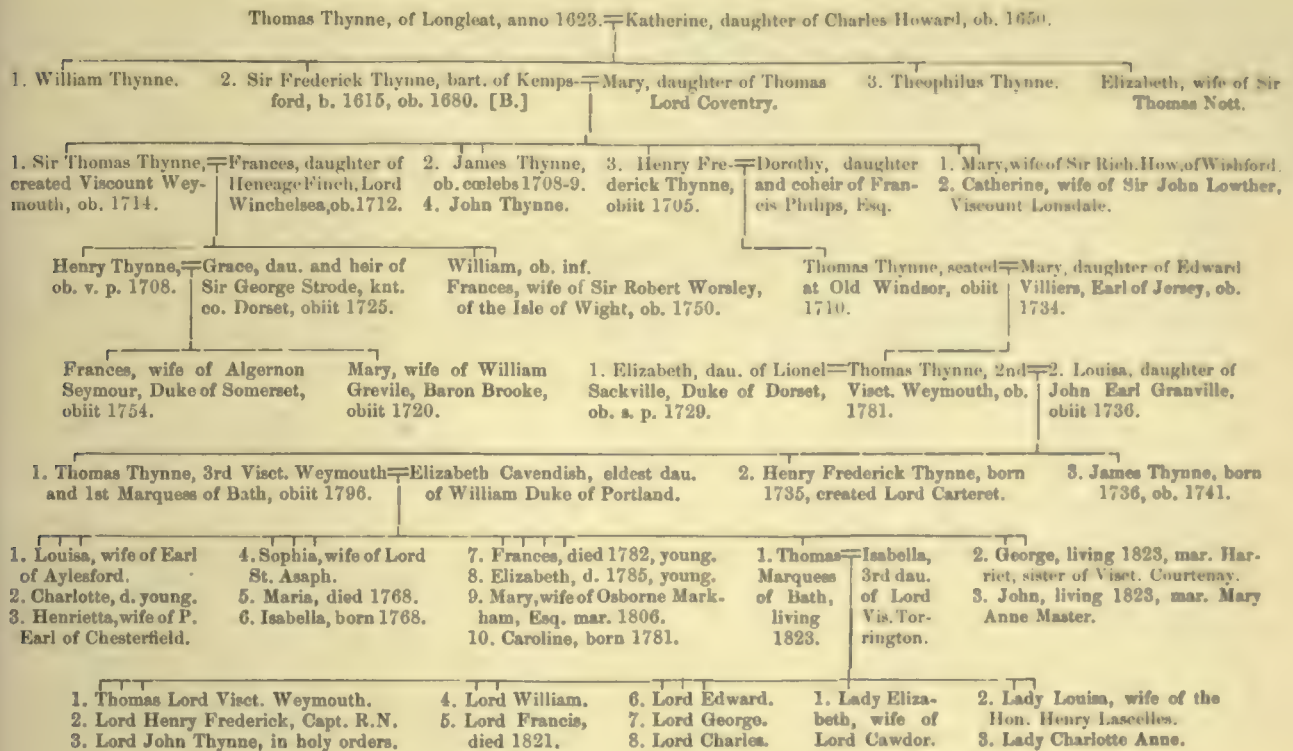
3. Judith.

4. Elizabeth.



## PEDIGREE II.

## ISSUE OF THOMAS THYNNE, OF LONGLEAT, AND KATHERINE HOWARD.



These two Pedigrees of the Family of Thynne have been inspected at the College of Arms, and approved; but, finding they do not coincide entirely with that given by Collins in his "Peerage," I have been induced to add two private documents\* communicated to me by the Marquess of Bath.—Note by Sir Richard Colt Hoare.

\* See the Appendix, Nos. 75 and 76, pp. cxxxvi—cxlv.

## PEDIGREE OF BOTEVILLE, AFTERWARDS THYNNE.

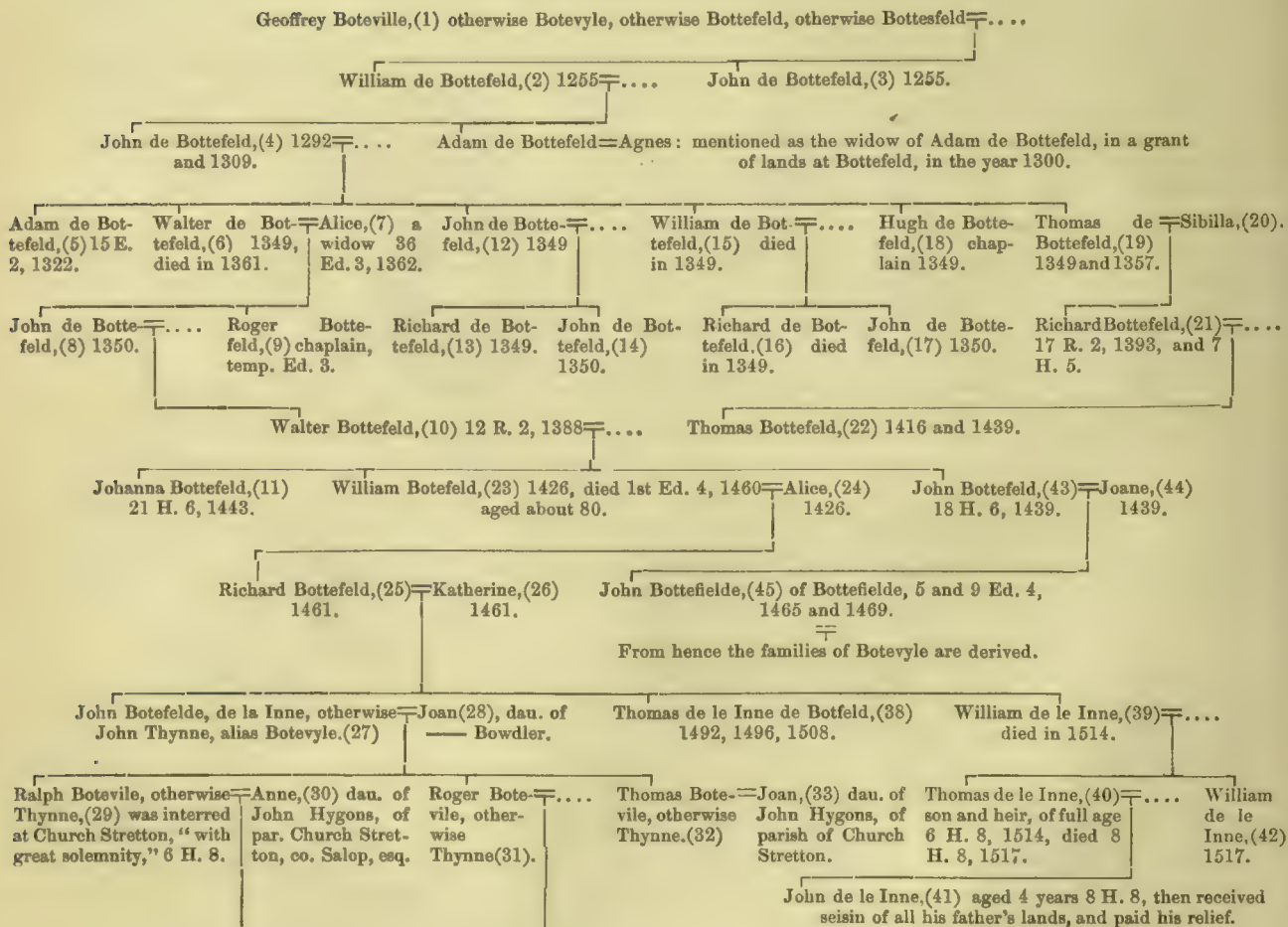
[Compiled from the Visitations of Shropshire, Parochial Registers, Court Rolls, and other sources.]

ARMS: Barry of ten, or and sable.

CREST: On a wreath, a rein-deer statant or.

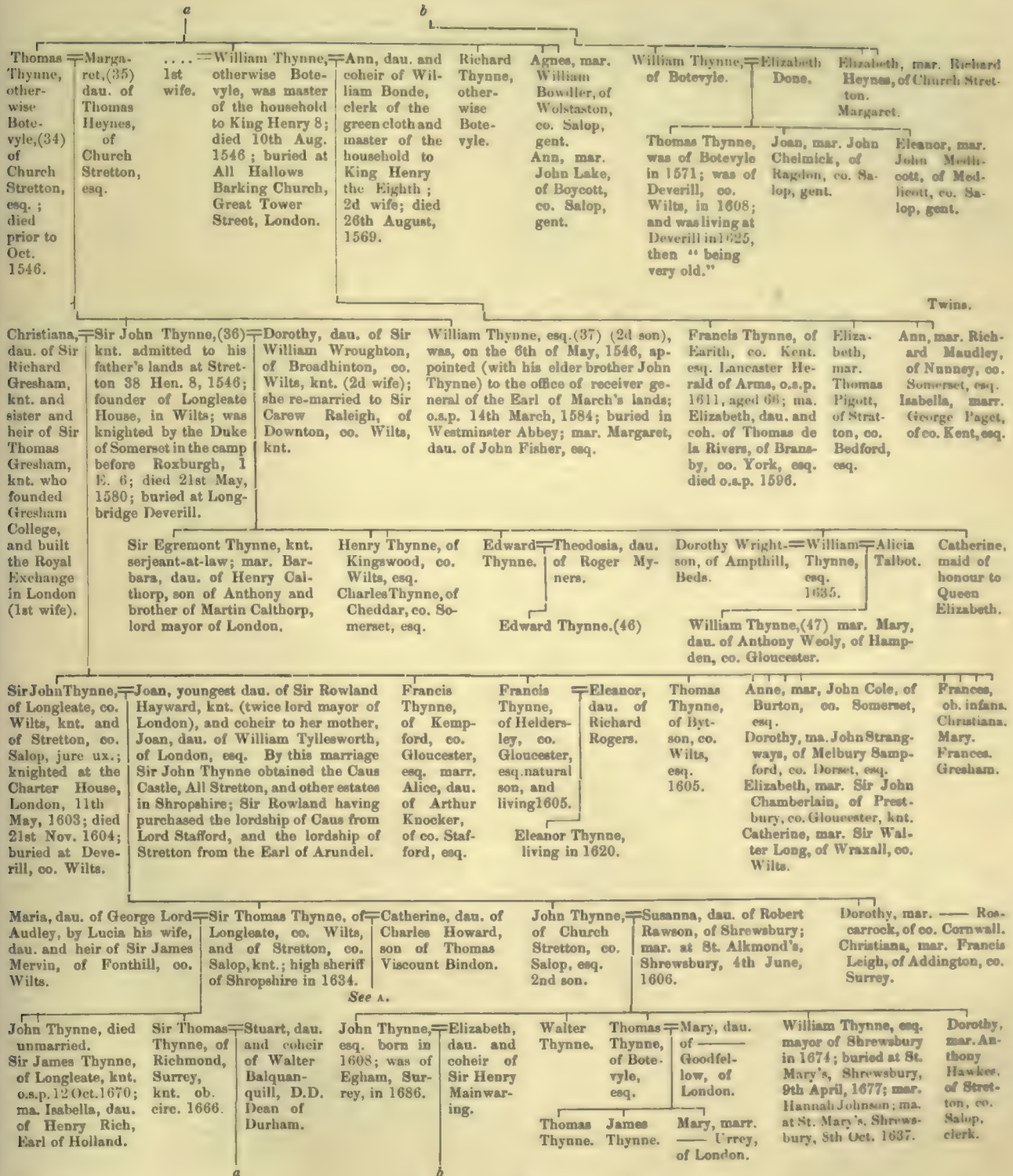
MOTTO: J'ay bonne cause.

Addition to Thynne, a lion rampant, tail nowed, or.



# THE THYNNE FAMILY.

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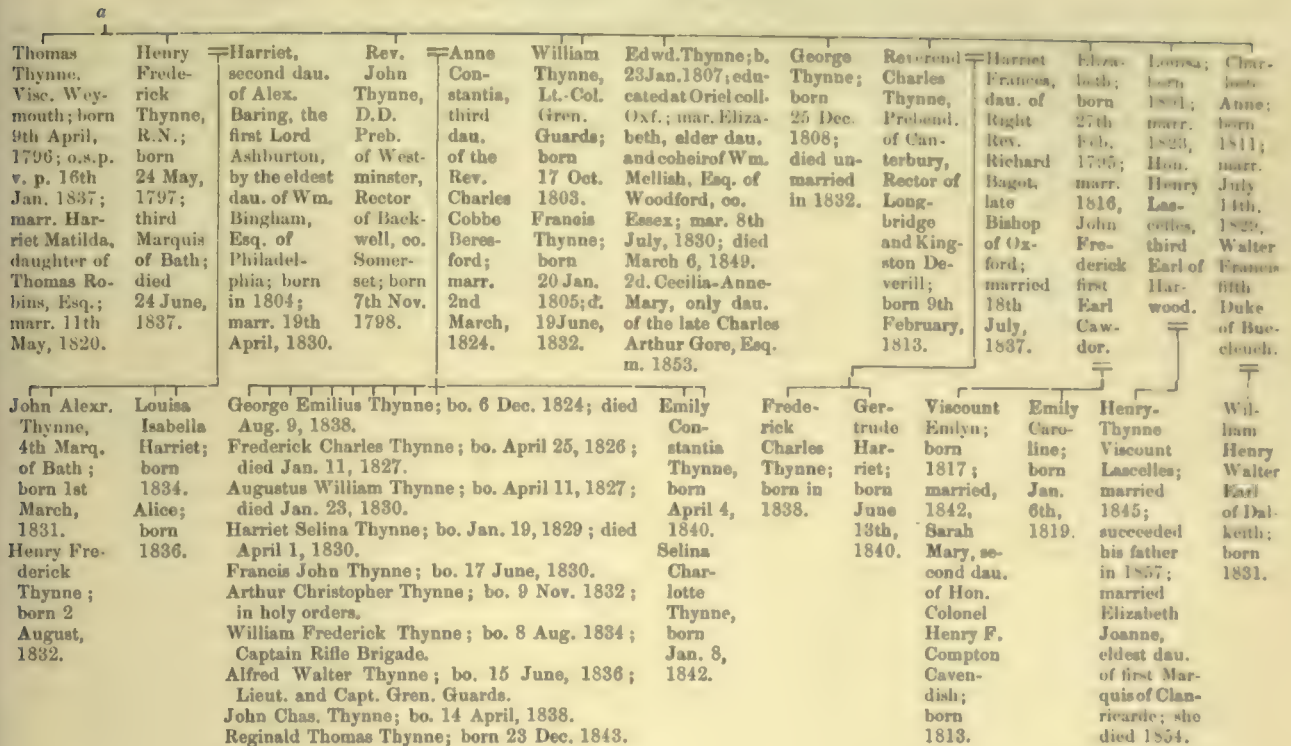






# THE THYNNE FAMILY.

61



## NOTES TO THE ABOVE PEDIGREE.

(1.) "Geffrey Botevill came into England to serve in the warres under King John." (Pedigree in College of Arms.)

(2.) "William Botevill of Botevill, in com. Salop, son of Geffrey, dyed about the fortyeth yere of King Henry the Thirde." (Pedigree in College of Arms.)

(2 and 3.) William de Botesfeld and John de Botesfeld were sub-foresters of the forest of Shirlet, near Broseley, co. Salop, under Philip de Baggesoure, in 1255. (See the Hundred Rolls of that year.)

(4.) John de Bottefeld, alias John de Bottefelde, was one of the inquest to take the extent of the Manor of Stretton in 1309. (Blake-way's Sheriffs of Shropshire.)

"A suyte in the Lordes Courte of Stratton, in Shropshire, between John Boteville, the sonne of William Botevill, and Walter, the sonne of Sibell, in the twentieth yere of King Edward the First." (Pedigree in College of Arms.)

"This Sir John Botevill, otherwise called John Boatvell, was in 20 Ed. I. onely intyuled by the bare name of John Boatvell, but was after a knight, and with his armes was sett downe as one of the knights of Shropshire w<sup>ch</sup> were with King Edward the First at the seige of Carlarocke, as appereth by a booke of the armes and names

of those knights remeyninge in the custody of Richard Scarlett now lyvinge." (MS. in the College of Arms.)

(5.) "This Sir Adam Botevill, in whome the promogeniture tooke ends, taking p<sup>th</sup> with Thomas Earle of Lancaster agaynst King Edward the Seconde, was at the batteyle of Burrowbrigge in the 15 yere of that Kinge taken prisoner amongst others, and after executed, as appereth in one olde French anonimall Cronicle written in the tyme of Ed. 3. remeyninge in the custodie of the Cronicle John Stowe. By the act of w<sup>th</sup> Sir Adam the House of Botevill was first overthrowen, but after in some part agayne revived by his nephewe John Botefelde or Botvelde, who after obtayned certeyne landes in Stratton and in Botefelde whilst his father lyved." (MS. in the College of Arms.)

(6, 7, 8.) The Pedigree in the College of Arms states that Alice was the wife of Walter Botefelde, and that she was his widow in 36 Edw. 3.

"This Walter de Botefelde did surrender into the hands of the Lord of Stratton certeyne landes upon the heathe next to the highway towards Montgomery, to the use of John his sonne, in 23 Edw. 3." (MS. in the College of Arms.)

"This Walter Botefelde, son of John, dying in 35 Edw. 3, yelded his best ox for a hariate to the Lord of Stratton, of whom he helde his



landes in Stratton: which Walter, not longe before his deathe, in the name of John Botvelde his brother, did surrender into the handes of the Lord of Stratton the moyty of a messuage w<sup>ch</sup> the appurtenances w<sup>ch</sup> were the sayed John his brother's, in Church Stratton, to the use of Hughe de Botevill, chapleyne, w<sup>ch</sup> sayed Hugh, by Thomas his brother, had livery and season of the sayed moyetye; shortly after w<sup>ch</sup> the sayed Thomas dyed, havynge in the 30 Edw. 3, lyvery and season of landes upon Malkynhull, w<sup>ch</sup> he purchased of Thomas Pickerell." (MS. in the College of Arms.)

Among the Original Rolls of the Manor of Stretton which are still remaining, those that record the above circumstances are in good preservation, the entries on which are as follow:—

"Die Martis in crastino Exaltacōis St'e Crucis. (23 Edw. 3.)

"Walt'us de Bottefeld note Joh'is de Bottefeld fr'is s'm redd' in man' d'ni med' j mes' q'd fuit p'd'c'i Joh'is fr'is sui in Chirchestretton ad opus Hug' de Bottefeld capell', q' quid' Hug' p' Thom' fr'm suū h't s'sin' de p'd'c'a med' j mes' h'nd' et ten'd' eid' Hug' et he'd' suis s'c'd'm cōsuet' man'ij. Et dat' d'no p' ingr' xij<sup>d</sup>."

"Die Mercur' p'x' p't f'm S'ti Thom' M'rtir'. (23 Edw. 3.)

"Walt' de Bottefeld redd' in manū d'ni duas ac's t'r' sup' Bruer' iux<sup>a</sup> viā v's<sup>a</sup> Montgomerri ad op' Joh'is fil' sui, qui cep' d'tam t'r' tenend' s' et suis s'c'd'm cons' maner'. Et dat' p' ingr' xvij<sup>d</sup>."

"Die Lune p'x' post f'm Ascenc'o'is D'ni. (31 E. 3.)

"Thom' de Bottefeld cepit seisi'am de trib' seilion' sup' Malkynhull quos p'q' sunt de Thom' Pykerell, tenend' s'c'd'm consuet' man'ij. Et dat' ad ingr' xij<sup>d</sup>."

(9.) On one of the mutilated Rolls of the Court held for the Manor of Stretton, temp. Ed. 3, Roger Bottefeld, chaplain, son of Walter Bottefeld, is named.

(10.) "Walter Botfeld" is named on a mutilated Court Roll of 12 Richard 2.

(11.) "Die Lune p'x' ante f'm S'ci Petri." 21 H. 6. At a Court held on this day for the Manor of Stretton, "Joh'na filia Walt' Bottefeld," is named as a party in a proceeding then taken.

(12.) In an entry from the Court Roll, already quoted, John is named as brother of Walter de Bottefeld. His sons Richard and John occur on the Rolls as follow:—

"Cur' Magna. Die Martis p'x' ante f'm S'ci Eth'e'b'ti Reg' (23 E. 3.)

(13.) "Will'us le Muleward quer' op' se v' Ric'm fil' Joh'is de Bottefeld in pl'c'to t'ns', &c.

(14.) "Die M'tis p'x' p't f'm S'ti Cudb'ti. (25 E. 3.)

"Joh'is fil' Walt' de Bottefeld in una' p't'n' f'c'a Joh' fil' Joh'is de Bottefelde."

(15, 16, 17.) The position in the pedigree of William de Bottefeld, and of his sons Richard and John, is proved by the following entries on the Court Rolls:—

"Die Jovis in festo St'e Marie Magdalene. (24 E. 3.)

"Joh'is fil' Walt' de Bottefeld esson' se v' Joh' fil' Will'i de Bottefeld in pl'c'to t'ns' p' Walt' de Bottefeld.

"Joh'is fil' Will'i de Bottefeld op' se quer' v' Joh'm fil' Walt' de ead'm in pl'c'to t'ns' qui fecit se esson': i<sup>o</sup> dies ad p'x'."

"Die Mart' in festo Exaltac' St'e Cruc'. (24 E. 3.)

"Joh'es fil' Will'i de Bottefeld op' se quer' v' Joh'm fil' Walt' de Bottefeld in pl'c'to t'ns' et dicit q'd Will's pat' suus fuit seysit' de quad' plac' t're vocat' le Heth jux<sup>a</sup> Mongomeryes Wey et s<sup>c</sup> obijt seysit'; p't cuj<sup>s</sup> mortē p'd'c'a terr' descend' ad Ricū fil' suū et s<sup>c</sup> h'uit seisinā in plena cur' s'c'd'm cons' maner'. Et post mortē ip'i' Ric' p'd'ta terr' descend' Joh'i f'ri suo ut hered' qui h'uit seysinā s'c'd'm cons' maneri'. Et p'd'c's Joh'es fil' Walt' con<sup>a</sup> legē et cons' maner' cep' seysinā in cur' hic et ip'm de t'ra sua ejecit ad dāpna sua x<sup>s</sup>. Et p'd'c's Joh'is fil' Walt' dicit q'd ip'e h'et seysinā t're p'd'c'e in cur' hic et dicit q'd nō tenet' respond' absq' br'e d'ni Reg<sup>s</sup>. Et inde petit judic'. Et p'd'c's Joh'es fil' Will'i dicit q'd ip'e h'uit seysinā de t'ra p'd'c'a in cur' hic et dicit q'd in eodē casu s'c'd'm cons' maner' nō h'et necesse p'quirr'e br'e d'ni Reg<sup>s</sup> S' h'et suū recup'are in forma qua ad nūc quer't'. Inde petit judiciū. Et q<sup>ia</sup> om'es tenent' maner' p'd'c'i p'sentes in cur' hic clamāt h're om'ia judicia de om'i'odis pl'tias lib' ten' ql'reunq' tangentib', preceptū et eis' inde judiciū redd'e. Et q<sup>ia</sup> nōdū cōsulti sint de judic' inde' faciend' i<sup>o</sup> dies dat' e' p'tēt' usq' ad p'x' statu q<sup>o</sup> nunc. Et p't'ea in cur' tenta die Martis p'x' p't f'm S'ci Cudbert' p'x' seqn' cons'm fuit q'd p'd'c's Joh' fil' Walt' tenet' o<sup>a</sup> r' sine br'e d'ni Reg<sup>s</sup>. Et q<sup>ua</sup> p'ns nō r' i<sup>o</sup> p'd'c's [Joh'] fil' Will'i recup'it terr' sua cū dāpnis tax' ad ij<sup>s</sup>. Et p'd'c's Joh's s's in m'ia et tax' alibi."

The death of Richard, son of William de Bottefeld, had been previously brought before the Court, as appears by the following entry on the Roll, as to a heriot then accrued to the lord of the manor.

"Die Mart' p'x' post f'm S'te T' M'turis. (23 E. 3.)

"P' mortē Ric'e'i de Bottefeld j bos p' ij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>."

(18, 19, 20.) The name of Hugh de Bottefeld, chaplain, has already been quoted in connection with the names of his brothers Walter and Thomas, from the proceedings of the Court of the Manor of Stretton.

"Sibill, the wyfe of Thomas Bottefelde, was lyvyng a widow in 34 E. 3." (Pedigree in the College of Arms.)

"This Sibill had possession in 34 E. 3, of the howses, messuages, and all the landes w<sup>ch</sup> the sayed Thomas held." (Pedigree in the College of Arms.)

"Hugh Botfelde, chaplain," brother of Thomas, "had," according to the MS. in the College of Arms, "all his father's landes in Stratton, and payed a releif therfore in 35 E. 3;" and "beinge a preist and chapleyne dyed w<sup>th</sup>out yssue." (Pedigree in the College of Arms.)

(21.) "Richard Bottefelde, sonne of Thomas and nephewe and heire of Hughe, was lyvyng 17 R. 2, and 7 H. 5." (Pedigree in the College of Arms.)

"This Richard taking part w<sup>th</sup> the enemyes of Richard Erle of Arundell, of whome he helde his landes in Stratton, forfeited all his landes to the sayed Earle, who, in the 17 yere of R. 2, gave most of the same landes to Layghton, of Stratton, and so the howse [was] secondly overthrowen, as appeereth in the evidence belongenge to the manner of Stratton, in Shropshire, and kept in the church there; but after this Richard fyndynge favour with the sayed Lord, he obteyned some p<sup>te</sup> of his lande called Bottefeldes Ley, w<sup>ch</sup> came to his sonne Thomas." (MS. in the College of Arms.)



(22.) "Thomas Botefelde, sonne of Richarde, lyvinge in 4 H. 5, and the 18 of H. 6." (Pedigree in the College of Arms.)

"This Thomas somewhat restored the family [of] Botefelde; for cominge into the Courte of the Lorde of Stratton, he demanded and had possession of one messuage and certeyne lande w<sup>th</sup> the appurtenances in Botfeldes Ley, in Church Stretton, wherof his father dyed seased, for w<sup>ch</sup> the sayed Thomas payed releif and did his fealty in 4 H. 5, and in 18 H. 6; the sayed Thomas, by John James sett in his place to gayne or loose, did surrender into the handes of the lorde all his landes and tenem<sup>ts</sup> in Church Stretton, and w<sup>th</sup>in the lordshipp of Stratton, w<sup>th</sup> the appurtenances, to the use of John Botefelde (43) his sonne and Joane (44) his wife, and to the heires of their two bodyes begotten, and if it happen that the sayed John and Joane his [wife] do dye without heyres of their bodye, w<sup>ch</sup> God forbydd, then the sayed landes and tenem<sup>ts</sup> to remayne to the right heires of the sayed Thomas." (MS. in the College of Arms.)

(23, 24.) "William Botfelde, sonne of Thomas Botfelde, dyed 1 E. 4, an<sup>o</sup> D<sup>n</sup>i 1460, being about the age of 80." (Pedigree in the College of Arms.)

"This William Botfelde purchased lande of Richard Bleeke, who, in a Court of Stratton holden in 5 H. 6, did, by Will<sup>m</sup> Tonke his attorney set in his place, surrender into the handes of the lorde two messuages w<sup>th</sup> the appurtenances in Church Stretton, to the use of Will<sup>m</sup> Botfelde and Alice his wife, and of their heires and assignes, whereupon the sayed Will<sup>m</sup> and Alice his wife had lyv'ye and season of these landes. The deathe of w<sup>ch</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> was p'sented in a Court of Stratton holden the 6 day of May, 1 Ed. IV." (MS. in the College of Arms.)

(25, 26.) "At a Courte holden the sixte day of May, in 1 Ed. IV. Richard Sealtoke, in the name of Will<sup>m</sup> Bayley, of Brocton, and Richard More, of Larden, into whose handes Will<sup>m</sup> Botfelde had surrendered all his landes and tenem<sup>ts</sup> w<sup>th</sup> the appurtenances w<sup>th</sup>in the dominion of Stratton, [appeared] and ther gave up the sayed landes and tenem<sup>ts</sup> to the [use] of Richard Botfelde and Katherine his wife, to hold to the sayed Ric<sup>d</sup> and Katheryne and to the heires [of] their two bodyes begotten, w<sup>th</sup> the remayndur to the heires of the body of the sayed Richard, and for default wherof w<sup>th</sup> the remaynder to Elizabeth, wife to John Baldwyne, and to the heires of her body, w<sup>th</sup> further remaynder to the Church of Seynte Laurence to susteyne a preste. At w<sup>h</sup> Courte also [appeared] Will<sup>m</sup> Tōghe, in the name of Will<sup>m</sup> Hockes, into whose handes the sayed Will<sup>m</sup> [Hockes] had surrendered all his landes w<sup>th</sup> the appurtenances in Church Stretton, to the use of Richarde Botfelde and Katherine his wife and the heires of their two bodyes begotten, and for default thereof to the heires of the bodye of the sayd Katherine begotten, and for default thereof to the right heires of the sayed Will<sup>m</sup> Hockes." (MS. in the College of Arms.)

(27, 28.) The Pedigree in the College of Arms states that Richard Boteville of Stretton, died in 1481, and that John Boteville de le Inne, his son and heir, married Joan Bowdler.

(29, 30.) Ralph de le Inne, otherwise Ralph o' th' Inne, abbreviated as Ralph Thinne, otherwise Thynne, is recorded as the eldest son

and heir of John Boteville, alias Thynne, in various Pedigrees in the College of Arms; also in the Collection of Shropshire Pedigrees, by Randle Holmes, Harl. MSS. No. 1483, folio 98; and in another Collection of Pedigrees, by Randle Holmes, Harl. MSS. No. 2163, folio 54. The marriage of Ralph Boteville, alias Thynne, with Anne, daughter of John Hygons, of Church Stretton, is recorded in both the MSS. last mentioned, as also in the Pedigree of the Family of Hygons in the Visitation of Shropshire in the year 1623, now remaining in the College of Arms.

(31, 32, 33.) Roger and Thomas appear as the younger brothers of Ralph Thynne, otherwise Boteville, on all the Pedigrees of the Family; and that Thomas married Joan, another daughter of John Hygons above-mentioned, is proved by the Pedigree of her Family given in the Visitation of Shropshire in 1623.

(34, 35.) That Thomas Thynne married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Heynes, of Church Stretton, esq. is acknowledged by all writers who have treated of the descent of the Family of Boteville, but some of them have erred in describing this lady as the heiress of her father, which she was not, for he had many children, sons and daughters.

"To this Thomas Thynne did, Kinge H. 8, grante the yerely pention of x<sup>l</sup> a yere for his good service, as appeareth in the Patente Roles of the Chancery of 17 and 18 H. 8." (Pedigree in the College of Arms.)

In the Peerages she is described as daughter and heir of Thomas Heynes; but that is an error, for she was one of a very numerous family of sons and daughters, several of whom left issue.—J. M.

(36.) At a Court held for the Manor of Church Stretton, "Die M<sup>t</sup>'s p<sup>x</sup>' post ff<sup>m</sup> S<sup>t</sup>i Luce Evangelist" 38 H. 8, John Thynne, son and heir of Thomas Thynne, deceased, was admitted to all the lands and tenements in the manor of which his father had died seised.

(37.) This William Thynne, younger brother of John, was Master of the Household to King Henry the Eighth, and father of Francis Thynne the herald.

(38, 39.) "Thomas of In" and "William of the In" are rated at 26<sup>s</sup>. 8<sup>d</sup>. each on the Roll for assessing a benevolence in the county of Salop, 7 H. 7, 1492. A deed of Thomas Hochekys, of Castle Pulverbatch, co. Salop, in 1496, was witnessed by "Thomas de le In de Botfeld." And there is a jurat attached to a mutilated Court Roll of the Manor of Church Stretton for the 24<sup>th</sup> H. 7, 1508, on which, however, the two first name alone are legible, the former being "Thomas de la Inne de Botfeld, yomā."

At the Court held on the Monday next before the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, 1 H. 8, 1509, "Will<sup>m</sup>'s de la Inne" is the third name on the jury.

On the Court Roll of the 24 H. 8, is the record of a surrender of lands in Stretton to the use of William de la Inne, his heirs and assigns.

At a Court held on the 4<sup>th</sup> H. 8, William de la Inne is the first person named on the jury.

(40.) At a Court held on the day of St. Lucy the Virgin, 5<sup>th</sup> H. 8, 1513, Thomas Wottenell, on behalf of John Corveser, surrendered a parcel of meadow land situate in "March" in the manor of Stretton, to Thomas de la Inne, his heirs and assigns, according to the custom of

the Manor: to which the said Thomas was then admitted, and he paid to the Lord, by way of fine, four pence.

At a Court held on the Tuesday next before the Feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, 6<sup>th</sup> H. 8, the jury present that William de la Inne had died since the last Court, and that "una vacca color' nigri" had accrued to the Lord as a heriot thereon; and that Thomas de la Inne is the son and heir of the said William, and of full age.

(41, 42.) At a Court held on the 8<sup>th</sup> April, 8<sup>th</sup> H. 8<sup>th</sup>, 1517, the jury present that Thomas de le Inne died since the last Court, and that "unus equus color' badij," of the value of ten shillings, had accrued to the Lord as a heriot thereon; and that John de le Inne, his son and next heir, was then aged four years.

To this Court came William de la Inne (by Thomas Lewys, senior, and Thomas Mynton, his attorneys), and surrendered into the hands of the Lord all the messuages, lands, and tenements of which the said William\* had died seised within the Lordship of Stretton, according to the custom of the manor, to the use and behoof of John de le Inne, son and heir of Thomas Inne, to be held to him, his heirs and assigns, for ever: upon which, in the same Court, the said John received seisin, to be held by him, his heirs and assigns, according to the custom of the manor, and paid to the lord for his relief four shillings and seven pence.

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\* All the entries here abstracted from the Court Rolls, from the 6<sup>th</sup> to the 38<sup>th</sup> H. 8<sup>th</sup>, were taken by me from a Paper Book (now in the custody of the Steward of the Manor), transcribed in Latin from the original Rolls (not now to be found) for the use of the officer of the Court: and it is quite clear that, in the entry last quoted above, the transcriber has erroneously used the word *William* for *Thomas*, where

(43, 44.) It will have been seen that Thomas Bottefeld, numbered 22 on the Pedigree now under consideration, was seised of Bottefeld's Ley in the 4<sup>th</sup> H. 5<sup>th</sup>, and that in the 18<sup>th</sup> of H. 6<sup>th</sup>, as recorded, he surrendered that and all his other customary lands in the Lordship of Stretton to the use of John Bottefeld his son and Joan his wife. His other son, William, the ancestor of the noble family of Thynne, it will have been also seen, made various purchases of land; and of his descendants the record is already given in the preceding notes. John Bottefeld, of Bottefeld, there can be no doubt, was the father of

(45.) John Bottefelde, of Bottefelde, living in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> years of King Edward the 4<sup>th</sup>, (1465 and 1469,) with whom Randle Holmes commences his Pedigree of that branch of this ancient Family.

(46) On the Register of Wellington, co. Salop, is this entry, "1632, May 18. Bapt. Susanna, dau of Edward Thinne and Mary his wife."—J. M. (Was this the gentleman here named?)

(47) A heriot post mort. William Thynne, 1635, for lands held jointly with Mary his wife. *Stretton Rolls*.—J. M.

(48) The Rev. Robert Thynne, A.M. Vicar of Flore, co. Northampton, was buried there in 1716. He died 3rd January, 1716, aged 64; and had been some time student of Christ Church, Oxford.—J. M.

(49) It appears from the Register of the parish of Westbury, co. Salop, that she was born at Caus Castle, co. Salop, 21st Sept. 1653.—J. M.

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I have underscored that word. Mr. Blakeway, in the Sheriffs of Shropshire, has referred to this entry, but without noticing the error, and has further confused the descent of the family of Thynne by several conjectures that are alike at variance with the evidence to be found in the Court Rolls and in the MSS. in the College of Arms, and in the Harleian Library.



## PEDIGREE OF THE THYNNE FAMILY.

[From Sir J. B. Burke's "Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire," for 1858.]

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BATH, MARQUESS OF (John-Alexander Thynne), Viscount Weymouth, co. Dorset, Baron Thynne, of Warminster, co. Wilts, and a Baronet; *b.* 1 March, 1881; *s.* his father, as 4th Marquess, 24 June, 1837.

## LINEAGE.

It appears, from documents in possession of this family, that its ancient surname was *Botevile*; and under that name that it enjoyed lands in the manor of Stretton, in Shropshire, for many generations, from the time of King John; in whose reign, the brothers, Sir Geoffrey and Oliver Boteville, persons of great eminence and rank in Poitou, came over to England, according to Matthew Paris, in order to assist the King against his rebellious Barons. The surname of Thynne is said to have originated with *John Botevile*, who, from residing in one of the Inns of Court, was denominated "*John o' Th'Inne*," and thence "*Thynne*."

SIR GEOFFREY BOTEVILLE was the first that settled at Stretton on the lands given him by the Earl of Arundel (William d'Albini), which have been ever since called Botevile's Lye. This Sir Geoffrey was, by King John, constituted governor of Belvoir Castle, in Leicestershire, which had been taken from that Earl. In the said parish of Stretton did this family reside, from the said Sir Geoffrey's time, till Sir John Thynne the elder settled at Longleat, in Wiltshire, retaining still his ancient lands in Shropshire.

WILLIAM BOTEVILE, his son, departed this life A.D. 1256, leaving a son, JOHN, whose name is recorded, in an old roll, among the knights of Shropshire who attended at the siege of Caerlaverock Castle. This Sir John Botevile had two sons, Hugh Botevile, chaplain, who had livery and seisin of his father's lands in Stretton, and paid his relief for the same, 35 Edw. III.; and THOMAS, of whose line we treat. This THOMAS BOTEFELD, who had livery and seisin of lands in Stretton, 30 Edw. III., 1356, left by Sibilla his wife, a son, RICHARD, who *d.* in 1416, leaving a son,

THOMAS BOTEVILE, who had two sons, WILLIAM and JOHN; from the latter descend the BOTEVYLES of *Botevyle*, and the BOTFIELDS of *Leighton*, *Dawley*, and *Norton Hall*, co. Northampton, now represented by BERAH BOTFIELD, Esq.

WILLIAM had a son, RICHARD, who was father of JOHN BOTEVILE, called, from his residence in one of the Inns of Court, *John of Th'Inne*, and thence came the name *Thynne* as now used. This John, according to Francis Thynne, Esq., Lancaster Herald, *m.* Joan, dau. of — Boudler.



The issue of the said *John of Th'Inne* (who flourished in the reign of King Edward IV.) were, 1. Ralph Boteville (alias Thynne); 2. Roger; and 3. Thomas.

ROGER, the 2nd son, was father of two daus., viz., Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Heynes, or Eynes, of Stretton, in Shropshire, and Margaret; and also of a son, William, the father of Thomas Thynne, of Deverill, in Wiltshire, who *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of — Done, and was alive in the year 1625, being then very old.

RALPH BOTEVILLE, or Thynne, the eldest son of the said *John of Th'Inne*, *m.* Anne (or Joan, according to some pedigrees), dau. of John Higgons, of Stretton, and by her had,

THOMAS, his successor.

William, master of the household of Henry VIII, who collected and published the works of Chaucer, with notes, 1542. He was father of,

FRANCIS THYNNE, Lancaster Herald.

Ralph Thynne was *s.* by his eldest son,

THOMAS THYNNE, of Stretton, who *m.* Margaret, dau., and at length heiress, of Thomas Eynes, Esq., of Stretton (which lady was granddau. maternally of Humphrey Gatacre, Esquire of the body to HENRY VI., who was descended, through females, from Sir Richard Pembruge, K.G. (*See BURKE'S Landed Gentry.*) Thomas Thynne was *s.* by his eldest son,

SIR JOHN THYNNE. This gentleman laid the foundation, in Jan. 1567, of the magnificent mansion at Longleate, co. Wilts, from which time the building was carried on until 1579, so that twelve entire years were consumed in its erection. This is said to be the first well-built house in the kingdom. Sir John Thynne *m.* 1st, Christian, dau. of Sir Richard Gresham, Knt., lord mayor of London, and sister and heir of Sir Thomas Gresham, who founded and endowed Gresham College, and built the Royal Exchange, by whom he had issue,

JOHN, his heir.      \*      Francis of Kempsford.

Thomas, of Bilsen.

Dorothy, *m.* to John Strangways, of Melbury.

Elizabeth, *m.* to Sir John Chamberlain.

Catherine, *m.* to Sir Walter Long, of Wraxall.

He *m.* 2ndly, Dorothy, dau. of Sir William Wroughton, of Broad-Hinton, co. Wilts, and had five other sons and two daus. He *d.* 21 May, 1580, and was *s.* by his eldest son,

SIR JOHN THYNNE, Knt. of Longleate, who *m.* Joan, youngest dau. of Sir Rowland Hayward, Knt., lord mayor of London (twice), and was *s.* by his eldest son,

SIR THOMAS THYNNE, who *m.* 1st, Maria, dau. of George Lord Audley, by whom he had three sons, the two elder of whom *d.* without issue. The youngest,

THOMAS (Sir), was seated at Richmond, Surrey: and marrying Stuart, dau. and co-heir of Dr. Walter Balquanquill, Dean of Durham, left a son,

THOMAS, who succeeded to Longleate, and lived there in great magnificence, until basely assassinated by means of Count Konigsmark, a Swedish nobleman.

Sir Thomas Thynne *m.* 2ndly, Catherine, dau. of Charles Howard, and niece of Viscount Bindon. The eldest surviving son of this marriage,

SIR HENRY-FREDERICK THYNNE, of Kempsford, was created a Baronet, 15 June, 1641.  
Sir Henry *m.* Mary, dau. of Thomas 1st Lord Coventry, and had, with other issue,

THOMAS, his successor.

James, LL.D., M.P., *d. unm.* in 1769.

Henry-Frederick, one of the clerks of the privy council, *m.* Dorothy, dau. and co-heir of Francis Philips, Esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, and dying in 1705, left an only son,

THOMAS, who *m.* Lady Mary Villiers, dau. of Edward 1st Earl of Jersey, and dying in 1710, left a posthumous son,

THOMAS, who *s.* as 2nd VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH.

Sir Henry was *s.* at his decease by his eldest son,

SIR THOMAS, who, upon the murder of Thomas Thynne, Esq., as stated above, became the representative of the family, and inherited Longleat. He sat in Parliament for several years, and was elevated to the peerage, 11 Dec. 1682, in the dignities of *Baron Thynne, of Warminster, in Wilts*, and *Viscount Weymouth*, with remainder, in the event of failure of male issue, to his brother Henry. His lordship *m.* Frances, dau. of Heneage 2nd Earl of Winchelsea, and had an only son,

Henry, who predeceased the Viscount 1708, leaving two daus., his co-heirs, by Grace, dau. and sole heir of Sir George Strode, serjeant-at-law, of Leweston, co. Dorset, viz.,

Frances, *m.* to Algernon (Seymour), Lord Percy and Duke of Somerset.

Mary, *m.* to William (Greville), Lord Brooke.

Lord Weymouth *d.* 28 July, 1714, when all his honours devolved upon his grandnephew, (refer to descendants of Henry Thynne, 3rd son of Sir Henry-Frederick Thynne),

THOMAS, as 2nd Viscount, who *m.* 1st, in Dec. 1726, Elizabeth, dau. of Lionel, Duke of Dorset; but her ladyship *d.* while his lordship was upon his travels, before cohabitation; and 2ndly, in 1733, Lady Louisa Carteret, dau. of John Earl Granville,\* and had two sons; the younger, Henry, inheriting the property of his maternal grandfather, assumed his name, and was created *Baron Carteret*; while the elder,

THOMAS, K.G., inherited, at the decease of his father, 12 Jan. 1751, the family honours as 3rd Viscount; and was elevated, 18 Aug. 1789, to the MARQUESSATE OF BATH. His lordship *m.* 22nd May, 1759, Lady Elizabeth Cavendish-Bentinck, eldest dau. of William 2nd Duke of Portland, by whom (who *d.* 12 Dec. 1825, aged 91) he had,

THOMAS, Viscount Weymouth.

GEORGE, who *s.* to the barony of Carteret.

JOHN, late LORD CARTERET.

Louisa, *m.* in 1781, to Heneage late Earl of Aylesford, and *d.* in 1832.

\* John Carteret, Earl Granville, was elder son and heir of Sir George Carteret, Bart. (created, in 1681, Baron Carteret), and his wife, Lady Grace Granville, youngest dau. of John Granville, Earl of Bath, and co-heir of her nephew William-Henry last Earl of Bath of that family. (BURKE'S *Extinct and Dormant Peerage*.)

Henrietta, *m.* in 1799, to Philip late Earl of Chesterfield, and *d.* in 1813.

Sophia, *m.* in 1784, to George 3rd Earl of Ashburnham, and *d.* in 1791.

Isabella, lady of the bedchamber to the Duchess of Gloucester, *d. unm.* 7 April, 1835.

Mary, *m.* in 1806, to Osborne Markham, Esq., son of the late Archbishop of York, and *d.* in Feb. 1814.

Caroline.

His lordship *d.* 19 Nov. 1796, and was *s.* by his eldest son,

THOMAS, K.G., 2nd Marquess. This nobleman, *b.* 25 Jan. 1765, lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the co. of Somerset, F.S.A. and F.L.S., *m.* 24 April, 1794, Isabella-Elizabeth, 3rd dau. of George 4th Viscount Torrington, by whom (who *d.* 1 May, 1830) he had issue,

i. Thomas, Viscount Weymouth, *b.* 9 April, 1796; *m.* 11 May, 1820, Harriet-Matilda, dau. of Thomas Robins, Esq., and *d. s. p.* 16 Jan. 1837.

ii. HENRY-FREDERICK, successor as 3rd marquess.

iii. John, in holy orders, D.D., prebendary of Westminster; *b.* 7 Nov. 1798; *m.* 2 March, 1824, Anne-Constantia, dau. of the Rev. Charles Cobbe Beresford, and has had issue,

1. George-Emilius, *b.* 6 Dec. 1824; *d.* 9 Aug. 1838.

2. Francis-John, *b.* 17 June, 1830.

3. Arthur-Christopher, *b.* 9 Nov. 1832.

4. William-Frederick, capt. rifle brigade, *b.* 8 Aug. 1834.

5. Alfred-Walter, gren.-gds., *b.* 15 June, 1836.

6. John-Charles, *b.* 14 April, 1838.

7. Reginald-Thomas, *b.* 23 Dec. 1848.

1. Emily-Constantia.                      2. Selina-Charlotte.

iv. William, lieut.-col. in the army, *b.* 17 Oct. 1803.

v. Francis, *b.* 20 Jan. 1805; *d.* 29 May, 1821.

vi. Edward, *b.* 23 Jan. 1807; *m.* 8 July, 1830, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Wm. Mellish, Esq. of Woodford, which lady *d.* 6 Mar. 1849. His lordship *m.* 2ndly, 4 July, 1853, Cecilia-Anne-Mary, dau. of the late C.-A. Gore, Esq., 1st life-guards, and had issue a son, still-born, 21 April, 1855.

viii. Charles, *b.* 9 Feb. 1813; in holy orders, canon of Canterbury; *m.* 18 July, 1837, Harriet-Frances, dau. of the late Right Rev. Richard Bagot, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and has issue,

1. Frederick-Charles, *b.* in 1838.

2. Charles-Ernest, *b.* 26 Feb. 1849.

1. Gertrude-Harriet.

i. Elizabeth, *m.* in 1816, to Earl Cawdor.

ii. Louisa, *m.* 5 July, 1823, to Henry, Earl of Harewood.

iii. Charlotte-Anne, *m.* 13 Aug. 1829, to Walter-Francis, Duke of Buccleuch.

His lordship *d.* 27 March, 1837, and was *s.* by his son,



HENRY-FREDERICK, Captain R.N., 3rd Marquess; *b.* 24 May, 1797; *m.* 19 April, 1830, Harriet, dau. of Alexander, Lord Ashburton, and had issue,

JOHN-ALEXANDER, present Marquess.

Henry-Frederick, *b.* 2 Aug. 1832.

Louisa-Isabella-Harriet.

Alice, *d.* in 1847.

His lordship *d.* 24 June, 1837.

*Creations*—Baronet, 15 June, 1641. Baron and Viscount, 11 Dec. 1682. Marquess, 11 Aug. 1789.

*Arms*—Barry of ten, or and sa.; quartering, for BOTEVILLE, Arg. a lion rampant, tail nowed and erected, gu.

*Crest*—A reindeer statant or.

*Supporters*—Dexter, a reindeer or, gorged with a plain collar sa.; sinister, a lion, tail nowed and erected, gu.

*Motto*—J'ai bonne cause.

*Seat*—Longleat, Warminster, Wiltshire.

*Town House*—44, Berkeley Square.

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## CHAPTER III.

## THE HISTORY OF THE FAMILIES OF BOTEVYLE AND BOTFIELD.

It has been well remarked that the repository of the Roman or Imperial type of character is not the aristocracy specially of this country, but its middle class. It is to be recognized in that union of the moral faculties and the intellectual powers, in that simplicity and strength of character, in that energy combined with judgment, in that will tempered by reflection, which constitute the highest attributes of excellence in the human race. These sterling qualities are fortunately of frequent occurrence in the middle classes of England, and the simple annals of men derived therefrom may be perused with interest by all those who think that honesty, industry, and sobriety constitute Nature's patent of nobility. "The real aristocracy of a country, that which raises a country, that which strengthens a country, and that which dignifies a country, that which spreads her power, creates her moral influence, and makes her respected and submitted to, bends the heart of millions, and bows down the pride of nations to her, the instrument of obedience, the fountain of supremacy, the true throne, crown, and sceptre of a nation—this aristocracy is not an aristocracy of blood, not an aristocracy of fashion, not an aristocracy of talent only, it is an aristocracy of character. That is the true heraldry of man."\*

It is not easy to collect the memorials of those whose unobtrusive lives have furnished little matter to be recorded, or to collect facts which even at the time of their occurrence excited but little observation. We know that Stretton was a royal or at least regal manor before the Conquest, and was unquestionably of great importance in the Saxon period. Edwin Earl of Mercia held it in the time of the Con-

\* The "Times" of November 14, 1857.

fessor, and had four sub-manors therein. After the Conquest Earl Roger kept it in his own hands, and it passed to the Crown by the forfeiture of Robert de Belesme. It is most probable that Le Bote Wood (now Leebotwood) and Le Bote Feld (now Botfield or Botevyle) were in some sort subject to the great Manor of Stretton, and that from these districts the residents of that manor originally derived their house-bote and hay-bote. A strong confirmatory circumstance is this, that when the Valor Ecclesiasticus was taken in the reign of Henry VIII. the monastery of Haghmond (to which establishment Leebotwood belonged) paid to the Lord of the Manor of Stretton a rent of two shillings per annum "for the Manor of Leebotwood," which is found in Domesday under the name of Lega. Botevyle was probably a berewick of Lydley, a manor described in the sixth volume of Mr. Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*.\*

We now come to the branch of the Botevyle family which retained its ancient name, and remained seated at or near the same spot where it was originally found.

The first of this line was John Botevyle, to whom and to Joan his wife the copyhold estate at Botevyle was surrendered by Thomas his father in 1439. He was succeeded by his son John Botevyle, or Bottefeld, who was of Botevyle in the 5th and the 9th years of King Edward IV., 1465 and 1469. This gentleman left issue a daughter Sibilla, who was twice married, first to Mr. Hyatt, by whom she had a son John Hyatt in 1533, and secondly to Hugh Grove, who appears from the Court Rolls of Stretton to have been living in 1533; and a son William Botevyle of Botevyle, who married Joyce daughter of Jenkin Sankey of Leebotwood, and was living in the 20th and 23rd of Henry VIII., 1528 and 1531. By his wife Joyce he left issue: 1. Thomas Botevyle his son and heir, who was living at Botevyle in 1565, and who was twice married, first to Margaret daughter of Thomas Palmer of Hughley in the county of Salop; 2. John Botevyle who surrendered some lands at Stretton to Ralph Leighton and Anne

\* See this interesting account in the Appendix, No. 121, p. cccix. &c.



his wife, on which his elder brother laid a complaint before the Court ; 3. Peter Botevyle of Leebotwood, whose son Roger was living in 1623, having married Mary daughter of Nicholas Bullock, by whom he had a daughter Mary, who was baptized at Stoddesden on the 28th of November, 1605, and a son Richard, who died a bachelor ; 4. Richard Botevyle,\* who had issue two sons, Peter and Richard, recorded as living in 1623 ; and lastly three daughters.

Thomas Botevyle by his first marriage with Margaret Palmer became the father of Thomas Botevyle of Botevyle his son and heir, who married Katherine daughter of Richard Slade of Wootton Hall in the county of Salop, and of another son William Botevyle who died without issue. This Thomas Botevyle had issue three sons and five daughters, namely : 1. Richard Botevyle, who was of Botevyle in 1623, and entered his pedigree in the Heralds' Visitation of that year. He married Evetta daughter and co-heir of Henry Wood, M.D., of West Coppice in the county of Salop ; 2. Francis Botevyle, who was of Bucknell in Shropshire in 1623, and his children then born were Thomas, Frances, Sarah, who married John Williams, and Elizabeth. He was afterwards of Letton Court in the county of Hereford,† and had other children, namely : Richard, Anne, who was twice married, first to Thomas Jauncey, secondly to Thomas Seycil, and another daughter married to James Woodhouse of Byton co. Hereford, and a fourth married to William Smith of Shrewsbury ; 3. Thomas Botevyle, who died unmarried ; 4. Anne, married to Roger Nicolls of Shrewsbury ; 5. Mary, married to John Wilkes of All Stretton ;

\* The Corporation of Shrewsbury were always good friends to the friars, and in the 11th of Henry VIII., 1519, ordered that the Warden of the Franciscans should have ten marks towards the repairs of his house. In the 20th Henry VIII., 1528, it appears " They be agreed if the comens be agreable therto to geve to the warden and covent of grey freres toward there reparacons xl<sup>s</sup>. qui communitas burgensium concordati sunt per Thomam Lloyd quod gardianus et coventus fr'um Minorum habebunt de thesauro ville xxxiii<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. dispond' super visum Ric'i Botfeld et Ed'ri Yeman."—Owen and Blakeway's History of Shrewsbury, ii., 468.

† See his Will in the Appendix, p. cclxv.

6. Jane, who married Francis Slade of Wotton co. Salop; 7. Elizabeth,\* who married Lewis Jones of Edwin Loach in the county of Worcester; and 8. Joyce, married to John Jones of Ludlow. Richard Botevyle had issue by his wife Evetta a son, John Botevyle of Botevyle, who was aged forty-six on the 17th of August, 1663, and his nuncupative will is dated the 23rd of January, 1668-9, and was proved at Hereford on the 8th of May, 1669;† and two daughters, Katherine, who married Abraham Broughton, and Sarah, who married Edward Everall of Ruckley in the parish of Acton Burnell. This John Botevyle, who died in 1668-9, left issue by his wife Margaret, daughter of Robert Cox of Bromfield in the county of Salop, three sons and two daughters, namely: 1. John Botevyle of Botevyle, gentleman, who was twenty-four years old on the 17th of August, 1663, and was buried at Church Stretton on the 8th of December, 1721; 2. Thomas Botevyle, gentleman, who was buried at Church Stretton on the 15th of March, 1670-1, and to whose widow administration was granted on the 3rd of April, 1671.‡ By her he left issue a son Richard Botevyle of Shrewsbury, who was admitted of the Saddlers' Company in that town on the 23rd of April, 1694.‡ He possessed a copyhold estate called Berry's in the Manor of Stretton, which he surrendered on the 27th of July, 1724; he was executor to his cousin Richard Botevyle of Botevyle and of Ludlow, gentleman, in 1732.‡ He was married on the 25th of May at Uffington to Elizabeth Gravenor of the parish of St. Chad, Shrewsbury; 3. Francis Botevyle, who died without issue; 4. Sarah, who died unmarried; and 5. Anne, who was married at Rushbury on the 15th of April, 1668, to Francis Janney, of the parish of Munslow in the county of Salop. John Botevyle, who died in 1721, left issue by his wife Elizabeth, the daughter of William Kyffin, Esquire, of Bodvach in the county of Montgomery, four sons, namely: 1. Richard Bote-

\* In 1647, Richard Evans, brother of Elizabeth Botefield of Pulverbatch, administered to her effects.

† See this document in the Appendix, p. cclxix.

‡ See Appendix, p. cclxix.



vyle, gentleman, who was four years old on the 17th of August, 1663, and was married to Ann Colfax at Brace Meole on the second of November, 1682. He was buried at Church Stretton on the 22nd of December, 1726; 2. John Botevyle, gentleman, who was baptised at Eaton-under-Haywood on the 9th of June, 1664, and was married to Mary Botfield of Leebotwood on the 12th of May, 1712. He was buried at Wolstaston on the 21st of August, 1751, having had issue by his wife Mary, who had been interred at the same place on the 16th of February, 1733, three sons, namely: John, baptised at Wolstaston, 24th of March, 1714, and buried there 2nd of November, 1776; Peter, baptised on the 15th and buried on the 23rd of March, 1723; and another son of the same name, baptised at Wolstaston on the 1st of November, 1726, and buried there on the 25th of November, 1793; 3. Peter Botevyle, of the Walk Mill at Leebotwood, who died there on the 28th and was buried on the 30th of April, 1733, aged 65, leaving issue by his wife Sarah a daughter bearing her name, who was baptised at Leebotwood on the 30th of December, 1698, was married there on the 29th of May to Richard Everall, and was buried there on the 8th of February, 1736; and 4. Thomas Botevyle, or Botfield, who was married at Acton Burnell on the 4th of June, 1710, to Mary Hotchkiss of the parish of Hughley, co. Salop, and was interred at Acton Burnell on the 11th of March, 1747. By her he left issue two sons and two daughters, namely: 1. John Botfield, who was baptised at Acton Burnell on the 14th of January, 1717, and was buried there 16th of January, 1758, leaving issue by his wife Susanna four sons and a daughter, namely: Thomas, baptised 21st September, 1753, John, baptised on the 21st July, 1754, Mary, baptised 5th November, 1755, and buried 15th July, 1765, and a posthumous son Richard, baptised 12th May, 1758—all at Acton Burnell; 2. Thomas Botfield, baptised at Acton Burnell, 9th September, 1720, and buried there 8th April, 1735; 3. Joyce Botfield, baptised 27th November, 1712; and 4. Mary Botfield, baptised at Acton Burnell, 6th October, 1719, and buried there 6th October, 1740.

Richard Botevyle of Botevyle was a witness to an Indenture of the



26th and 27th of March, 1719, relating to the lands at Bromdon in the county of Salop which are now in the possession of Beriah Botfield, Esquire.\* He left issue by his wife Anne, who was buried at Church Stretton on the 8th of July, 1729, two sons and a daughter, namely: 1. Richard Botevyle of Botevyle, gentleman, who was baptised at Church Stretton on the 27th of February, 1688. He was admitted to lands in the Manor of Lydley and Cardington as son and heir apparent of his father in 1713. He is described as "of Stretton, gent." in 1718, as Richard Botevyle, junior, in 1723, and as "late of Botevyle," when he surrendered copyhold lands in the said manor in 1731. He appears to have removed to Ludlow, since he is described as of that place when his will was presented in the Court of the Manor of Lydley and Cardington on the 21st of February, 1731-2, in which will his cousin Richard Botevyle the elder of Shrewsbury, saddler, is named as executor; 2. William Botevyle, who was baptised at Church Stretton on the 29th of March, 1693, and is described as of Ludlow, mercer, deceased in 1732, for we then find his eldest son Benjamin, a minor, admitted as the customary heir of his uncle Richard to copyhold lands and tenements at Botevyle, but this Benjamin appears to have settled in London, as he is described as of London, vintner, in 1742; 3. Anne, the daughter of Richard and Anne Botevyle, was baptised at Church Stretton on the 23rd of December, 1685, and died unmarried. We may now revert to Richard, the son of Thomas and Anne Botevyle, who was of Shrewsbury, saddler, and by Elizabeth his wife had issue Thomas Botevyle of Shrewsbury, apothecary, who was baptised at St. Chad's Church on the 15th of January, 1705, and was buried there on the 11th of November, 1783; and Richard Botevyle, who was apprenticed to his father on the 25th of May, 1718, and was admitted of the Saddlers' Company on the 10th of June, 1726. He was also admitted in the Manor Court of Church Stretton on the third of July, 1735, to "Berry Messuage" as son and heir of his father, late of the town of Shrewsbury, deceased. He also possessed a copyhold estate at Botevyle in the manor of Lydley and Cardington in 1742; and

\* See Appendix, No. 134, p. ccccxix.

married Martha Clarke, by whom he had issue four sons and a daughter Martha, who was married at St Chad's on the 8th of September, 1763, to Richard Newling of Shrewsbury, saddler ; 1. John Botevyle, who was baptised at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, on the 22nd of February, 1731-2, and was buried there on the 22nd of July, 1751 ; 2. Richard Botevyle, who was baptised at St. Chad's on the 20th of February, 1732-3, and was buried there on the 24th of October, 1746 ; 3. William Botevyle, who was baptised at St. Chad's on the 14th of February, 1734-5, and was buried there on the 19th of April, 1751 ; 4. Thomas Botevyle of Shrewsbury, saddler, who was baptised at St. Chad's on the 21st of December, 1738, and succeeded, by surrender of his mother on the 27th of October, 1760, to the copyhold estate at Botevyle, which he then sold to Mr. Moses Luther, from whom it passed to his son-in-law Mr. Wilding. He was married at St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, to Ann Hewlett, who was buried at St. Chad's on the 18th of January, 1797, leaving issue by him two sons and two daughters. Of these Edward Botevyle, baptised at St. Julian's on the 18th of March, 1784, was twice married, first to Mary Ann Jones at St. Chad's on the 4th of November, 1807, and who was buried at St. Chad's on the 21st of June, 1822, secondly to Priscilla Lissimore at the same church on the 30th of July, 1830. He died on the 23rd of July, 1849, leaving issue by his first wife Mary Ann two sons and four daughters, namely : Thomas John Botevyle, born on the 21st of May, 1809 ; Edward Brandon Botevyle, born on the 20th of April, 1816 ; Anne Elizabeth, buried at St. Chad's on the first of April, 1811 ; Elizabeth born on the 28th of June, 1812 ; Jane Harriet born on the 30th of September, 1814 ; and Anne buried at St. Chad's on the 9th of May, 1823.

Of the two daughters of Thomas and Ann Botevyle, Elizabeth died unmarried, and was buried at St. Chad's on the 18th of October, 1831, aged 67, and Martha also died unmarried, and was interred in the same church on the first of September, 1836, aged 57. Thomas, the eldest son of Thomas and Ann Botevyle, was an innkeeper in Shrewsbury, and was thrice married, but by his first two wives had no surviving issue ; by his third wife Harriet Trehearn, to whom he



was married at St. Chad's on the 14th of June, 1810, he left issue one son and two daughters. He was buried at St. Michael's on the 14th of February, 1831, and his widow died on the 13th of September, 1849, and was interred in the same church at Shrewsbury. Thomas Botevyle, their only son, was born on the 31st of January, 1814, and was married at St. Chad's on the 8th of August, 1838, to Margaret Jones. Of the two daughters of Thomas and Harriet Botevyle, Elizabeth, born on the 22nd of September, 1816, was married at Pontesbury on the 11th of February, 1847, to John Pyefinch of Shrewsbury, druggist, and Emily was married at St. Chad's on the 29th of September, 1841, to William Henry Tyler. Thomas Botevyle had issue by his wife Margaret six daughters, and one son, who are all living, namely: Harriet, born on the 14th of September, 1839; Emily, born on the 21st of June, 1842; Elizabeth, born on the 9th of April, 1844; Margaretta Jane, born on the 9th of February, 1846; Susannah, born on the 11th of February, 1848; and Frances, born on the 8th of July, 1855; and one son, Thomas Beriah, born on the 18th of May, 1852. I have thus traced the descent of the Shrewsbury branch of the Botevyle family down to the present time, and now proceed to trace the other line which assumed the name of Botfield.

Thomas Botevyle, the son and heir of William Botevyle otherwise Botfield, was as we have seen twice married, the issue of his wife Margaret having been already given; we now come to his children by his second wife Joan. These were, Peter, who was living in 1623; Richard Botevyle of Shrewsbury, who left a daughter Katherine living in 1623; and John Botevyle of Leighton in the county of Salop, who had issue a daughter Katherine, and a son William Botevyle otherwise Botfield, who was twice married, first to Frances, who was buried at Leighton on the 8th of May, 1632, secondly to Anne, who was a widow on the 3rd of May, 1639. His name is recorded in the Heralds' Visitation of Shropshire in 1623, and he appears to have died previous to the 3rd of May, 1639, having had by his first wife Frances two children, Thomas Botfield, who was one of the churchwardens of Eaton Constantine in 1665, and Frances, who was baptised



at Leighton on the 8th of April, 1632, and was buried there on the 20th of December, 1636. Thomas Botfield was twice married: by his second wife Mary he left issue Ales, baptised at Eaton Constantine on the 17th of April, 1668, and William, baptised at the same place on the 3rd of January, 1670. By his first wife Mary, who was buried at Leighton on the 4th of May, 1663, he had issue two sons, Richard and Thomas, and a daughter Martha, baptised at Leighton on the 14th of April, 1663. Richard Botfield, the eldest son, was buried at Dawley on the 22nd of December, 1716, leaving issue by his wife Mary, who was interred at the same place on the 28th of May, 1736, a son Richard, baptised at Dawley on the 25th of March, 1683; a daughter Mary baptised at Dawley on the 24th of February, 1684-5; and another daughter Sarah, baptised at Dawley on the 29th of January, 1687-8. Thomas Botfield, the second son of Thomas Botfield by Mary his first wife, was of Madeley, but was buried at Dawley on the 28th of May, 1735. He left issue by his wife Abigaile five daughters, namely: Agnes, who was married on the 17th of November, 1728, to William Baugh; Mary, who was baptised at Dawley on the 16th of April, 1689; Isabella, who married Edward Davies of Much Wenlock; Anne, baptised at Dawley on the 30th of October, 1691; and Abigail, baptised at the same place on the 10th of April, 1693; and two sons, of whom Thomas the eldest was baptised at Dawley on the 17th of January, 1696-7; and Beriah Botfield, who was born at Dawley on the 28th of February, 1702-3, and was married at Madeley on the 14th of February, 1732, to Margaret daughter of John and Ann Adams, who was born on the 7th of October, 1703. He resided in a cottage at the Holly-hedge, and was buried at Dawley on the 8th of April, 1754, leaving issue by Margaret his wife two sons and three daughters, namely: Mary, who was born on the 16th of December, 1732, and died on the 15th of December, 1741; Martha, twin with Thomas, who died on the 17th of February, 1740; and Sarah, twin with Richard, who died on the 11th of September, 1739. Of the two sons, Richard was born on the 11th of June, and died on the 31st of July, 1739.

Thomas, the eldest son of Beriah Botfield, was born at Dawley on the 14th of February, 1736, and baptised on the day following. He was admitted a burgess of the borough of Wenlock on the 27th of October, 1761, in respect of gift. He was married at Worfield in the county of Salop, on the 29th of September, 1760, to Margaret daughter of William and Anne Baker of Bromley, in the county of Salop, who was born on the 6th of September, 1730, and died on the 5th of November, 1803. By this lady he had issue three sons.

This Thomas was the founder of the existing fortunes of the Botfield family. By the first-fruits of his honest industry he was enabled in the year 1798 to purchase an estate at Ystradfawr in the parish of Ystradgunlais and county of Brecon; and in 1801 he acquired the lordship of Norton in Northamptonshire, with the manor of Long Buckby. He resided at Little Dawley in a house belonging to Lord Craven, now occupied by Mrs. Trigger, and was the first to develop the mineral property of the late Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq. He built on that estate the mansion-house of Malinslee for his son William's residence. He subsequently removed to Earl's Ditton, a house of Lord Craven's on the Clee Hill, that he might superintend the collieries in that locality. There he closed a life of active usefulness on the 5th of April, 1801. He was buried at Stirchley, where a monument was erected by his sons, bearing the following inscription:—

To the Memory of  
THOMAS BOTFIELD, GENT.  
of Dawley.

Who died on the 5th day of April, 1801, in the 65th Year of his Age.

He erected the Old Park Iron Works in the adjacent Parish.

His life was marked by the strictest integrity, indefatigable industry,  
and the greatest kindness to the numerous persons in his employ.

He lived respected and beloved, and died sincerely lamented.

Also of MARGARET BOTFIELD, his Wife,  
Who died on the 5th day of November, 1803, in the 72nd Year of her Age.

Their surviving Sons,  
feeling the greatest gratitude, esteem, and affection for their late Parents,  
have caused this monument to be erected.

A simple tomb in the adjacent churchyard thus records their decease :—

In Memory  
of THOMAS BOTFIELD,  
of Dawley, GENT.  
who departed this life  
April 5th, 1801,  
in the 65th Year of his Age.

Also of MARGARET, Wife  
of the above

THOMAS BOTFIELD,  
who departed this life  
November 5th, 1803,  
in the 72nd Year of her Age.

Thomas the eldest son of Thomas and Margaret Botfield was born at Little Dawley, on the 14th of February, 1762; resided at Court of Hill in the same neighbourhood, and succeeded his father in the management of the collieries on the Cleve Hill. He married Lucy, daughter of William and Sarah Skelthorne of Liverpool, at Gresford, on the 14th of February, 1800. He subsequently purchased the manor and mansion of Hopton Court, in the county of Salop, which he enlarged and embellished, continuing to reside there till his death on the 17th of January, 1843. He acted as a magistrate in his own district. He was a deputy lieutenant for Shropshire, and a trustee of the school founded by Sir William Childe at Cleobury Mortimer. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Geographical and Horticultural Societies, and was one of the earliest promoters of the Geological Society, as well as an old member of the Society of Arts. He exercised his ingenuity in constructing iron roofs for houses, and was the first to introduce the use of hot air in the manufacture of iron. He was for some time engaged in the manufacture of paper in the mills at Hopton, and carried on with his brother the business of a banker at Shifnal. He was much attached to field-sports. He hunted in Leicestershire with the great Master of Foxhounds, Mr. Hugo Meynell, and was intimate with Charles Apperley, the Nimrod of the Sporting



Magazine. Later in life he hunted his own harriers, having obtained a considerable extent of land by the purchase of the estates of Farlow and Detton. He served the office of Sheriff for Shropshire in 1818, and was Treasurer of the Salop Infirmary in 1843. He rebuilt the parish church of Hopton Wafers at his own expense, and at the time of his death had commenced the erection of the church of St. John's, Doddington, on a site adjacent to the collieries on the Clee Hill, a structure which was subsequently completed and endowed by his widow, Lucy Botfield, who was born on the 17th of June, 1774. She continued to reside at Hopton Court, and erected the parsonage houses at Doddington and at Farlow, in pursuance of the will of her late husband. She died at Hopton Court on the 15th of August, 1856, and was buried in the tomb erected by her husband in the churchyard of Hopton Wafers. A monument in the chancel of that church, executed by E. H. Baily, R.A., thus records their decease:—

In Memory of  
 THOMAS BOTFIELD, Esq. of Hopton Court, in this Parish,  
 F.R.S., M.R.I., F.G.S., F.H.S., F.G.S., M.S.A.,  
 For many years a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate  
 for the County of Salop.  
 Born February 14th, 1762    Died January 17th, 1843.

Also of  
 LUCY, his Wife,  
 Born June 17th, 1774.    Died August 15th, 1856.

William Botfield, the second son of Thomas and Margaret Botfield, was born at Little Dawley on the 7th of May, 1766, and resided at the house built for him by his father at Malinslee. He succeeded him in the management of the Old Park iron-works and collieries, and built the Stirchley iron-works and furnaces, as well as the furnaces at Dark Lane and Hinkshay. He devoted a long and active life to the business for which he was educated, his only recreation being the sports of the field in his own locality. He was admitted a Burgess of Bridgnorth on the 19th of February, 1785. On the 14th of Ja-

nuary, 1774, he was married at Donnington to Lucy daughter of John and Betty Bishton of Kilsall, in the county of Salop. He served the office of Sheriff for Shropshire in 1806, when the occurrence of a general election gave a zest to the duties of that office. Removing from Malinslee to Decker Hill in 1812, he rebuilt the mansion which he had purchased at that place, and in which he resided till his death, on the 26th of December, 1850. He acquired by purchase the estates of Shadwell, Mainstone, the Reilth, and Woodbach, in the neighbourhood of Bishop's Castle, to which considerable additions have been made under his will. Lucy Botfield, his widow, who was born on the 8th of September, 1770, continued to reside at Decker Hill, where she died on the 9th of December, 1851. They were both interred in a vault he had erected in Shiffnal churchyard, and a mural monument in the south transept of Shiffnal church thus records their decease :

SACRED  
to the Memory of  
WILLIAM BOTFIELD, Esq.,  
of Decker Hill,  
who died 26th December, 1850,  
aged 84 years.

Also of LUCY,  
Relict of the above  
WILLIAM BOTFIELD, Esquire,  
who died 9th December, 1851,  
aged 81 years.

Beriah Botfield, the third son of Thomas and Margaret Botfield, was born at Little Dawley on the 27th of July, 1768. He succeeded his father in the manorial residence of Norton, and removed from Earl's Ditton to that place in 1810. He was distinguished as an excellent sportsman in Leicestershire at a time when the late Mr. Childe of Kinlet and the late Lords Forester and Delamere had just introduced the present style of riding to hounds. He married on the 26th of July, 1806, at Aston near Birmingham, Charlotte, daughter of William

and Helena Withering of Edgbaston Hall, in the county of Warwick. He greatly enlarged the mansion of Norton Hall, and added to the estate which he had inherited from his father. He died at Norton Hall on the 27th of April, 1813, and was interred in a tomb which he had recently constructed. A mural monument in the north aisle of Norton church bears the following inscription :—

IN MEMORY  
of  
BERIAH BOTFIELD, Esq.  
who was born at Dawley in the  
County of Salop  
July 27th, 1768,  
And died at his seat in this Parish  
April 27th, 1813.  
Estimable for the social virtues, a pattern of filial piety  
and conjugal affection,  
This respectable character, having embellished the adjacent mansion,  
and done much to ameliorate the moral condition  
of the neighbouring poor,  
was removed from a career of active usefulness to an untimely grave  
by a train of severe suffering, sustained with exemplary fortitude  
and pious resignation.  
This marble is erected by his deeply afflicted widow,  
in token of her lasting Veneration  
and Esteem.

Charlotte Botfield, his widow, was born on the 21st of February, 1778. She accompanied her father to Lisbon, and narrowly escaped capture by a French privateer in 1798. She continued to reside at Norton Hall till her decease on the 26th of October, 1825. She was interred on the 3rd of November following, in the tomb which her husband had erected; and a mural monument in the chancel of Norton church, a filial tribute to her memory, was executed by W. Behnes, and bears this inscription :—

CHARLOTTE BOTFIELD,  
NAT. FEB. XXI. MDCCCLXXVIII. OB. OCT. XXVI. MDCCCXXV.



Beriah Botfield, the only son of Beriah and Charlotte Botfield, was born on the 5th of March, 1807, at Earl's Ditton in Shropshire. He was educated under the Rev. James Slade at Dodford; the Rev. John Eddy at Guilsborough; and under the Rev. William Drury at Harrow School. From that place he was sent to the Rev. Henry Thomas Ellicombe at Bitton in Gloucestershire to prepare for the University, which he entered as a Gentleman Commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1824, and proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1828, and to M.A. in 1847. He succeeded his father in the Norton estate on attaining his majority in the same year. He made a tour in Scotland, of which he published a narrative, in 1829. He was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society on the 18th of April, 1828; and of the Horticultural Society on the 5th of August, 1828; a member of the Royal Institution on the 4th of May, 1829; and of the Society of Arts on the 9th of June, 1830. He served the office of Sheriff for Northamptonshire in 1831, during the last general election under the old Parliamentary system. He subsequently published the Poll-Books for the county of Northampton from the years 1708 to 1831. On the 30th of October, 1834, he was elected into the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen. On the 17th of January, 1839, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in the same year was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and also of the Linnæan, the Royal Asiatic, the Astronomical, the Statistical, the Zoological, and the Royal Botanic Societies. On the 5th of May, 1840, he became an Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and in 1841 of the Institute of British Architects. He also became a member of the Royal Society of Literature. Inheriting from his maternal grandfather a love for science, he became early attached to the study of botany, and in 1819 compiled "*Memorabilia Botanica; or, Botanical Notices of British Plants.*" He continued the prosecution of that study under Dr. Daubeny, and followed the pursuit of geology under Professor Buckland at Oxford. He subsequently devoted himself to the study of bibliography, and became a collector of rare and valuable books, which he deposited in his library at Norton Hall. He was elected a member

of the Roxburghe, Camden, Bannatyne, Maitland, Surtees, Abbotsford, Spalding, Percy, Ælfric, Hakluyt, Cheetham and Philobiblon Book Societies, and in 1853 was admitted into the Société des Bibliophiles Français at Paris. Mr. Botfield contributed to the Roxburghe Club a volume entitled "Manners and Household Expenses of England in the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries, illustrated by original Records, containing the Household Roll of Eleanor, Countess of Leicester, A.D. 1265; Accounts of the Executors of Eleanor, Queen Consort of Edward I. A.D. 1291; and Accounts and Memoranda of Sir John Howard, first Duke of Norfolk, from A.D. 1462 to A.D. 1471. London, 1841. 4to." He presented to the Maitland Club, "The Historie of the Kirk of Scotland, MDLVIII.—MDCXXXVII., by John Row, Minister at Carnock, with additions and illustrations by his sons, with an Index." Edinburgh, 1841, 4to. He printed for the Abbotsford Club "The Buke of the Order of Knyghthood, translated from the French by Sir Gilbert Hay, knight, from the Manuscript in the Library at Abbotsford." Edinburgh, 1847, 4to. He contributed to the Bannatyne Club two volumes of "Original Letters relating to the Ecclesiastical Affairs of Scotland, chiefly written by, or addressed to, His Majesty King James the Sixth, after his accession to the English Throne, from MDCIII. to MDCXXV., with an Index." Edinburgh, 1851, 4to. He edited for the Surtees Society in 1838, "Catalogues of the Library of Durham Cathedral at various Periods from the Conquest to the Dissolution," including the Catalogue of the Library of the Abbey of Hulme, and of the MSS. preserved in the Library of Bishop Cosin at Durham. In 1843 he published the "Stemmata Botevilliana, or some Account of the Family of Botfield, anciently De Boteville, in the county of Salop," which he dedicated to his uncle William Botfield. In 1848 he published a Catalogue of the Pictures in his own possession at Norton Hall; and, in the same year, the *Bibliotheca Hearneiana*, or Excerpts from the Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Hearne, A.M. printed from his own Manuscripts preserved in the Library at Norton Hall. In 1849 he published his Notes on the Cathedral Libraries of England, in one octavo volume, now out of print, from the press of



Mr. C. Whittingham at Chiswick, the results of visits paid at different times to those collections.\* He contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March 1834 an account of the Book Treasures in the Royal Library presented by George IV. to the British Museum. He contributed to the *Philobiblon Miscellany* some account of the first English Bible; some remarks on the Preface to the first Editions of the Classics; and some notices of early English Books printed upon Vellum. He contributed to the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. pp. 383-395, some account of the Roman Villa, and the discoveries made by himself, on Borough Hill, the ancient Bennavenna, adjoining his estate at Norton, in the autumn of 1852.

On the 23rd of May 1840 he was returned as one of the burgesses to represent the borough of Ludlow in Parliament, and at the general election on the 3rd of July of the following year was re-elected for the same place, which he again (unsuccessfully) contested upon the dissolution on the 30th July, 1847; but at the general election on the 27th of March, 1857, he was again chosen to represent that borough in Parliament. In 1841 he became a member of the Royal Irish Academy at Dublin and of the Institut d'Afrique at Paris. He was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for Northamptonshire on the 23rd of February, 1842, and for Shropshire on the 16th of September, 1852, being in the commission of the peace for both counties. On the 25th of July, 1850, he was honoured with a gold medal by the late King of Hanover for his literary productions. On the 19th of March, 1852, he received the Knight's Cross of the order of Albert the Brave of Saxony, from his late Majesty Frederick Augustus King of Saxony, in acknowledgement of a collection of British minerals presented to the Royal Collection of Minerals at Dresden. On the 8th of September, 1852, he was honoured by his Majesty Leopold, King of the Belgians, with the civil decoration of the order of Leopold, in acknowledgment of a complete collection of British birds which Mr. Botfield presented to the Museum of Natural History at Brussels. He entered the South Salopian Yeomanry as

\* This work was reviewed in the *Ecclesiologist*, and in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1849.



Cornet on the 25th of February, 1842, and became Lieutenant on the 20th of April, 1848; he resigned his commission in the corps in 1850. He was elected into the Oriental Club in 1839, the Carlton Club in 1840, the Conservative in 1841, the United University in 1843, and the Athenæum in 1847, and into the Dilettanti Society in 1844. He became a Governor of Christ's Hospital in 1844, of St. George's in 1845, of the Foundling in 1847, and of the Westminster and the Middlesex in 1856. He was elected a Director of the British Institution in 1851, and a Visitor of the Royal Institution in 1857. He was an original member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; and in 1857 was chosen President of the Shropshire and North Wales Natural History and Antiquarian Society. He succeeded his uncle William Botfield in the mansion at Decker Hill and the estates at Bishop's Castle on the 9th of December, 1851; and his uncle Thomas Botfield in the mansion and estates of Hopton Court on the 15th of August, 1856. By their decease he also came into possession of the mineral properties in Shropshire, with which his family has been so long and so honourably connected.\*

The ancient seat of the Botfield family was unquestionably the old house at Dawley. It is remarkable that the founder of that family never lived in a house of his own: that which he occupied at Dawley, and that in which he died at Earl's Ditton, being both the property of Earl Craven. The mansion which he purchased at Norton, shortly before his decease, was inherited by his third son, Beriah, who made it his residence; and the house which he had built at Malinslee was occupied by his second son, William. Norton had been the residence of Agemund, the lord of the soil in Saxon times, and at the time of the Conquest was given by William to his relative the Earl of Mellent. After passing through various hands, it came into those of the ancient and powerful family of Knightley, whose possessions in the time of Richard the Second were larger than any, except those of the great Barons. After them

\* A schedule of the estates purchased by the Botfield family is given in the Appendix, No. 95, pp. ccxlvii—ccliii. and in a subsequent page.

Norton was purchased and possessed by the Bretons for nearly two centuries. No part of the present mansion is older than the time of James the First; in fact the principal additions have been effected by the late and the present owners of this fair inheritance.

Hopton Court, which Thomas Botfield selected for his abode, is picturesquely situated in a secluded valley under the Titterstone Clee Hill. The Hydes had a mansion here early in the seventeenth century; but, that having been taken down, their successor, Mr. Oldham, built on another site the present house, which he sold to Mr. Hale, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Botfield, who enlarged and improved it, after the designs of Mr. Nash.

Decker Hill is seated on a gentle eminence near the town of Shiffnal, and commands a fair prospect of the valley of the Severn, bounded by the varied outline of the Clee Hills. The house was built by the Hon. T. Fitzwilliam, and greatly enlarged and embellished by William Botfield, who made it his residence for the last forty years of his long and useful life.\*

The armorial bearings of the Botfield family are, "Barry of twelve or and sable," though the reason of this variation from the Thynne arms, "Barry of ten or and sable," except as a mark of cadency, I am unable to account for.

The crest of this family is, "On a wreath a reindeer statant or;" their motto "J'ay bonne cause."

The annexed Tables will show the descent of the Botevyles of Ford, and of the Botfields of Dawley. They have been carefully deduced from parochial registers, the Visitations of Shropshire, and other authentic sources, by Mr. Joseph Morris, of St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury.

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Notices of the family of Botfield will be found in Sir J. B. Burke's *Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of England*, vol. i. p. 122, London, 1849; and vol. i. pp. 116, 117, London, 1855; and in his *Heraldic Illustrations, with Explanatory Pedigrees*, plate xxxi. vol. i. London, 1844, octavo.

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\* Some account of these three mansions, by their present owner, will be found in the Appendix, No. 91, pp. ccxxix—ccxxxiii; and have also been printed by Sir John Bernard Burke, in his *Visitations of Seats and Arms in England*, vol. i. p. xi. pp. 151, 268.

## PEDIGREE OF BOTEVILE OF BOTEVILE, CO. SALOP.

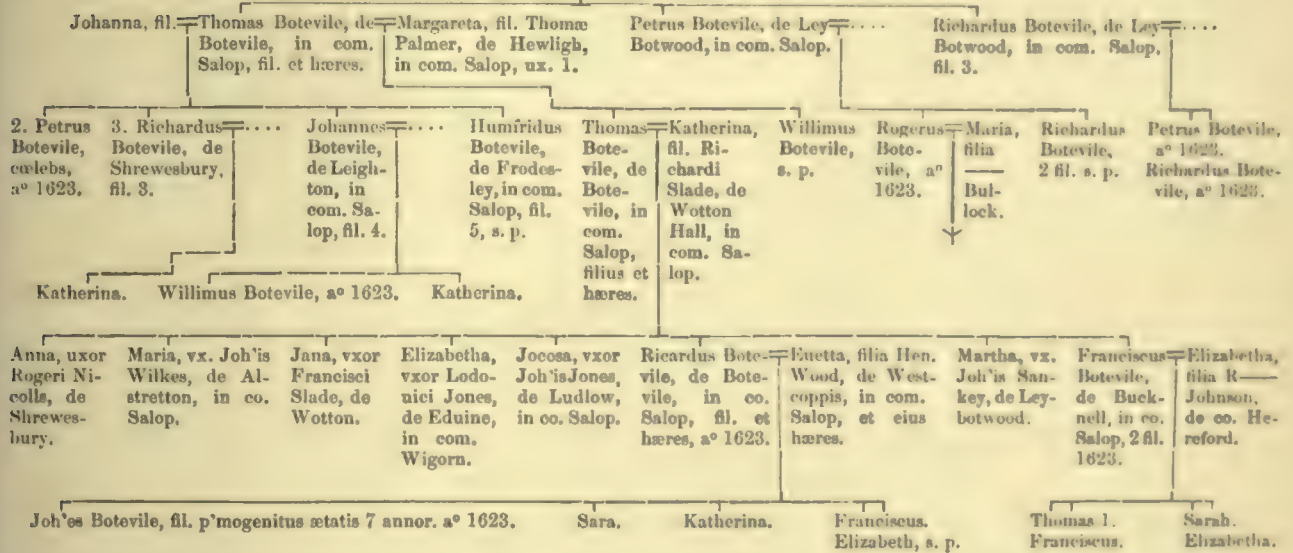
[From the Visitation of Salop, 1623.]

ARMS.—Barry of twelve or and sable.

CREST.—A reindeer tripping or.

MOTTO.—J'ay bonne cause.

Will'us Botevile, de Botevile, in com. Salop. = Jocosa, filia Jenkini Sankey, de Ley Botwood, in com. Salop.



RICHARD BOTTEFELD.

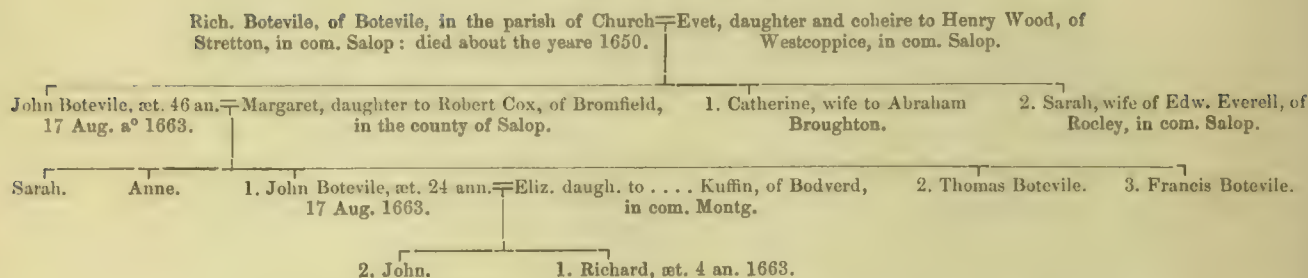
A transcript of the Pedigree of Boteville, recorded in the Visitation of the County of Salop,  
a<sup>o</sup> 1623, now remaining in the College of Arms, this 27th June, 1845.

(Signed) CHAS. GEO. YOUNG, *Cartier*.



## PEDIGREE OF BOTEVILE OF BOTEVILE.

[From the Visitation of Salop, 1663.]



Certified by Mr. JOHN BOTTEVILE.

A transcript of the Pedigree of Boteville recorded in the Visitation of the County of Salop, a° 1663, now remaining in the College of Arms, this 27th June, 1845.

(Signed) CHAS. GEO. YOUNG, Garter.

## PEDIGREES OF BOTVILLE OF SHREWSBURY, &amp;c.

[Compiled from the Court Rolls of Lydley and Cardington, co. Salop.]

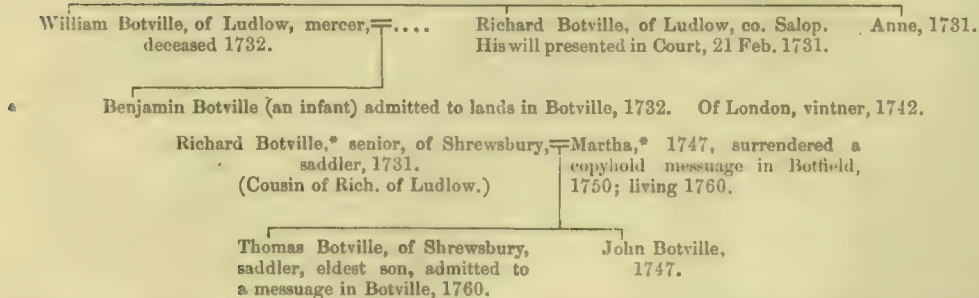
John Botville, gent. surrendered lands held of the manors of Lydley and Cardington, 1683.

John Botfield, gent. buried at Bitterley, 21 Dec. 1681. — Lucia Tyreman, married at Bitterley, co. Salop, 26 Aug. 1671.

Margaret, buried at Bitterley, 27 Nov. 1680.

Richard Botville, gent. surrendered lands in the aforesaid manors 1694; living 1723, when he was admitted to lands; his death presented 21 April, 1727.

Richard Botville, gent. son and heir apparent 1713, admitted to lands in the said manors 1713, called of Stretton, gent. 1718. (In 1721 he or his father called of Botville, gent.), called junior 1723, and late of Botville in May, 1731, when he surrendered lands.



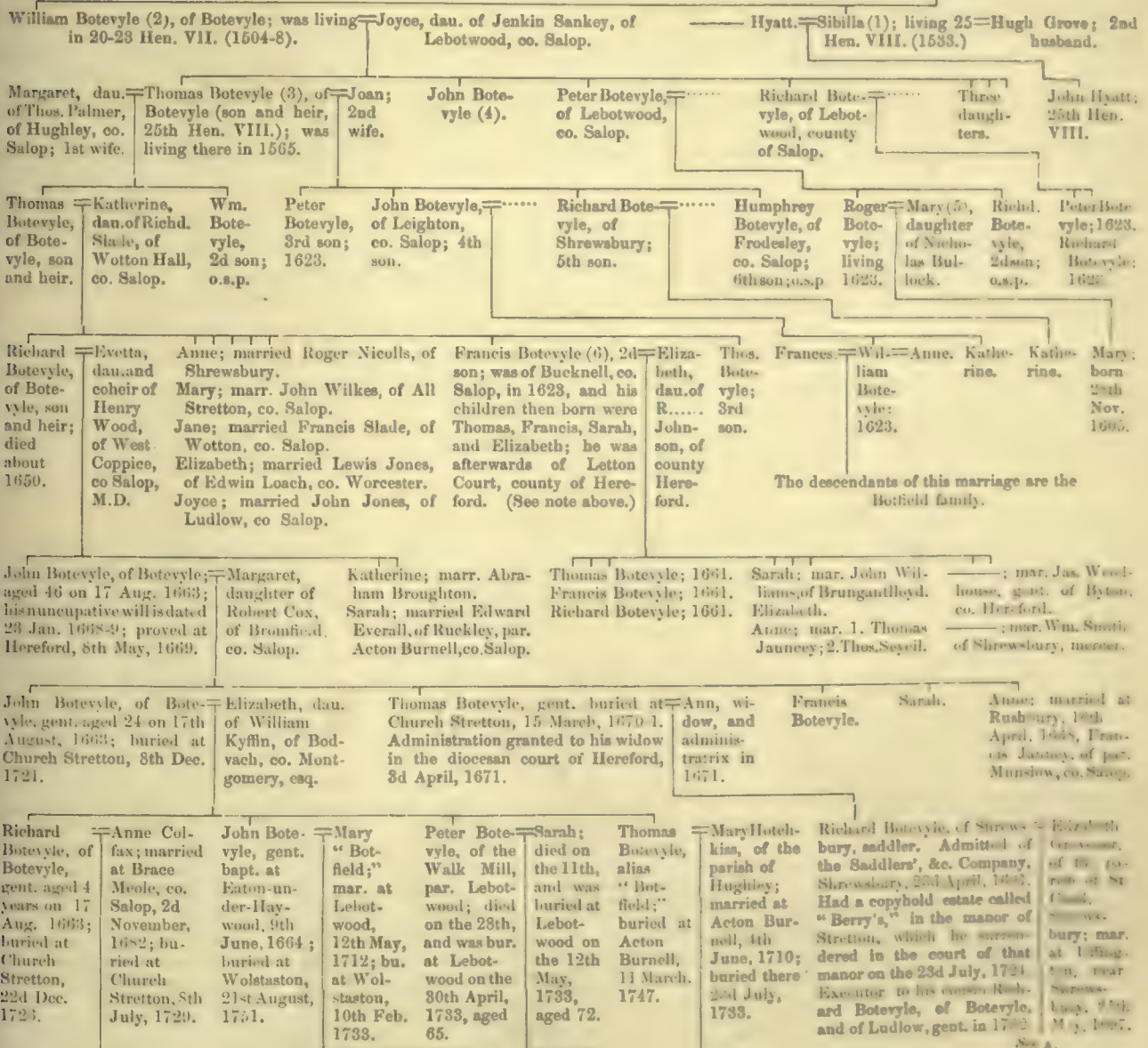
\* These are the Richard and Martha Botfield in the printed Pedigree; but there is no evidence of the said Richard's filiation.

## PEDIGREE OF BOTEVYLE, OF BOTEVYLE.

[As given by Randle Holmes in Harleian MS. No. 1984, fol. 100; and as contained in the Heralds' Visitations of Shropshire in 1623 and in 1663; with some additions from Wills, Court Rolls, and Parochial Registers.]

John Botevyle, of Botevyle, to whom the copyhold estate at Botevyle was surrendered by Thomas, his father, in 1439. ———— Joan ————

John Botevyle; was of Botevyle in 1465 and 1469 (see note in No. 45 in Pedigree No. 1, Part I.); with him Randle Holmes commences the Pedigree. ————





## STEMMATA BOTEVILLIANA.

a	b	c	d						
Richard Botevyle, of Botevyle, gent. bapt. at Church Stretton 27th Feb. 1688. Admitted to lands in the manor of Lydley and Cardington, co. Salop, as son and heir apparent of Richard Botevyle, gent. in 1713. Described as of Stretton, gent. in 1718. Described as Richard Botevyle, "junior," in 1723, and as "late of Botevyle," when he surrendered copyhold lands in the said manor in 1731; described as of Ludlow on the 21st Feb. 1731-2, when his will was presented in the Court of the same manor, in which will his "cousin," Rich. Bottevyle, the elder, of Shrewsbury, saddler, is named as the executor.	William Botevyle; bapt. at Church Stretton, 29th March, 1693; described "as of Ludlow, mercer, deceased," in 1732. (7)	Anne; bapt. at Church Stretton, 23 December, 1685.	John Botevyle, gent. bapt. at Wolstaston, 24th March, 1714; buried there 2d November, 1776. Peter Botevyle, bapt. at Wolstaston 15th, and bur. there 23d March, 1723. Peter Botevyle, bapt. at Wolstaston, 1 November, 1726; buried there 25th November, 1793.	Sarah Botevyle; bapt. at Lebotwood, 30th Dec. 1698; married there 29th May, 1732, Richard Everall, and was buried there 8th February, 1736.	John Botfield; bapt. at Acton Bur-nell, 14th Jan. 1717; buried there 16th Jan. 1758.	Susanna.	Thomas Botfield; bapt. at Acton Burnell, 9th December, 1720; buried there 8th April, 1735.	Joyce; bapt. at Acton Bur-nell, 27th Nov. 1712.	Mary; bapt. at Acton Bur-nell, 6 Oct. 1719; buried there 6th Oct. 1740.

Benjamin Botevyle (then a minor), was admitted to copyhold lands in Botevyle as the customary heir of his uncle, Richard Botevyle, in 1732; (7) described as "of London, vintner," in 1742. (8)	Thomas Botfield; bapt. at Acton Burnell, 21st Sept. 1753.	John Botevyle; bapt. at Acton Burnell, 21st July, 1754.	William Botevyle; bapt. at Acton Burnell, 18th January, 1757.	Richard Botevyle (posthumous son); bapt. at Acton Burnell 12th May, 1758.	Mary; bapt. at Acton Burnell, 5th Nov. 1755; buried there 15th July, 1765.
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Richard Botevyle, junior, of Shrewsbury, saddler; apprenticed to his father 25th May, 1718. Admitted of the Saddlers', &c. Company, 10th June, 1726. Admitted in the Manor Court of Church Stretton, 3d July, 1735, to "Berry's messuage," as son and heir of Richard Botevyle, late of the town of Shrewsbury, deceased. Had also, in 1742, a copyhold estate at Botevyle, in the manor of Lydley and Cardington.	Martha Clarke, surrendered the copyhold estate at Botevyle to her son Thomas, 27th October, 1760 (she being then a widow); died 13th February, 1781, aged 80; buried at Shrawardine, co. Salop.	Thomas Botevyle, of Shrewsbury, apothecary; bapt. at St. Chad's, 15th January, 1705; buried there 11th November, 1783.
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John Botevyle; bapt. at St. Chad's, 22d February, 1731-2; buried there 22d July, 1751.	Rich. Botevyle; bapt. at St. Chad's, 20th February, 1732-3; bur. there 24th October, 1746.	William Botevyle; bapt. at St. Chad's, 14th February, 1734-5; buried there 19th April, 1751.	Thomas Botevyle, of Shrewsbury, saddler; bapt. at St. Chad's, 21st Dec. 1738; had, by the surrender of his mother, on the 27th October, 1760, a copyhold estate at Botevyle, which he then sold to Mr. Moses Luther; buried at St. Chad's, 17th Feb. 1807.	Ann Hewlett; married at St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 16th Feb. 1764; buried at St. Chad's, 18th January, 1797.	Martha; married at St. Chad's, 8th Sept. 1763, Richard Newling, of Shrewsbury, saddler.
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Thomas Botevyle, of Shrewsbury, inn-keeper; born in 1765; was thrice married, but by his two first wives had no surviving issue; buried at St. Michael's, Shrewsbury, 14th February, 1831.	Harriet Trehearn; married at St. Chad's, 14th June, 1810; died 13th Sept. 1849; buried at St. Michael's.	Mary Ann Jones; married at St. Chad's, 4th Nov. 1807; buried there 28th June, 1822.	Edward Botevyle, of Shrewsbury, engraver; bapt. at St. Julian's, 10th March, 1784; died 23d July, 1849.	Priscilla Lis-simore; married at St. Chad's, 30th July, 1830.	Elizabeth; died unmarried; buried at St. Chad's, 18th Oct. 1831, aged 67.	Martha; died unmarried; buried at St. Chad's, 1st September, 1836, aged 57.
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Thos. Botevyle, of Shrewsbury; born 31st Jan. and bapt. at St. Chad's, 2d Aug. 1814.	Margaret Jones; mar. at St. Chad's, 8th Aug. 1838.	Elizabeth; born 22d Sept. 1816; married at Pontesbury, co. Salop, 11th Feb. 1847, John Pyefinch, of Shrewsbury, druggist.	Emily; married at St. Chad's, 29th Sept. 1841, Wm. Henry Tyler.	Thomas John Botevyle; born 21 May, 1809; bapt. at St. Chad's, 22d Feb. 1824.	Edw. Brandon Botevyle; born 20th April, 1816; bapt. at St. Chad's, 4th June, 1816.	Anne Elizabeth; bur. at St. Chad's, 1st April, 1811.	Elizabeth; born 28th June, 1812; bapt. at St. Chad's, 5th June, 1818.	Jane Harriet; bo. 30 Sept. 1814; ba. at St. Chad's, 2 April, 1815. Anne; bur. at St. Chad's, May 9, 1823.
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Harriet; born 14th Sept. 1839.	Emily; born 21 June, 1842.	Elizabeth; born 9 April, 1844.	Margaretta Jane; born 9 Feb. 1846.	Susannah; born 11 Feb. 1848.	Thomas Beriah Botevyle; born 18th May, 1852.	Frances; born 8th July, 1855.
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(1). The Heralds' Visitation commences the Pedigree of Botevyle with William, who married Joyce Sankey; but Randle Holmes commences it with John, the father of William; and that he was right in so doing is confirmed by the Court Rolls of the Manor of Stretton, for I find thereon:

"Die Lunæ p'x' ante f'm S'e'i Georgij m'rt'rjs," 25 Hen. VIII.

Thomas Botfeld, son and heir of William Botfeld, complained as to a trespass by Hugh Grov' and Sibilla his wife.

And, at a Court held "Die Ven' p'x' post f'm S'e'i Luce Evang'," 25 Hen. VIII., Hugh Grov' and Sibill' his wife (daughter of John Botfeld), and John Hyatt (son and heir of the said Sibilla), are named in a proceeding.



See (2), (3), (4). At this Court also, William Bottfeld (by John Hygyns, his attorney,) surrendered certain lands in the Lordship of Stretton to his son John, who was admitted.

The said John Bottfeld then surrendered the same lands to the use of Ralph Leighton and Ann his wife, who were admitted thereto.

On which Thomas Bottfeld (son and heir of said William), complained that the said Ralph and Ann had been unjustly admitted, and put himself to the jury thereon.

(5). On the Visitation of 1623, the wife of Roger Botteville is named as Mary, daughter of ——— Bullock: but we learn from a document among the State Papers (Domestic), dated 9th December, 1605, that she was the daughter of Nicholas Bullock, of Sidnell, co. Salop, whose family is recorded in the Visitation of Salop, dated in 1598; and that Mary, a daughter of the said Roger and Mary Botteville, was baptised at Stottesdon, co. Salop, on the 28th November, 1605.

(6). The will of Francis Bottefeld the elder, of Letton Court, in the parish of Leintwardine, co. Hereford, gent. was proved at Ludlow in the Diocesan Court of Hereford, on the 17th December, 1661, by his youngest son and executor, Richard Bottefeld. He mentions therein his eldest son, Thomas; his second son, Francis; and his youngest son, Richard; also his son-in-law, William Smith, of Shrewsbury, mercer; his daughter, Elizabeth Bottefeld; his daughter Anne, then the wife of

Thomas Seyeill, but who had been first the wife of Thomas Jauncey, then deceased; his son-in-law, John Williams, of Brungantillyd, the husband of his daughter Sarah, then deceased; his son-in-law, James Woodhouse, of Byton, co. Hereford, gent.; his nephew, John Bottefeld, of Bottefeld, co. Salop; his cousin, Walter Jones, of Ludlow; his kinswoman, Ewett\* Jones; his kinswoman, Elizabeth Draper; and his cousin, William Wilks.

(7). From the Court Rolls of the Manor of Lydley and Cardington:—

4th May, 1732.—Presentment of the death of Mr. Richard Botteville, of Ludlow, and that the next customary heir was Benjamin Botteville, eldest son of Mr. William Botteville, late of Ludlow, mercer, deceased, nephew to the said Mr. Richard Botteville deceased, and his next heir. And at the same Court the said Benjamin Botteville (a minor) was admitted tenant to the messuage or tenement with its appurtenances, situate in Botteville, and all other the lands and tenements of the said Richard Botteville deceased, in the said manor.

(8). From the Court Rolls of the same Manor:—

4th May, 1742.—Surrender, from Moses Eaton, of Botteville, as the attorney of Benjamin Botteville, of London, vintner, to Richard Botteville, of Shrewsbury, saddler, of a messuage, &c. in the township of Botteville.

\* Probably "Evetta."

## PEDIGREES OF BOTTESFELD OF SHREWSBURY, &c.

[From Printed Records, Corporation Records at Shrewsbury, and Blakeway's Sheriffs of Salop.]

ARMS.—Barry of twelve or and sable.

CREST.—On a wreath a rein-deer tripping or.

MOTTO.—J'ay bonne cause.

William de Bottesfeld. John de Bottesfeld.

Under-foresters to Philip de Beggesowre, forester for the King in the hundred of Stottesden, co. Salop, near the manor of Stretton. temp. Hen. III. (Hund. Rolls, ii. 83), 1273.

Adam de Bottefeld=Agnis, his widow, mentioned in a grant of lands at Botfield, 1300.

William Botfield, clk.; bound in a bond 1397-8.

William of the In, assessed for a benevolence 7 Hen. VII, 1492; held lands of the manor of Stretton, and died before St. Mark's day 6 Hen. VIII. 1515.

Thomas de le Inne, son and heir, 6 Hen. VIII. succeeded his father in the lands at Stretton; died before April, 8 Hen. VIII. 1516-17.

John de le Inne, son and heir, wt. 4 years 8 Hen. VIII. 1516-17.

William de le Inne, 8 Hen. VIII. 1516-17.

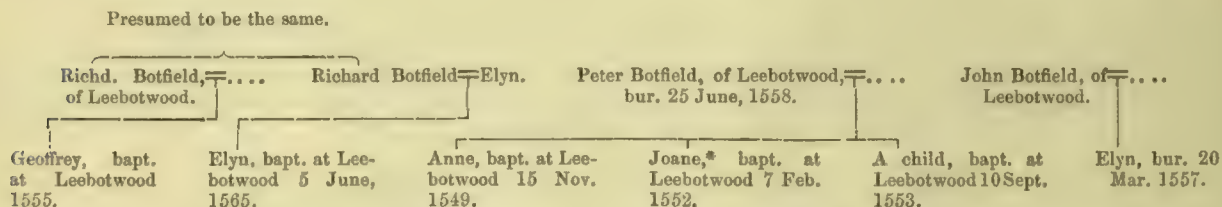
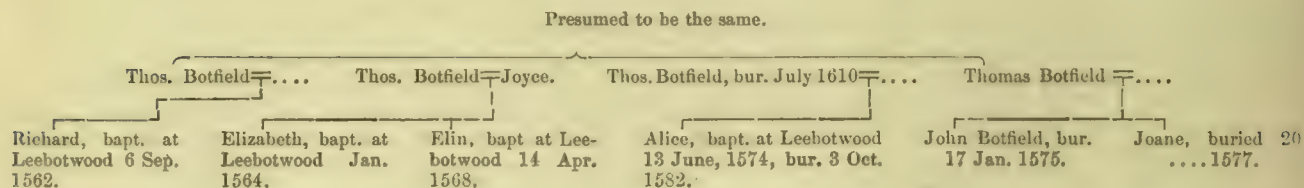
Thomas Botfield, of Shrewsbury, butcher, a Member of the Corporation of Shrewsbury, 1476-1479, as Thomas B. senior. Joan, dan. of John Higgins.

Thomas Botfield, bound apprentice to Richard Higgins, butcher, 1461; a Member of the Corporation of Shrewsbury 1476-1479, as Thomas B. junior.

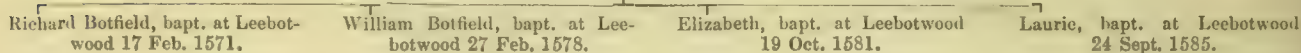
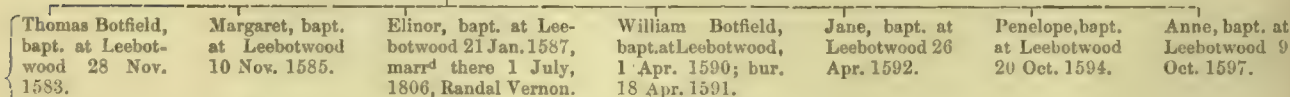
Richard Botfield, a Member of the Corporation of Shrewsbury 1507-8.

## PEDIGREES OF BOTFIELD OF LEEBOTWOOD.

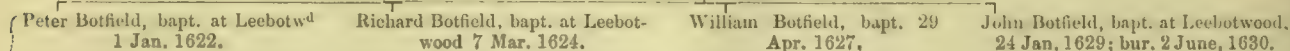
[Compiled from the Registers of Leebotwood, co. Salop.]

\* Qy. marr<sup>d</sup> Roger Clowds at Leebotwood, 9 July, 1582?

Peter Botfield, buried 15 Feb. 1589=Anne, buried at Leebotwood 1 Feb. 1608.

Peter Botfield, living 1610=Alice Britton, marr<sup>d</sup> at Leebotwood 5 Sept. 1581; buried 7 Apr. 1610.

Thomas Botfield=Jane.



Peter Botfield=Mary.

Mary, bapt. at L. 2 Feb. 1663.

## PEDIGREES OF BOTFIELD OF FRODESLEY, &amp;c.

[Compiled from the Registers of Acton Burnell, co. Salop.]

Humphrey\* Botfield, of Frodesley, buried 7 Sept. 1606.

\* Presumed to be the Humphrey mentioned in the Visitation of Salop, 1623.

Rowland Botfield, of Frodesley, (an infant) buried 2 Jan. 1623.

Henry Botfeld (called of Ruckley), 1611=...

Margaret, bapt. at Acton Burnell  
4 July, 1610.Joan, bapt. at Acton Burnell  
23 Feb. 1611.Richard Botfield, bapt. at Acton Burnell  
15 May, 1614.Thomas = Joice Botfield, marr<sup>d</sup> at Acton  
Townsend. Burnell 11 July, 1703.Thomas = Joice, buried 19  
Botfield. May, 1706.Thomas Botfield, = Mary Hodgkiss, of Hughlee, married at  
of Acton Burnell. Acton Burnell 4 June 1710.

Joice, bapt. at Acton Burnell 27 Nov. 1712.

Thomas Botfield,\* of Acton Burnell, buried = Mary,\* married at Acton Burnell  
there 11 Mar. 1747; administration at Lich- 12 June, 1714; buried there  
field to his son John, 1748. July, 1733.Thomas Botfield, junior,  
buried at Acton Burnell  
30 Jan. 1763.Thomas Botfield,  
bapt. and buried  
at Acton Burnell  
1716.John Botfield, bapt. at Acton  
Burnell 14 Jan. 1717; adm<sup>r</sup>  
to his father 1718; buried at  
Acton Burnell 16 Jan. 1758.

Susanna.

Mary, bapt. at Acton Burnell.  
6 Oct. 1719.  
Qy. Buried there 6 Oct.  
1740?Thomas Botfield, bapt. at Ac-  
ton Burnell 2 Dec. 1720.  
Qy. Buried there 8 Apr.  
1735?Thomas Botfield, bapt.  
at Acton Burnell 24 Apr.  
1753.John Botfield, bapt. at  
Acton Burnell 21 July,  
1754.Mary, bapt. at Acton Burnell 6  
Nov. 1755; bur. there 15 July,  
1765.William Botfield, bapt.  
at Acton Burnell 18 Jan.  
1757.Richard Botfield, bapt.  
at Acton Burnell 12 May,  
1758.

\* These are the Thomas and Mary B. named in the printed Pedigree; but there is no evidence of the said Thomas's filiation.



## PEDIGREES OF BOTFIELD, OF WOLSTASTON, &amp;c.

[Compiled from the Registers of Wolstaston.]

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 Jeffery Botfield, living 1640—Joyce, buried Jan. 1640.
Elizabeth, buried at  
Wolstaston 19 Apr.  
1607.Ellen, bapt. at Wol-  
staston 28 Jan. 1611,  
or 1617.Thomas Botfield, bapt. at Wolstaston 24 Dec. 1613, or 1623;  
said by Mr. Morris to have married at Condover 25 Sep.  
1632, to Joan Mancell.Thomas Browne—Catherine Botfield, married at  
Wolstaston 9 May, 1629.Roger Botfield, buried at Wol-  
staston 4 Apr. 1641.Thomas Rogers—Mary Botfield, married at Wol-  
staston 22 Aug. 1642.

Thomas Botfield—Dorothy.

James Botfield, of—Susan, buried at Wolstaston  
All Stretton. 20 Aug. 1740.Richard Botfield, bapt. at Wolstaston,  
15 Jan. 1630.Mary, bapt. at Wolstaston 14 Mar.  
1632.John Botfield, bapt. at Wolstaston  
19 July, 1634.

Richard Botfield—Elizabeth.

Richard Botfield, bapt. 10 July, 1642,  
at Wolstaston.Elizabeth, bapt. at Wolstaston  
28 July, 1645.Richard Botfield, buried at Wolstaston  
9 July, 1714.

James Botfield, senior, of All Stretton, co. Salop, living 1717—...

James Botfield, junior, 2nd son, 1717.

John Botfield,\* (qy.) buried at Wolstaston—Mary,\* his wife, buried at Wolstaston  
21 Aug. 1751. 16 Feb. 1733.John Botfield, bapt. at Wolstaston  
24 Mar. 1714-5.  
Qy. Buried 2 Nov. 1776 at W.?Jane, buried at  
Wolstaston 23  
June, 1719-20.Peter Botfield, bapt. at Wolstaston  
23 March, 1723-4; buried same  
day.Peter Botfield, bapt. 1 Nov. 1726.  
Qy. Buried 25 Nov. 1793, at  
Wolstaston?

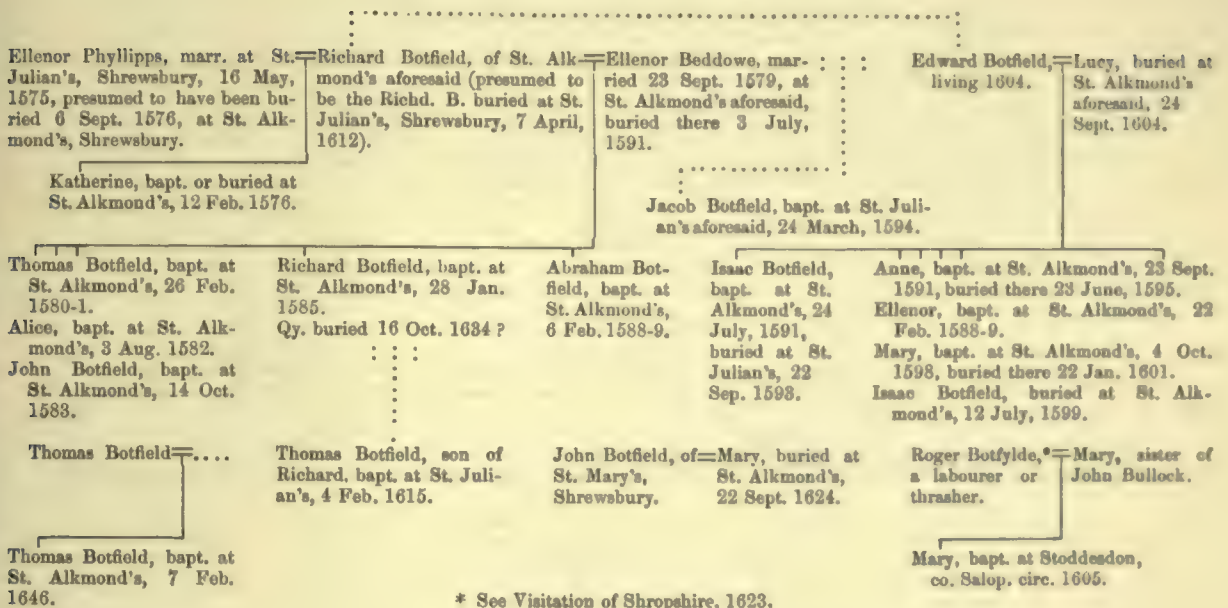
\* These are the John and Mary B. in the printed Pedigree; but there is no evidence of the said John's filiation.

## PEDIGREE OF BOTFIELD.

[Compiled from the Shrewsbury Registers.]

John Genno=Joan Botfield, marr. at St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 8 Oct. 1559.

John Botfield, buried at St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 24 Mar. 1560.



\* See Visitation of Shropshire, 1623.

## PEDIGREE OF BOTFIELD, OF SHREWSBURY.

[Communicated by Mr. Joseph Morris of Shrewsbury.]

Thomas Botfield, senior, of Shrewsbury, in 1451 and 1479....

Thomas Botfield, junior; apprenticed to Richard Higgins, of Shrewsbury, "barker" (i. e. tanner), in 1451; admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury temp. H. 6. [See before, p. 93.]

Richard Botfield, of Shrewsbury; recorded as a Burgess in 1503; resided on the Stone Bridge ("super pontem extra portam lapideum") in 1525; was one of the grand jury of the town 9th November, 1525; will dated 10th December, 1531, proved 12th June, 1532.

John Botfield; resided on the Stone Bridge from the year 1535 to 1556, and subsequently....

Thomas Botfield, of Shrewsbury, tanner; buried at St. Julian's, 24th Feb. 1575-6.

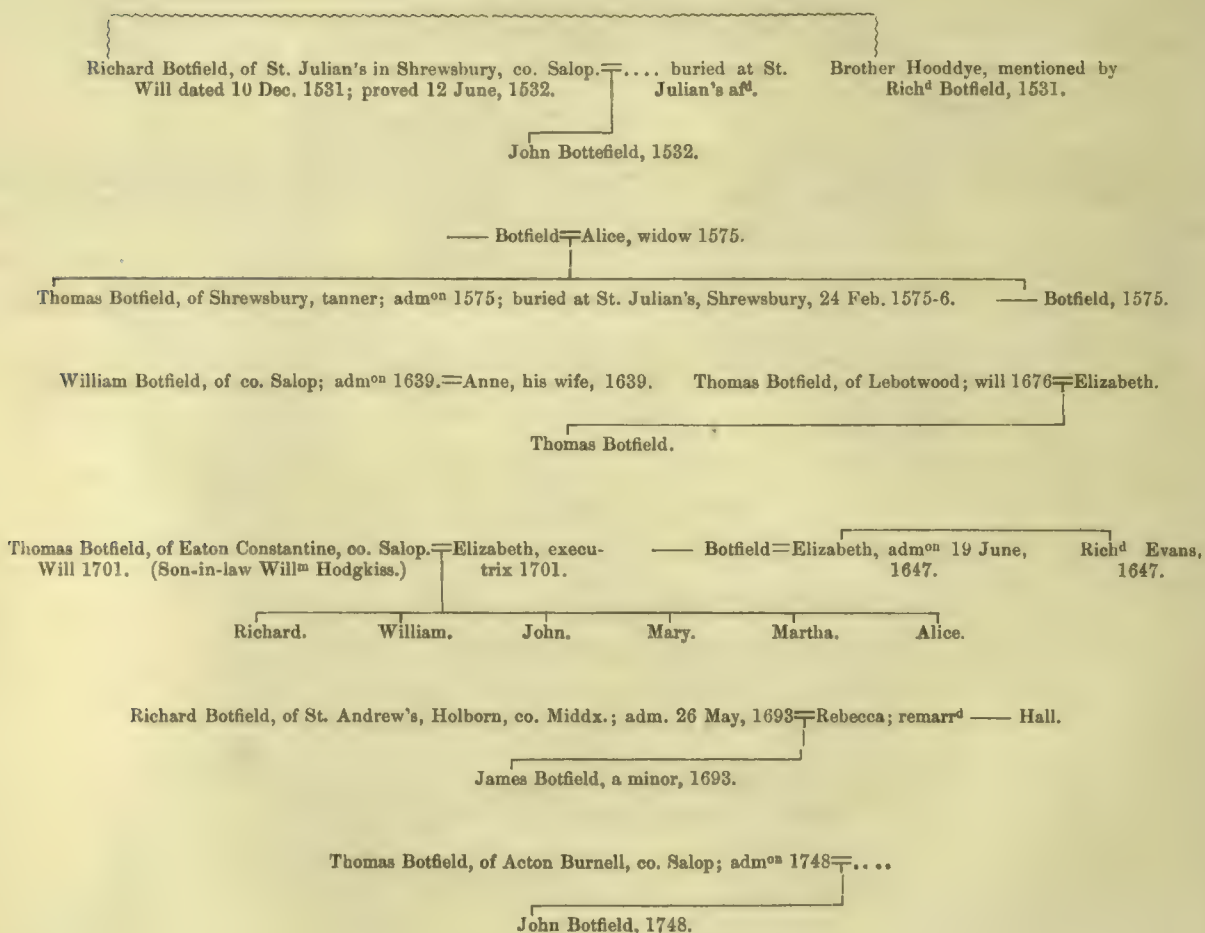
Richard Botfield, of Fish Street, Shrewsbury, butcher, 1577 to 1590.

Edward Botfield of Fish Street, 1584 to 1602.

Richard Botfield, of Dogpole, Shrewsbury, = Beatrice (party with her husband to a deed, 24th Elizabeth, 1582, to which deed John Okell and sherman, 1584 to 1590, and subsequently. Elizabeth his wife were also parties); buried, a "widow," at St. Julian's, 17th November, 1612.

## PEDIGREES OF BOTFIELD OF SHREWSBURY, &amp;c.

[From Wills at Lichfield.]





## PEDIGREE OF BOTFIELD.

[From Sir J. B. Burke's Visitations of Arms, and Seats in England, Second Series, vol. i. p. 52, plate I.]

ARMS: Barry of twelve or and sable. CREST: A rein-deer statant or.

Sir Geoffrey Boteville (mentioned by Matthew Paris), living in 1210. ....

William Boteville, alias William de Bottefelde, was seated in the parish of Church Stretton, and was one of the sub-foresters of the forest of Shirlet, co. Salop, in 1255, as appears by the Hundred Rolls of that year.

Sir John de Bottefelde, is recorded as one of the Knights of Shropshire that were at the siege of Caerlaverock Castle, in the reign of King Edward the First; he was one of the inquest to take the extent of the manor of Stretton, in 1309

Hugh Botefeld, chaplain, had livery and seisin of his father's lands in Stretton, and paid his relief for the same, 35 E. 3, 1361.

Thomas Botefeld, had livery and seisin of lands in Stretton 30 E. 3, 1356. Sibilla, a widow 34 E. 3, 1360.

Richard Botefeld, recorded as son of Thomas, and nephew and heir of Hugh Botefeld, was living 17 R. 2, 1394, and 4 H. 5, 1416, in which last year he died.

Thomas Botefelde, in the fourth year of Henry 5th paid his relief and did fealty for lands in Stretton of which his father had died seised; and in the 18th of Henry the 6th he surrendered lands and tenements in Stretton to the use of John Botefelde his son and Joane his wife, and their heirs.

William Botefelde, alias "William de la Inn," son of Thomas Botefelde; died 1st Ed. 4th, 1461, aged about 80. Alice, named with her husband in the records of the manor of Stretton, 5 H. 6, 1426-7. John Botefelde, Joane, living 15th H. 6, 1439-1440. 18th H. 6, 1439-1440.

From this marriage descends the Marquess of Bath.

John Botefelde, alias John Botevyle, of Botevyle; recorded by Randle Holmes (Harleian MS. No. 1984, folio 100) as living 5 and 9 E. 4, 1465 and 1469.

\*William Botevyle, of Botevyle, parish of Church Stretton, co. Salop; recorded by Randle Holmes as living in 1504 and 1508, and described by him as son of John Botevyle. \*Joyce, dau. of Jenkin Sankey, of Lebotwood, co. Salop.

\*Margaret, dau. of Thomas Palmer, of Hughley, co. Salop, 1st wife. \*Thomas Botevyle, of Botevyle, son and heir. \*Joan, 2d wife. \*Peter Botevyle, of Lebotwood, co. Salop. \*Richard Botevyle, of Lebotwood. Three daus.

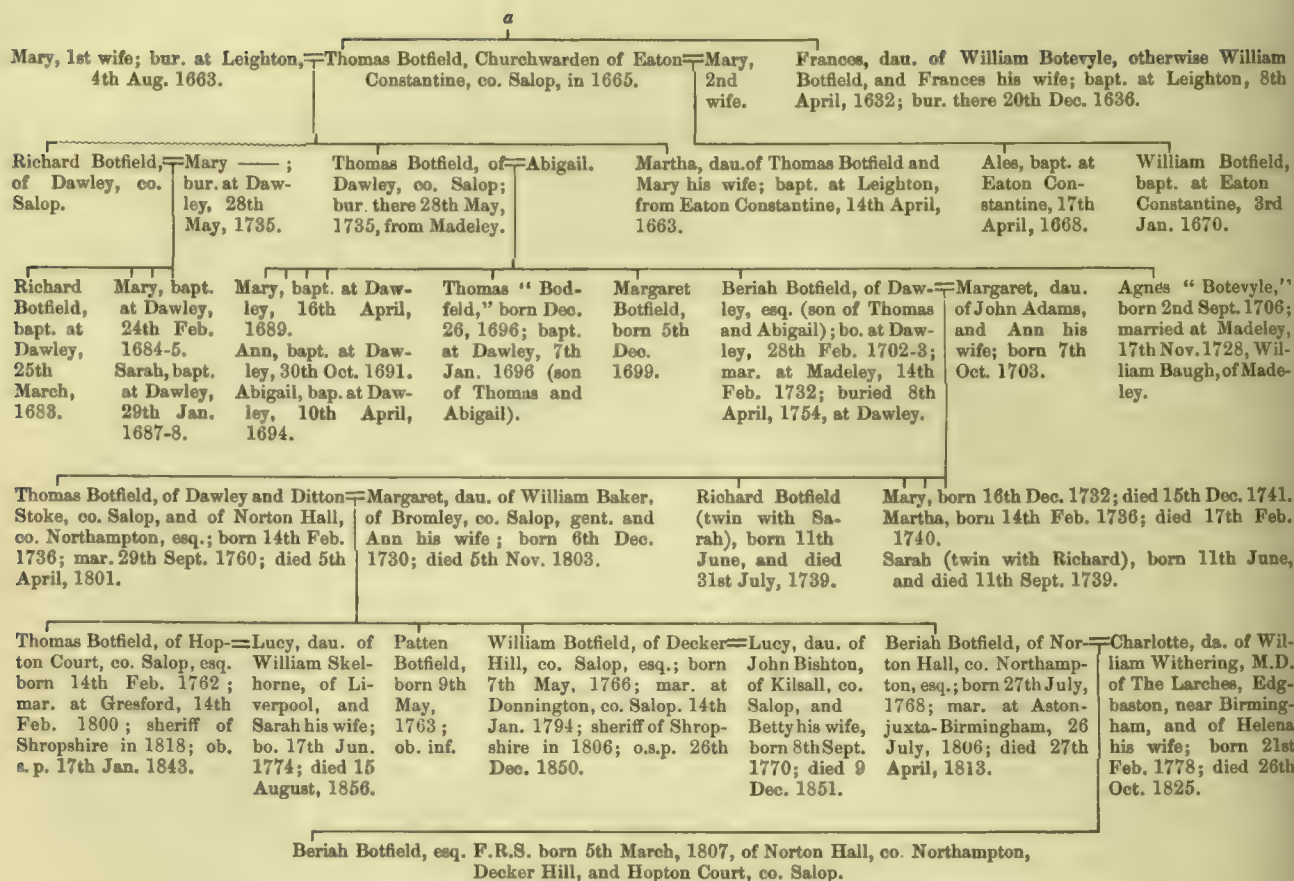
\*Thomas Botevyle, of Botevyle, son and heir. \*Katherine, dau. of Richard Slade, of Wootton Hall, co. Salop. \*William Botevyle, 2d son, o.s.p. \*Peter Botevyle, 3d son, 1623. \*John Botevyle, of Leighton, co. Salop, 4th son. \*Richard Botevyle, of Shrewsbury, 5th son. \*Katherine. \*Humphrey Botevyle, of Fredeley, co. Salop, 6th son. \*Roger Botevyle, 1623. Mary, dau. of Nicholas Bullock. \*Richard Botevyle, 2d son, o.s.p. \*Peter Botevyle, 1623. \*Richard Botevyle, 1623.

\*Richard Botevyle, of Botevyle, son and heir; died about 1650. \*Evetta, dau. and co-heir of Henry Wood, of West Coppice, co. Salop, M.D.

From this marriage descend the Botevyles of Botevyle.

Frances, 1st wife; bur. at Leighton, 8th April, 1632. \*William Botevyle, alias William Botfield, of Leighton, 1623; died prior to the 3d of May, 1639. Anne, widow of William Botfield, late of Leighton, in the county of Salop, on the 3rd of May, 1639, on which day, in the Consistory Court of Lichfield and Coventry, she renounced her right to the administration of his personal estate.

\*Katherine. Mary Botevyle, bapt. at Stottesden, co. Salop, 29th Nov. 1605.



All the names which are marked with an asterisk appear in the Heralds' Visitations of the county of Salop.

## PEDIGREE OF BOTFIELD OF NORTON HALL.

[From Sir J. B. Burke's History of the Landed Gentry, 1858. With corrections.]

BOTFIELD, BERIAH, Esq. of Norton Hall, co. Northampton, and Decker Hill, co. Salop, M.P. for Ludlow, M.A., F.R.S., and F.S.A, *b.* 5 March, 1807; *s.* his father, 27 April, 1813; high-sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1831, Chevalier of the Order of Albert the Brave of Saxony, and Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium.

## LINEAGE.

This is a branch of the ancient family of BOTEVYLE *of Botevyle*, in Shropshire, founded by Geoffry and Oliver Botevyle, who came over from Poitou to assist King John in his wars with the Barons in 1210.

THOMAS BOTEFELDE, living 5th Henry V., 5th in descent from Sir Geoffrey Botevyle, living A.D. 1210, was father of two sons, WILLIAM BOTEFELDE, *alias* William "de la Inn," ancestor of the Thynnes, Marquesses of Bath; and JOHN BOTEFELDE, 18th Henry VI., grandfather of

WILLIAM BOTEVYLE, of Botevyle, Church Stretton, Shropshire, who *m.* Joyce, dau. of Jenkyn Sankey, of Lebotwood, and had, with younger issue, a son and heir,

THOMAS BOTEVYLE, of Botevyle, who *m.* twice: by his 1st wife, Margaret, dau. of Thomas Palmer, of Hughley, he had a son, THOMAS, ancestor of the BOTEVYLES of *Botevyle*; and by Joan, his 2nd wife, he left, Peter, living 1623; John, of Leighton; Richard, of Shrewsbury; and Humphrey, of Frodsley. The 2nd son, JOHN BOTEVYLE, of Leighton, was father of WILLIAM BOTEVYLE, *alias* WILLIAM BOTFIELD, of Leighton, who *d.* before 3 May, 1639, leaving a son, THOMAS BOTFIELD, of Eaton Constantine, co. Salop, A.D. 1665, father, by Mary his 1st wife, of

THOMAS BOTFIELD, of Dawley, buried there 28 May, 1735. By Abigail his wife, he left a dau., Agnes Botevyle, *m.* at Madeley, 17 Nov. 1728, and a son,

BERIAH BOTFIELD, Esq. of Dawley, *b.* 28 Feb. 1702. He *m.* Margaret, dau. of John and Ann Adams; and *d.* 8 April, 1754, leaving a son,

THOMAS BOTFIELD, Esq. of Dawley and Ditton Stoke, co. Salop, and Norton Hall, co. Northampton, *b.* 14 Feb. 1736; who *m.* 29 Sept. 1760, Margaret, only dau. of William Baker, Esq. of Bromley, in the parish of Worfield, Salop, and by her (who *d.* 5 Nov. 1803) had issue,

THOMAS, of Hopton Court, co. Salop, *b.* 14 Feb. 1762; *m.* 14 Feb. 1800, Lucy, dau. of William Skelhorne, of Liverpool. Mr. Botfield, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Shropshire, served as high-sheriff of the county in 1818. He *d. s. p.* 17 Jan. 1843, and his widow *d.* 15 August, 1856.

WILLIAM, of Decker Hill, co. Salop, *b.* 7 May, 1766; *m.* 14 Jan. 1794, Lucy, dau. of John Bishton, Esq. of Kilsall. Mr. Botfield served as high-sheriff in 1806. He *d. s. p.* 26 Dec. 1850; and his widow *d.* 9 Dec. 1851.

BERIAH, of Norton Hall, co. Northampton, *b.* 27 July, 1768; *m.* 26 July, 1806, Charlotte, dau. of William Withering, M.D., of The Larches, Edgbaston, near Birmingham, by Helena his wife, only dau. of George Cookes, Esq., and Ruth Amery his wife. He died 27 April, 1813, and his widow *d.* 26 Oct. 1825. He was succeeded by his only son, the present BERIAH BOTFIELD, of Norton Hall, Decker Hill, and Hopton Court, Esq.

*Arms*—Barry of twelve, or and sa.

*Crest*—A reindeer, statant, or.

*Motto*—J'ay bonne cause.

*Seat*—Norton Hall, co. Northampton; Decker Hill, and Hopton Court, co. Salop.



## CHAPTER IV.

### COLLATERAL BRANCHES OF THE PRECEDING FAMILIES.

FEW genealogical trees have spread their branches so widely as the present, and I should over-lay my subject with much extraneous matter were I to follow the different lines of descent from these collateral branches. It will be sufficient to notice the principal alliances which have contributed to the advancement of the family of Boteville. These are to be found principally in Shropshire, the earliest seat of that ancient race, and the intermarriages with the families of Higgons and of Heynes were accompanied by a considerable accession of landed property. We may almost apply to the name of Thynne the well-known distich relating to an empire :—

*Bella gerant alii; tu, felix Austria, nube,  
Quæ Mars dat aliis, dat tibi regna Venus.*

True it is that Sir John Thynne was indebted for his fortune entirely to the Protector Somerset, and became the possessor of the extensive estates recorded in the schedule so fortunately handed down to us by himself. Yet we may reasonably conclude that his wealth may have received some increase from his marriage with the daughter of that princely merchant Sir Thomas Gresham, whose most enduring monument is the Royal Exchange of London. Sir John Thynne of Longleat may also have increased his resources by his alliance with the daughter of Sir Rowland Hayward, one of the wealthiest citizens of London. We have already seen how a large part of the Devereux property passed, with the famous Essex Ring, into the Thynne family. I need not pursue this subject, for I believe that, next to the Bible, the Peerage is the book most frequently found in the hand of the

middle classes of England. It is not my intention to enter into the history of the intermarriages of the Thynne family with other noble families, already recorded in the works of Collins, of Debrett, of Lodge, and of Burke; but to confine myself to notices of a few Shropshire families which have not achieved the honours of the peerage.

Reverting to the earlier part of this history, we have seen that the first seat of the Botevilles was at Stretton in the Dale, and how their name was derived from the place of their residence at the Inn of Stretton. All Stretton is merely a slight corruption of Eald Stretton, and points it out as the oldest of the three *tons*, or collections of houses, which were set up, according to the usual practice of the Romans, at a short distance from the street or paved way which they formed from the station of Ariconium to that of Bravinium.\* It was natural that the earliest alliance of the Thynnes should be with the families of that district of Shropshire. Accordingly, in the Pedigrees and Coats collected by Randle Holme, reverting to the earlier part of this history, we find that, in the Harleian MS. No. 2163, fol. 54, “*Raff Botvell*, gente, married Anne Higons, daughter to John Higons, of Salop, esq<sup>r</sup>, and had Thomas Thynn, esq<sup>r</sup>, who married Margaret, daughter to Thomas Eynes, esq<sup>r</sup>, sonne to John Eynes, gent., sonne of Tho. Eines, esq<sup>r</sup>, whoe married Elizabeth, daughter to Rog<sup>r</sup> ap Rys ap dd. ap gr. ap Jeñ ap Ririd, and was sonne to John Eines, gent., of Bawsley, who mañ Gwenhwyvar, daughter to Gr. ap Gwilim ap Mdd ap Holl ap Trahayarn ap Pasgen. Gr. ap Gwilim mañ Mared, daughter of Jeñ ap Mad ap Gwenwys ap gr. ap Beli.” This match of the son of John of the Inn with the ancient Shropshire family of Higons appears to have greatly contributed to his advancement.

Early in the fifteenth century we find Roger Higons seated at

\* For this etymology, and the legends of this locality, see Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, i. 496.

Stretton, leaving issue by his wife Matilda a son Edward, who, by his wife Elizabeth, left a son John, who married Katherine, daughter of John Plowden. By this lady he left a son John, who had issue Richard Higgons of All Stretton, who married Margery daughter of Edmund Forester of Wellington in Shropshire.

This John Higgons had also five daughters : of whom, Anne married Ralph Boteville, otherwise Thynne, and was interred at Church Stretton in 1545 ; and another, Johanna, wedded Thomas Boteville, otherwise Thynne, of Stretton, thus cementing the connection between the families. From the first marriage sprang Thomas Thynne, esquire, the ancestor of Sir John Thynne ; from the second, a son and heir Edward Higgons, “utriusque juris doctor,” and other issue. Peter, the eldest son of Richard Higgons of Stretton, married Catherine, daughter of Roger Baker. His son and heir George Higgons was chief bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1584, and died 23rd October, 1591, and was buried in St. Alkmund's Church. He left a son Richard, of the same place, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Baldwin, by whom he had a daughter Elizabeth, who married John Powell of Stretton. Richard Higgons, the third son of Peter Higgons of Stretton, was of Shrewsbury in 1584. This Richard married Maria, daughter of John Wilding of Shrewsbury. By this lady he had issue two daughters : Sarah, who married Richard Mechin, and Maria, who became the wife of John Robinson. His only son Thomas Higgons was at first bred a physician, but afterwards turned to theology ; was licensed as a preacher, became rector of Westbury, *sinistrá parte*, about 1600 ; proceeded D.D. from Balliol College, 25th June, 1600. By his first wife Jane, daughter of Richard Mytton, of Shrewsbury, he had no issue ; but by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Barker, he was father of Sir Thomas Higgons, of Grewell, Hants, knight, Ambassador to Venice, well known for the zeal with which he defended the character of the last Countess of Essex, whom he married after the death of her first husband, the noted Parliamentary general.

Dr. Higgons was buried on the right hand of the high altar of St. Chad, with this inscription on his grave :—



Here lyeth the body of THOMAS  
HIGGONS, Doctor in Divinitie, and Chaplaine to the late King  
James of famous memorie,  
who deceased the 19 day of March, 1635.\*

Sir Thomas Higgons, the ambassador to Venice, had two daughters, Elizabeth and Frances, by his first wife Elizabeth (Paulet), the widow of Robert Earl of Essex. By his second wife Bridget, daughter of Beville Grenville of Stowe, he left three sons : George, Thomas, and Beville, all of whom were living in 1693. We may revert to George Higgons, who was bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1584, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Farmer of Brompton, co. Salop. He died on the 23rd of October, 1584, and was buried in St. Alkmund's Church, where a monument bearing the following inscription was erected to his memory :

GEORGIUS HIGGONS, Gen. Alderman. et  
quinquies Ballivus hujus villæ: ex hac vitâ  
emigravit 23 Oct. A.D. M.D.XCI. ætat. lxxii.†

His second son, Edward Higgons of Shrewsbury, married Anne Sherar of that place, and was buried at St. Julian's 25th of August, 1614. He was succeeded by his son Thomas, who, by his wife Anne, left a son Thomas, who was baptised at St. Julian's on the 26th of January, 1631-2, and a daughter Anne, born in March, 1628.

The subjoined pedigree, (p. 137,) from the MS. Vinc. 134, f. 455, in the College of Arms, will sufficiently illustrate the descent of this family.

The two daughters of Ralph Boteville, otherwise Thynne, having at that early period formed alliances with Shropshire families, I am unwilling to pass them over without some notice of their descent. The eldest of these, Anne, married John Lake of Lake, the son of Thomas Lake and Isabel St. Pierre. This family traces its origin from William de Lake of the Lake, in the county of Salop, who flourished in 1274.

\* Owen and Blakeway's History of Shrewsbury, ii. 235-6.

† Ibid. ii. 290.

His son John left a son, John de Lake, who was living in 1318. His son Thomas de Lake of Westbury, county Salop, was succeeded by Richard, who lived in 1389, and had a son William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Corbett. By this lady he had issue Thomas, his heir, who married Isabel, sister and heir of Thomas Aldfield of Aldfield, in the parish of Condover, whose son Thomas married Isabel, daughter of Thomas St. Pierre of Asterley, in the county of Salop. John Lake of Lake, the son of Thomas Lake and Isabel St. Pierre, became the husband of Anne, daughter of Ralph Boteville and sister of Thomas Thynne. By this lady he had issue a daughter Margaret, who married John Kerry of Worthyn, in the county of Salop, whose descendants were resident in that locality at the visitation of Shropshire in 1623. Lancelot, the son and heir of John and Anne Lake, had issue by his wife Benetta, a daughter Susanna, baptised at Pontesbury, 25th November, 1571, and a son Lancelot, whose son Morgan was baptised at Ford on the 19th of October, 1607, and had issue by his wife Mary a daughter Anne, baptised at Ford 4th November, 1638, and four sons, namely, John, baptised at Ford on the 12th of May, 1641; Edward, christened there on the 13th of December, 1651; Richard, baptised at the same place 5th of November, 1654; and Thomas, who was buried there on the 25th of August, 1673. By his second wife Anne, daughter of Richard Hussey of Battlefield, John Lake had issue a daughter Ales, who married Thomas Corbett, and a son Thomas Lake of Boycott, who was buried at Pontesbury on the 24th of June, 1572, leaving issue by his wife Eleanor, daughter of Roger Spell of Chirbury, who was interred at Pontesbury on the 28th of July, 1588, Thomas, his heir, and four daughters, namely, Joan, who died unmarried; Catherine, married to Richard Oakeley, Esq.; Anne, to Thomas Gregory; and Lucy, to Francis Bucknall. Thomas, the only son, was married at Pontesbury on the 9th of November, 1574, to Elizabeth, the daughter of Hugh Higgons of Halston, in that parish, and was buried there on the 12th of June, 1590. He had issue five sons and three daughters, namely, Amy, Catherine, and Elizabeth, all of whom died unmarried. Richard Lake, the eldest of the brothers, John, William, Hugh, and Edward,



was baptised at Pontesbury on the 2nd of October, 1580, and was twice married, first to Margery, daughter of William Phillips, gentleman, and secondly to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bayliss alias Powell. The issue of the first marriage we find to be three sons, Roger, Thomas, and Richard, born respectively in 1602, 1606, and 1607, and four daughters, namely, Catherine, Elizabeth, Martha, and Sarah, all baptized at Pontesbury, in the years 1603, 1609, 1610-11. The eldest son Roger was of the Drapers' Company at Shrewsbury in 1619. The children of the second marriage were four sons, Abraham, born in 1619; Hugh, in 1621; James, in 1622; and William, in 1628; and two daughters, Margaret, born in 1615 and buried in 1623; and Mary, born in 1624 and buried in 1630, all at Pontesbury.

Beatrice, the other daughter of Ralph Boteville by Anne Higgons his wife, married Thomas Montgomery of Shrewsbury, who was bailiff of that town in 1545, died on the 2nd of February, 1564, and was buried in St. Chad's Church. By his wife, who survived him and was laid by his side in St. Chad's Church, having died on the 3rd of April, 1577, he left three daughters, Anne, Dorothy, and Katherine, and a son Thomas, who wedded Elizabeth, sixth daughter of David Ireland, and widow of Edmund Pope. By this lady he had issue Richard Montgomery of Shrewsbury, who was married twice, an example which was followed by his son Edward, who was also of Shrewsbury, and who left four sons and two daughters

This family traces its descent from Philip de Montgomery, whose son Baldwin was seated at Clun, where his son Philip was living in 1332, for by a deed of that date he released to his son Philip all claim he had to the tenements in Montgomery, which his grandfather had granted to his father. John, the son of Philip, was present with his son John at the battle of Agincourt in 1415. Their conduct on that occasion gained for them the addition of the fleurs-de-lis which appear in their arms. This John, the son of John, had a son John who was of Clun, and his son John was admitted a burgess of Shrewsbury in 1487. This John was the father of Thomas Montgomery, gentleman, who was bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1545, and who was the



husband of Beatrice Boteville otherwise Thynne. The pedigree of Maister Richard Montgomery of Shrewsbury, extracted from the Visitations and Heraldic Collections for Shropshire, will be found at page 142.

We have already noticed the marriage of Thomas the son of Ralph Boteville with Margaret, daughter of Thomas Heynes, a gentleman of family and fortune at Church Stretton, descended in a direct line from the Princes of Powys. This alliance was strengthened by the union of Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Thynne, with Richard Heynes, the son and heir of Thomas Heynes, by Joyce Gatacre his wife.

John Heynes appears to have been the first of his family who settled at Stretton-in-the-Dale, and by his wife Gwennlian, daughter of Griffith Goch, left a son Thomas, who, on the 2nd of May, 1532, settled an estate at Stretton upon himself and Joyce his wife, with reversion to Richard Heynes, his eldest son and heir apparent. This Richard, who lived to be styled "senior" in 1563, married Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Thynne of Church Stretton. By this lady he had five sons and three daughters. Of these Thomas the eldest, who married Joan, daughter of Adam Otley, died in 1597 without issue, and was succeeded by his next brother Richard, who sold the estate at Church Stretton, which he had inherited, to Sir John Thynne, then lord of the manor. It is of this gentleman that the Earl of Essex speaks, as his servant, in the following transaction. It appears that in February, 1592, some horses had broken loose from Mr. Prynce's house in the Abbey Foregate, and were found at Lichfield, where, as the bailiff of Shrewsbury wrote to the Earl of Essex, "one Eyns, a servant or officer of your lordship's," seized them as waifs belonging to that nobleman, and they pray redress. The Earl of Essex, in his reply, dated the 11th of March, 1592, says, "althoughe I do not doubt but my servant Eynes had some good reason for what he hath done, nevertheless whatsoever interest I have or may have in those geldings I will not contend with you, but do freely release the bonds which he has taken of you in that behalfe," &c.\* The other sons of Richard

\* Owen and Blakeway's History of Shrewsbury, i. pp. 550, 564, 565.

Heynes, senior, namely, William, who married Miss Mutpenson, Edmund, who was treasurer of York, and John, all died without issue, so that the line more directly connected with the Thynnes terminated in them. This alliance was strengthened by the union of Thomas, the son of Ralph Thynne, with Margaret, daughter of Thomas Heynes of Stretton. The line of the family of Heynes was continued by William Heynes of Dorrington, the third son of Thomas Heynes of Stretton, whose descent has been accurately given by Mr. Joseph Morris, in the pedigree at pages 138-140, and whose descendant John Heynes is still possessed of an estate at Dorrington, in the parish of Condober, and county of Salop. I have now noticed the principal alliances which the families of Boteville and Thynne formed with their neighbours in Shropshire. When the Thynnes quitted their ancestral seat for the fair and noble heritage of Longleat these intermarriages naturally ceased.

Sir John Thynne, the founder of this branch of the family, took for his first wife Christiana, daughter of Sir Richard Gresham, knight, and sister of Sir Thomas Gresham. The family of Gresham was anciently seated in Norfolk, deriving their name from a town in that county. John Gresham of Gresham, the son of Edward, was the father of James, who was twice married. First to Mary, daughter of William Rookwood, esquire, by whom he had issue William, born at Norwich, who died without issue, Susanna, and William, who also died childless. By his second wife Margery, daughter of William Billingsford of Blackford, Esq., James Gresham had issue William Gresham, of Little Walsingham in Norfolk, who left issue John Gresham of Holt, in the same county. This John Gresham married Alice, daughter of Alexander Blythe of Stratton, Esq., by whom he had issue three sons. William the eldest son married Ellen, daughter of Richard Bodley of London, the widow of Mr. Copeland, and died in 1547, leaving an only daughter Alice, who married John Marsh of London. Thomas the youngest son was rector of South Reppes, in Norfolk, prebendary of Winton, and chancellor of Lichfield. Sir Richard Gresham, the second son of John Gresham, born at Holt, was admitted of the Mercers' Company in London in 1507. He was

the king's foreign agent at Antwerp, and became an eminent merchant in London, of which city he was lord mayor in 1537. His ordinary place of residence was Bethnal Green, where he died on the 20th of February, 1549, and was buried in the church of St. Laurence Jewry. An ancient tomb in the east wall of that church, erected to his memory some years after his decease, bore the following inscription:—

Here lieth Sir RICHARD GRESHAM, Knight,  
some time  
Lord Mayor of London, and AUDREY, his first wife, by  
whom he had issue Sir John Gresham and Sir Thomas  
Gresham, Knights, William, and Margaret; which Sir  
Richard deceased the 20th day of February, An. Domini  
1548, and the third year of King Edward the  
Sixth his reign; and Audrey deceased the 28th day  
of December, An. Dom. 1522.\*

This monument remained standing till the fire of London in 1666, when the church itself was consumed.†

Sir Richard's eldest daughter Christiana, by his second wife Christiana, daughter of John Worpfall, and widow of Mr. Taverson, married Sir John Thynne of Longleat. By his first wife Audrey, daughter of William Lynne, of Southwick in Northamptonshire, Sir Richard had issue a son William, and two daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth, all of whom died in the lifetime of their father; but his eldest son, Sir John Gresham, born in 1518, was a citizen and merchant of London, knighted by the Duke of Somerset in the field of Musselburgh on the 28th of September, 1547. He was admitted of the Mercers' Company in 1550, and died in 1560, leaving issue by his wife Frances, daughter and heiress of Henry Thwaites of Yorkshire, a daughter Elizabeth, who married Sir Henry Neville, of Billingbeare in Berkshire, knight, and died 6th November, 1573. Sir Richard's third son was the famous Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange and Gresham College, whose life will be found in the *Biographia Britannica*, and

\* Stowe's Survey of London: by Strype. St. Laurence Jewry. Monuments. Vol. i. 563.

† For further particulars respecting Sir Richard Gresham, consult Kippis' *Biographia Britannica*, and Ward's *Lives of the Gresham Professors*, i. p. 3.



whose portrait after Holbein has been engraved in Lodge's *Portraits of Illustrious Personages*.\* His office was that of King's merchant, or agent in foreign parts. He received the honour of knighthood in 1559. He was born in London in 1519, was educated at Gonville Hall in the University of Cambridge, was admitted into the Mercers' Company in 1543, and had the distinction of entertaining his sovereign Queen Elizabeth at his seat of Osterley Park. By his wife Anne, daughter of William Fearnly of West Creting in Suffolk, and widow of William Reade of Fulham, he left an only son Richard, who died young. Sir Thomas died on the 21st of November, 1579, and was buried in the parish church of St. Helen in Bishopsgate Street.

Pennant, in his account of London, says—"North-east of Threadneedle Street stands the ancient church known by the name of St. Helen's the Great; in it are numbers of curious tombs; they fortunately escaped the ravages of the great fire. That of the great benefactor to the city, Sir Thomas Gresham, claims the first notice. It is altar-fashioned, with a black slab on the top; the sides fluted, and of coloured marble. So great a name wanted not the proclamation of an epitaph, so it is entirely without inscription."—p. 475.

There was no inscription on the tomb till the year 1736, when the following words, taken from the parish register, were cut on the stone:—

SIR THOMAS GRESHAM, Knight,  
WAS BURIED DECEMBER THE XV. MDLXXIX.†

Sir John Gresham, the third son of John Gresham of Holt, was admitted of the Mercers' Company in 1517, and became a very eminent merchant of London. Sir John was sheriff of London in 1537, and lord mayor in 1547, in both of which offices his elder brother, Sir Richard, had preceded him a few years. He died 23rd October, 1556. He founded a free school at Holt in Norfolk; gave to every ward in London 10*l.* to be distributed to the poor; to 120 poor men and women, each, three yards of broad cloth, eight or nine shillings

\* See also *The Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham*. By John Willham Burgon. Two vols. 8vo.

† The will of Sir Thomas Gresham will be found at pp. 19–25 of *Ward's Lives*.

a yard, made into gowns; to maids' marriages and hospitals in London 200*l*. Machyn gives an account of his very pompous funeral, which was fully provided with banners and escocheons. All the church and the street were hung with great store of black and arms. A sermon was preached by Mr. Harpsfield, Archdeacon of Canterbury, and after it as great a dinner as had been seen for a fish day, in which nothing was lacking for all that came. He was buried in St. Michael Bassishaw Church, where a marble, destroyed by the great fire of 1666, bore the following inscription:—

Here lyeth buried under this tombe the body of Sir JOHN GRESHAM, Knight, sometime Alderman and Lord Mayor of this city of London, who had two wives, Dame Mary his first wife, by whom hee had issue five sonnes and sixe daughters; by Dame Katharine his last wife no issue; which Sir John deceased the xxiii day of October, Anno Domini MDLVI; and Dame Mary died the xxi day of September MDXXXVIII; Dame Katharine died . . . . .

He was seised of the manors of Titsey, Lymesfeld, Brodham, Oxstede, Warlingham (with the rectory), Sandersted, and the burghs of Longhurst, Rowholt, and Waldingham, leaving William, his son and heir, aged 34. This William had two sons, William and Thomas, and three daughters; and by will, dated 20th October, 1575, devised his manors of Titsey and Lympsfield, and other estates, to his wife Beatrice for her life; remainder to his younger son Thomas Gresham, to whom he gave estates in Lympsfield and other places. William, the eldest son and heir-at-law, had only one child, a daughter, named Elizabeth, and by deed, 20th February, 35 Eliz. 1593, ratified the will of his father, by which Titsey, Lympsfield, and other estates, were given to his younger brother Thomas. Elizabeth, the daughter of William, died without issue. Thomas was afterwards knighted, and was succeeded by his son John, who became a knight, and who by deed, dated 13th November, 1630, is described as his second son, though no elder son is there named. John died in 1643, and, having no issue, his brother Edward, who in that deed is mentioned as third son, succeeded to the estate; so that if there were an elder son he must have died without issue.

The before-mentioned Edward, who was also a knight, married two wives. By the first he had a son Thomas, who married, and, having



only a daughter, seems to have died in his father's lifetime; for Sir Edward, by his second wife, had a son named Marmaduke, who inherited the estate, and represented East Grinstead in Parliament in 1660. He was created a Baronet 31st July, 1660, and died 1696. He married Alice, daughter of Richard Corbet, Bishop of Norwich, "a religious, loyal, and virtuous lady." He had by her a numerous family, many of whom died young. In 1672 he settled the manors of Westerham and Titsey, and the manor, park, and advowson of Lympsfield, and other estates, on his eldest son Edward, on his marriage with Martha, youngest daughter of Serjeant Maynard, and his heirs male, with remainder to himself in fee; and by his will, 14th January, 1695, devised his remainder in fee to his said son Edward and his heirs male; remainder to his second son Charles in like manner; remainder to his third son William in like manner. This will was proved 3rd January, 1697. Edward succeeded to the title and estate, but had issue only one daughter named Elizabeth, and on his death his brother Charles became entitled. It seems that no provision had been made for Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Edward, his brother; for in 12 Anne, 1715, an Act of Parliament was passed, enabling Sir Charles Gresham to raise 5,000*l.* for a portion for his niece, and also to enable him to raise portions for his own younger children, which under his father's settlement and will he had not power to do. On his death, in 1718, his eldest son Marmaduke took the title and settled estate; but Sir Charles by his will gave all his unsettled estate to his seven younger children, who all survived him. Sir Marmaduke by his will, dated 4th June, 1741, devised all his estates in Surrey and Kent, except Titsey and the advowson of Tatsfield, to Mr. Mompesson and Mr. Godfrey for a term of 500 years, in trust, to raise money by mortgage or a sale for payment of his debts and legacies; and such as remained unsold he devised to his eldest son Charles, at the age of twenty-five; remainder to his son John at the like age; but, as the trustees had only a term of 500 years vested in them, and Sir John his son was an infant, it was found necessary to apply to Parliament for an Act to enable them to sell the freehold of so much as would discharge the incumbrances; and an Act was



accordingly passed in 18 Geo. II. 1745, vesting in them all the estates except that of Titsey. It was found necessary to sell the whole of such vested interest, and the family estate was reduced to the parish of Titsey and the advowson of Tatsfield. This remnant of the large original estate descended, on the death of Sir Charles without issue, to his brother, the late Sir John, who had the good fortune to obtain some considerable property by the death of a relation, and by his prudent management was enabled to re-purchase, and had the opportunity of so doing, many considerable parts of the estates which had been sold off. He died in affluent circumstances in 1801, and by his will devised all his estates to his wife for life, with remainder to his only child Catherine Maria, then an infant. Lady Gresham died in 1804, and in that year Miss Gresham married William Leveson Gower, esquire.\*

The Nevilles of Billingbeare, represented by Lord Braybrooke, the noble owner of Audley End, are the heirs of Gresham.

The marriage of Sir John Thynne of Longleat, with Anne, daughter of Sir Rowland Hayward, knight, who was twice Lord Mayor of London, induces me to add the descent of that family, derived from the records in the College of Arms, the pedigree being inserted at page 145.

The family of Hayward was seated at Brockton, in the county of Salop, for several generations. The first recorded ancestor of this line is James Hayward of Brockton; whose son John left by his wife Margery Wever a son William; who married Joan Wilcocke, by whom he had issue Alice, who became the wife of Thomas Page, and a son William, who married the daughter and co-heir of William Brockton. From this union sprang William Hayward, who, by his wife Agnes, daughter of Walter Bayley, had issue three sons: George, who left issue; Richard, in holy orders; William, who died sine prole; and John, who married Agnes Glover. This John had three sons: namely, John, who left issue William and George Hayward of Bridgnorth, who married Margaret, daughter of John Whitbrooke. This gentleman had

\* Manning and Bray's History of Surrey, ii. 402.

issue three daughters: namely, Eleanor, wife of William Shawbury; Agnes, who married first Mr. Rogers, and secondly William Shackelton; and Katherine, wife of Bernard Langton; and one son, Sir Rowland Hayward, who was twice married. His first wife was Joan, daughter and co-heir of William Tillesworth of London, esquire, by whom he had issue three sons and two daughters, who died young, and three other daughters: namely, Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Warren of Cleybury, in Essex, who remarried Thomas Lord Knyvet of Eserick; Susannah, wife of Sir Henry Townsend, knight, justice of Chester; and Joan, the wife of Sir John Thynne, knight, of Longleat, in the county of Wilts. Sir Rowland Hayward, son to George Hayward of Bridgnorth, Shropshire, appears on the corporation records as cloth-worker. He became sheriff of London in 1563, and was twice lord mayor of London, first in 1570, when he was present on the occasion of Queen Elizabeth's visit to the Royal Exchange, and last in 1590. He took for his second wife Katherine, the widow of Thomas Smith of Ostenhanger, in Kent, customer to the port of London. By this lady, who survived him and remarried John Scott of Scott's Hill, in Kent, Sir Rowland left issue Sir George Hayward, knight; Sir John Hayward, knight; Alice, wife of Sir Richard Butler; Katherine, who married Richard Scott; Katherine, wife of Sir Warren St. Leger, knight; and a daughter Anna, who died unmarried. Sir Rowland Hayward died on the 5th of December, 1592, and was interred in the parish church of St. Alphage, in Cripplegate Ward, where a very good monument, in the wall of the quire on the south side, was erected to his memory. It bears the following inscription:—

Here lieth the body of Sir ROWLAND HAYWARD, knight, twice Lord Mayor of this city of London, and living an Alderman in the space of 30 yeares; and (at his death) the ancientest alderman in the said city. He lived beloved of all good men, and died in great credit and reputation the 5th day of December, ann. Dom. 1593, and the 36th yeare of the reigne of our sovereigne lady Queen Elizabeth. He had two virtuous wives, and by them many happy children.

Joane, daughter of William Tillesworth, esquire, was the first wife to Sir Rowland Hayward, by whom he had issue three sons and five daughters. Which three sons and two of the daughters died in their infancy. The eldest of the surviving daughters, named



Elizabeth, was first married to Richard Warren, esquire, and, after his decease, to Thomas Knevett, esquire, one of her Majesty's Privie Chamber. Susanna, the second daughter, was married to Henry Townsend, esquire. Joane, third daughter, was married to John Thynne, esquire.

Katherine, the second wife of Sir Rowland Hayward, was daughter of Thomas Smith, esquire, by whom he likewise had three sons and five daughters; whereof one sonne and one daughter died infants. The two sons and four daughters yet living are George, John, Alice, Katherine, Mary, and Anne, all young and unmarried at their father's death.

*Decus vitæ est honorata mors.*

This tombe was erected by the appointment of William Pilsworth and William Cotton, citizens of London, and executors of the said Sir Rowland.\*

These are the principal alliances contracted by the Thynne family, which appear to require notice in this account of its collateral branches. Many persons may not have heard of Sir Rowland Hayward, but few men are ignorant of the name of Sir Thomas Gresham.

In proceeding to notice the collateral branches of the Botfield family, I find that Agnes Botevyle, the daughter of Thomas Botfield of Dawley, and the sister of Beriah Botfield of the same place, married William Baugh of Madeley. I have collected from the testimony of their descendants and from parochial registers all the evidence now existing of the descent of this family. The entries copied by Mr. Morris from the Madeley Register amount to 140, so that the family appears to have been very numerous in that district, rendering the enquiry somewhat intricate from the similarity of Christian names. There is only one entry in the parish register of Shiffnal, namely, in "1771, Jane, daughter of Samuel and Ann Baugh, baptised:" but none belonging to the family are at Sutton Maddock, where the register commences only in 1769, and none whatever at Stirchley, but several entries occur in Dawley and Malinslee, all of which will be found in the Appendix, No. 34, pp. xxxvii.—xl.

William Baugh, who married Agnes Botevyle, the daughter of Thomas Botfield of Dawley and Madeley, on the 17th of November, 1728, had issue by her three daughters: namely, Mary, born in October, 1730, who married James Tranter of the Finney Farm,

\* Stowe's Survey of London, by Strype. Book iii. chap. vi. p. 585.



Lightmoor; Margaret, born in February, 1732; and Agnes, born in June, 1737. He had also five sons: namely, William, born in June, 1739, who married Elizabeth Sherwood in 1764; and Beriah, who was born in October, 1741, and married in 1763 Isabella Glazebrook, by whom he had issue a son William, who wedded Elizabeth Hart, by whom he had an only daughter Agnes, baptised at Madeley in 1794. William Baugh, by his wife Elizabeth, had issue two sons and two daughters. The eldest of these, William, married Jane Hicks of Wilton, in the county of Somerset. He settled at Sutton Maddock, and had a son William, who followed his father's profession of civil engineer, and married Anne, daughter of William Pritchard of Broseley. By this lady he had issue the Reverend Thomas Baugh, M.A., curate of Handsworth, near Birmingham, and George Baugh. Richard Baugh, the third son of William and Agnes Baugh, born 28th of August, 1743, married in 1765 Ann Tees, by whom he had a numerous family, whose descendants are correctly enumerated in the pedigree given at page 146. Thomas Baugh, the fourth son, born in February 1745, married Martha Powys in 1769, and left issue. Joseph Baugh, the fifth son, was born at Madeley in March, 1749, married Elizabeth Pickerell in December, 1770, and by her had issue William Baugh, born in October, 1771, who married Anne Roberts in 1794, and left issue; also a daughter Isabella, baptised 28th March, 1773.

Thus briefly have I endeavoured to narrate "the short and simple annals of the poor."

Thomas Botfield, the founder of this branch of the family, married Margaret Baker of Bromley in Shropshire.

The family of Baker is of considerable antiquity in the county of Salop, Richard Baker having died seised of an estate in Bromley in right of his wife Joan, only child of John Chesone Bromley of Bromley, descended from Roger de Bromley, who died seised of an estate there prior to the 1st of Edward III. 1327. This Richard Baker, who died in the 15th Edward IV. 1475, left issue two sons; John Baker of Bromley, who died in the 15th Henry VII. 1500; and William, who was living in the 1st Henry VII. 1485. This John Baker had a son Richard, also of Bromley, who died the 10th Henry VIII. 1518, leaving

by his wife Agnes (who was buried at Worfield, December 9, 1574) a son John, who was interred at the same place July 3, 1585. He married Christabel, who died without issue prior to 1551, and subsequently Margaret, who was buried at Worfield April 8, 1613, leaving two sons and four daughters; namely, Mary, married in November, 1576, to John Bache of Identree in the parish of Chaddesley in the county of Worcester; Alice, married in November, 1580, to William Rowley of Catstree in the county of Salop; Elizabeth, married to John Barret of Alscote in the county of Salop, on the 23rd of November, 1590; and Jessy, born 22nd May, 1586, who married Richard Carpenter of Kinlet in the county of Salop, on the 22nd of January, 1588. Roger, the eldest son, was of Kingslow in the parish of Worfield, which he obtained in right of his wife Dorothy, daughter of John Hoord of Hoord's Park, near Bridgnorth, who was buried at Worfield 21st January, 1639. This marriage took place at Little St. Bartholomew's, in London, on the 24th December, 1584. Roger Baker was buried at Worfield 17th August, 1617. John Baker of Bromley, the second son, was of Swancote, in right of his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Roger Janyne, son of John Janyne of Swancote in the county of Salop, to whom he was married at Worfield 29th September, 1567, where she was buried 13th September, 1592, having had issue three sons and four daughters. His name occurs in the Subsidy Roll of the 35th of Elizabeth, 1592, viz., "Worfylde, John Baker, in lande, xx s. iv d." John Baker married secondly on the 16th of April, 1593, Margaret, daughter of William Lem of Bridgnorth, who died on the 16th of January, 1635, and was interred at Worfield. This John Baker, as appears from the Subsidy Roll of 35 Elizabeth, 1592, was assessed for land in Worfylde of the value of xx s. and iv d. From this marriage descended the Bakers of Fengate. The children by the first marriage were Mary, born in 1578; Jessy, who died young, in 1587; Margaret, baptized at Worfield in 1582; and Mary, who married Richard Bradney of Penn in the county of Stafford, gentleman, on the 26th November, 1615: Richard, who died young, in 1589; Roger, who was baptised at Worfield 5th February, 1586, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Hayes,



gentleman, and was buried at Worfield in 1624, leaving no issue; and John Baker, of Swancote, afterwards of Bromley, was baptized at Worfield 8th February, 1590, and buried there 4th September, 1664. He married Mary, daughter of William Rowley of Catstree in the county of Salop, who was interred at Worfield 29th November, 1649. The issue of their marriage was a daughter, Sarah, who died unmarried, and was buried at Worfield 17th June, 1646; and four sons, namely, John, baptised at Worfield 22nd February, 1618; Francis, baptised at Worfield 20th April, 1623; Richard, born 13th February, 1624; and William, born in March, 1627-8. John the eldest son was of Bromley, where he died in 1683, and left issue by his wife Jane, who was buried at Worfield 5th September, 1684, three sons and a daughter, namely: Mary, who married Richard Cartwright; John, who died in 1658, aged four years; Thomas, who died an infant in the same year; and another John Baker of Bromley, who was born there 11th February, 1662. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Cuerton, senior, of Bromley, who was born there 30th October, 1663, and by her had two daughters, Sarah, and Elizabeth who married Thomas Hoccom of Hoccom in the county of Salop, and five sons. John Baker of Bromley, the eldest son, was born there 27th September, 1686. He was married at Worfield on the 28th June, 1708, to Sarah, daughter of Henry Granger of Kingslow, who was interred at Worfield the 29th of February, 1764, in the seventy-fifth year of her age. The issue of this marriage was two sons and four daughters, namely: Elizabeth, who married Joseph Littlehales of London, solicitor, who was the ancestor of Sir Edward Baker Littlehales, baronet, who afterwards took the name of Baker, and is now seated at Ranstone in the county of Dorset; Martha, Sarah, and Mary who married Benjamin Yate of Bridgnorth. Captain John Baker, the eldest son, who was born 23rd August, 1712, died unmarried; William Baker, esquire, the second son, was born at Bromley 10th April, 1715, became an alderman of the City of London, died in Portman Square 23rd February, 1774, and was interred at Ashford near Staines in Middlesex. He married first Sarah Arthura, relict of Mr. Bilby of London, on the 27th September, 1737; and secondly Martha, eldest daughter of Peter Stour, esquire,



of Highgate ; by whom he had issue Peter William Baker, esquire, of Ranstone in the county of Dorset, and New Street, Spring Gardens, who was born 12th September, 1756, represented Corfe Castle in Parliament, and died in New Street 25th August, 1815. He was married at St. Marylebone on the 27th November, 1781, to Jane, daughter of James Clitherow of Boston House in the county of Middlesex, who died in New Street 21st December, 1816, without issue. Of the four remaining sons of John Baker and Elizabeth his wife : Edward Baker of Hilton was baptised at Worfield 26th December, 1698, married and had issue ; William and Francis died unmarried ; and Richard Baker of Uppington in the county of Salop, who was born at Bromley 27th July, 1688, married Elizabeth Hodgkiss, widow, of the same place, at Worfield on the 24th of May, 1716. By her he had issue John Baker of Uppington, afterwards of Berrington in the county of Salop, gentleman, who was born in 1717, and was interred at Berrington 12th October, 1781. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Lockley of Rushton in the parish of Wroxeter in the county of Salop, gentleman ; she was interred at Berrington 8th February, 1787, in the sixty-ninth year of her age, leaving issue two sons, namely : John Baker of Uppington, gentleman, the eldest son, who was interred at Berrington 14th November, 1780, in his fortieth year, having married Mary, daughter of Maurice Jones of Uckington in the county of Salop, gentleman, on the 13th February, 1775. By this lady, who was baptised at Atcham in the county of Salop 28th December, 1737, he left issue a daughter, Elizabeth, baptised at Uppington on the 27th August, 1775, who died on the 18th, and was interred at Uppington on the 21st October, 1790. Richard Baker of Bridgnorth, gentleman, the second son, was baptised at Uppington 10th May, 1745, and died 22nd December 1810, being interred at St. Leonard's Bridgnorth, where he died. He married Mary, youngest daughter of John Guest of Bridgnorth and Littleford in the county of Salop, gentleman ; by whom he left issue a son, Richard Baker, esquire, of Bridgnorth, a magistrate for the county of Salop, who died unmarried on the 23rd, and was interred at St. Leonard's Bridgnorth on the 29th June, 1821 : and a daughter, Elizabeth, who was baptised at St. Leonard's January

1st, 1779, and married there on the 16th September, 1804, to Thomas Boulton of Bridgnorth, afterwards of Liverpool, gentleman.

Francis, the second son of John Baker and Mary his wife, had an estate at Bromley, and by his wife Eleanor, who was interred at Worfield, 6th July, 1705, had issue two sons, named Francis, who died in infancy in 1658 and 1663; and two daughters, Anne, and Elizabeth who married Richard Bullock, and a son, William Baker of Bromley, who was born there 9th May, 1661, and married at Worfield, 15th October, 1690, to Sarah, daughter of Lewis Parsons of Much Wenlock in the county of Salop, who was interred at Worfield, 18th March, 1729.

By this lady he left issue three sons and two daughters, namely, Jane, married Edward Pratt of Hoccom; Elizabeth, married to Francis Thomason of Bromley; Benjamin Baker of Oldington in the county of Salop, baptised at Worfield, 31st March, 1702, who died unmarried. John Baker of Ackleton in the county of Salop, baptised at Worfield, 11th June, 1695, who married Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Mr. Tyrer of Ackleton. By her he left issue four sons, Bartholomew Baker of Ackleton, baptized at Worfield, 24th July, 1727, who married Miss Hill, and died without issue; William Baker of Oaken in the county of Stafford, who was baptised at Worfield, 27th February, 1729, married and had issue, John and James Baker. William Baker of Bromley, gentleman, the eldest son, was baptised at Worfield, 26th January, 1691-2, and died in 1763; his will was proved in the same year.

The Stockton estate named in the will of Mr. William Baker,\* appears to have consisted of a messuage, or dwelling-house, one barn, one garden, one orchard, ten acres of land, five acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture, five acres of wood, and five acres of furze and heath in the parish of Chirbury. It was the subject of an agreement between Benjamin Baker and William Hazlewood and his wife, on the 16th of August, 1750, and appears to have been sold subsequently to the decease of the said William Baker.

\* See Appendix, p. ccxci.



By his wife, Anne Corfield of Much Wenlock, he had issue a daughter, Margaret, baptised at Worfield, 29th December, 1730, who married Thomas Botfield of Dawley in the county of Salop, and was buried at Stirchley on the 9th November, 1803, and a son, William Baker of Bromley, afterwards of Oldington and Market Drayton, gentleman, who was born at Bromley, 14th January, and baptised at Worfield, 4th February, 1728. He married Anne, daughter of Arthur Noneley of Market Drayton, and relict of Thomas Worrall of Oldington, who died at the latter place and was interred at Worfield. He died at Market Drayton, 19th March, 1810, and was interred at Worfield, leaving issue by his wife three sons and a daughter: Patten, who married James Owen of Birmingham, mercer; George Baker of Oldington, who died unmarried; Joshua Baker of Bridgnorth, mercer, who died without issue; and Benjamin Baker of Market Drayton, the eldest son, born at Oldington, who was a tanner, and died at Market Drayton. He married Mary, daughter of James Beeston of Longslow near Market Drayton, by whom he had a son, James Baker of Market Drayton, afterwards of Oldington, gentleman; who married in August, 1814, at Leighton in the county of Salop, Anne, daughter of Richard Worrall of Belwardine in the county of Salop, gentleman, by whom he had seven daughters, namely: Mary, baptised on the 8th May, 1815; Anne, on the 15th April, 1816; Eliza, on the 30th October, 1818; Harriet, on the 29th March, 1820, and Sophia, on the 11th January, 1822, all at Market Drayton; Fanny, born 9th January, 1823, was privately baptised at Market Drayton, and publicly baptised at Worfield, 9th February, 1836, and Lucy, who was born 25th May, 1825, privately baptised at Market Drayton, and publicly baptised at Worfield, 9th February, 1836. They now reside with their widowed mother at Bridgnorth. The head of this family is Sir Edward Baker of Ranstone in the county of Dorset, born the 4th November, 1806, whose father Edward Baker Littlehales, Esq., a lieutenant-colonel in the army, having rendered important services to his country, was created a Baronet on the 28th of September, 1802, and by sign manual in 1817 assumed the surname of Baker only. He married Lady Elizabeth Mary Fitzgerald, daughter of the second Duke of Leinster, and died 4th March, 1825.



Thomas, the eldest son of the aforesaid Thomas Botfield, married Lucy, daughter of William Skelhorne of Everton, near Liverpool, by Sarah, daughter of John Hermann Greve of Mollen, near Lubeck.

All that is known respecting this family and that of Greve, is derived from registers and from memoranda in the handwriting of William Skelhorne in a copy of Baskett's Bible, dedicated to King James, quarto, without date, now in the possession of Miss Lucy Skelhorne.

Of the family of Skelhorne we know but little. We find William Skelhorne married Lucy Holt, by whom he had issue a daughter, who married Mr. Slater of Liverpool, and a son William, born in 1742, at Dunham in the county of Chester. This William Skelhorne was married in October, 1770, at St. Nicholas's Church in Liverpool, to Sarah daughter of John Hermann Greve by Mary his wife, who was born on the 8th of June, 1754, and died at the Breck, near Liverpool, on the 3rd of December, 1808. By this lady he had issue six sons and four daughters. The eldest son William, born on the 18th of October, 1772, devoted himself to the pleasures of the chase, and subsequently managed the Norton estate during the minority of its present owner. He died a bachelor at Lynn in the city of Chester on the 8th of January, 1834, and was there interred. John, the second son, born on the 30th of January, 1776, died in Liverpool on the 4th of February, 1808. Christopher Burmaster, the third son, was born on the 2nd of December, 1777, and died in the island of St. Bartholomew, in the West Indies, on the 13th of September, 1799. Thomas, the fourth son, born on the 14th of March, 1781, left issue by his wife Margaret a son William, who died in the lifetime of his father, and a daughter Lucy, who survives him. He died in America on the 10th of August, 1824. Peter, the fifth son, was born on the 1st of December, 1782, and was lost at sea in the Irish Channel. Henry, the sixth son, born on the 2nd of February, 1784, was lost in the wide Atlantic on his passage to America. Of William Skelhorne's four daughters, Mary the eldest, born on the 29th of September, 1771, died on the 30th of June, 1829. The following inscription on an altar-tomb in the churchyard of Stirchley co. Salop, thus records her decease:—

To the Memory  
of MARY,  
eldest Daughter of the late William Skelhorne, Esq. of Everton  
near Liverpool, who died at Malinslee in the  
adjoining Parish, June 30th, 1829, in the 58th  
Year of her Age.

Lucy, the second daughter of William and Mary Skelhorne, born on the 17th of June, 1774, became, on the 14th of February, 1800, the wife of Thomas Botfield, Esq., then of Court of Hill, and afterwards of Hopton Court in the county of Salop, and as his widow continued to reside at the latter mansion in the unostentatious fulfilment of the duties incumbent on her station. She died on the 15th of August, 1856, and was interred in the family vault in the churchyard of Hopton Wafers. Sarah, the third daughter, born on the 19th of August, 1779, was twice married, first to James Brown, surgeon, and secondly to Thomas Woodward, Esq., of Liverpool, by whom she left a numerous family, as recorded in the pedigree given at page 149. The fourth daughter Margaret, born on the 17th of July, 1785, married Richard Golightly, Esq. of Liverpool, by whom she had issue two daughters, Anne, and Lucy, married to John Boydell, Esq., of the Rosset, near Wrexham, and a son who died young. Mrs. Golightly died in Liverpool on the 2nd of June, 1823.

The marriage of William Botfield, the second son of Thomas Botfield, with Lucy, daughter of John and Betty Bishton of Kilsall, leads me to notice that family.

"It is not often," the Reverend Joseph Dale remarks, "that a tree so complete in its stem has not been occasionally transplanted during nearly three centuries. A very few more years, however, is likely to close the account of this branch of the Bishton family, with the old parish of Donnington, its church-yard being now their only abiding freehold."\*

\* Extract from a letter dated Albrighton, 21st June, 1849, enclosing extracts from the Donnington Registers, which will be found in the Appendix No. 35, pp. xlv.—li.



This family affords a remarkable instance of the permanency of the middle classes in their chosen seats, and, though the place knows them no more, they were seated at Donnington co. Salop for more than two centuries and a half. Roger Byshton, the first of this family, was buried December 4, 1587, having married Joan, who was buried February 4, 1593. Their son Roger married Dorothy, buried October 30, 1617, himself being buried 13th of March, 1657. Their son William, baptised December 2, 1603, married Sarah Beech of Arscott, February 6, 1631. She was buried September 18, 1661, having lost her husband 27th of March, 1649. Anne, daughter of Roger, was baptised 20th of May, 1608. This William, by his wife Sarah, had five children: Roger, who married Ruth, was baptised November 26, 1632, buried 17th of January, 1670, leaving issue; John, who married Anne, and had issue, was baptised 16th of October, 1634, and buried 24th of June, 1714; Anne was baptised October 9, 1636; William, baptised 27th of May, 1639, and buried 30th of January, 1675; and Edward, baptised 8th of August, 1641, and buried 27th of March, 1642. This Roger had four children, of whom the eldest, William, was twice married, having been baptised May 3, 1663; John was baptised 28th of February, 1664, and buried on the 2nd of March in the same year; another John was baptised 5th of April, 1666, and buried 28th of June, 1698; Thomas was baptised 6th of July, 1668, and buried 30th of November, 1669. This William had for his first wife, 8th of May, 1701, Elizabeth Lovat of Lapley, who died in September, 1704; and by his second wife, Sarah Whiston, to whom he was married 13th of April, 1706, and who died 8th of April, 1741, he had issue Elizabeth, baptised 20th of November, 1707. He died in March, 1741, leaving by his first wife a son, William, baptised 18th of September, 1704, who married Lucy Whiston, 29th of June, 1732, and was buried 6th of June, 1770; by this lady, who was born in July, 1714, he left issue, two sons and two daughters; John, the eldest, born in February, 1735, and William, born in January, 1740, who married Frances Blakemore of Shiffnal, and died in May, 1814; Anne, born in May, 1737, married Thomas Cuxson of Shiffnal, 30th of May, 1759, and had issue; and Lucy, born in July, 1742, who married John Minor of Grinshill, 30th of November, 1769. This John



Bishton married Betty, daughter of Thomas Jellicorse, 24th of January, 1765; she was born in February, 1746, and died in June, 1805; her husband died in August, 1806, having had by her eleven children—

1. John, born in November, 1766, who married 10th of February, 1791, Sophia Baylis, and by her, who died in July, 1812, aged 45, left issue, 1. Elizabeth Sophia; born December, 1798, and died in August, 1810; 2. Anne, born in September, 1768, who married George Baylis, 8th of January, 1789, and died leaving issue in September, 1814;
3. Lucy, born in October, 1770, who married William Botfield of Dawley, 14th of January, 1794, and died 9th of December, 1851;
4. William Roger, born in February, 1773, who died 25th of October, 1805, and by his wife, Elizabeth Wright, had issue two sons and a daughter, as recorded in the following inscription on a tablet at the west end of Donnington Church, co. Salop:—

In the family vault westward of  
the tower lie the remains of  
WILLIAM ROGER BISHTON,  
the second Son of John Bishton, of Kilsall,  
in this Parish, Esquire,  
who departed this life October 25th,  
in the Year 1805, Æt. 32.

His Widow, ELIZABETH BISHTON,  
died in London,  
on the 11th of June, 1842, and is buried in  
the Cemetery at Kensal Green;  
they left one Daughter, Anne, wife of  
Arden Adderley, Esquire, Captain R.N.,  
and two Sons, John and William,  
to lament their loss.

5. Elizabeth, baptised 11th of July, 1767, and buried on the same day; 6. Whiston, baptised 27th of November, 1777, and buried 17th of April, 1785; 7. George Octavius, born in March, 1779, and died 12th of November, 1845; 8. Henry, born January, 1781, and died in April, 1805; 9. Sarah, born in October, 1782, who married Henry Crump of Albrighton, 24th of April, 1806, and was buried Oct. 31, 1839, having

had issue by him six children ; 10. Holbrooke, baptised 1st of May, 1784, and buried on the 21st of the same month ; and, 11. Thomas, born 17th of July, 1785, who married 25th of March, 1811, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Dale of Cheadle, who was born 4th of November, 1788, and by her had issue a son, Henry, born January, 1812, and two daughters, Elizabeth-Sophia, born 4th of March, 1813, and Catherine-Dale, born 24th of May, 1814 ; the said Thomas Bishton died 27th of November, 1839. The memory of the parents of this numerous family has been preserved in a Gothic tablet erected in 1856 on the south wall of Donnington Church, bearing the following inscription :

Sacred  
to the Memory of  
JOHN BISHTON,  
of Kilsall,  
in this Parish, Esquire,  
who died August IX, MDCCCVI,  
Aged LXXI Years.  
And of BETTY, his Wife,  
who died June I, MDCCCV,  
Aged LIX Years.  
This Tablet is erected  
by their affectionate Daughter,  
LUCY BOTFIELD.

It is a fortunate circumstance that the Rev. James Forshall, M.A. now of the British Museum, should, when a pupil of the Rev. Joseph Dale at Kilsall, have drawn up the copious and accurate pedigree of the Bishton family, which will be found at p. 150.

Beriah Botfield, the third son of Thomas Botfield, married Charlotte, daughter of William and Helena Withering of Edgbaston Hall.

The family of Withering appear to have been originally seated in Staffordshire, whence its branches appear to have migrated into Essex, Shropshire, and London. The early orthography of the name is only remarkable for the addition of a final *e* or *s*, and should not be confounded, as has been done in the Memoirs of Dr. Withering by

his son, with the more ancient patronymic of Widdrington or Witherington of Northumberland, so well known from the mention of one of its members in the ballad of Chevy Chase. From the Visitation of London in 1634, it appears that John Withering was seated at Overton in the county of Stafford, and was succeeded by his son Thomas of the same place, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Edward Strickland of Yorkshire, by whom he left a son William Witheringe of Overton. This William had a son Edward, also of Overton, who married Ellyn, daughter of William Rudiard of Rudiard, esquire, by whom he left issue Thomas Witheringe of Overton, who married Elinor, daughter of Robert Pilkington; by whom he had issue John of the same place, who wedded Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Aderley of Blackhaugh. By this lady John Witheringe had three sons: Thomas of Overton, Anthony, who became a yeoman usher, and Edward, who died without issue. Thomas Witheringe married Dorothy, daughter of John Fearne of Crackmarsh, by whom he had six sons: John, Thomas, William, Robert, Anthony, and Marmaduke. John Witheringe of Overton aforesaid was sometime gentleman usher, and sewer to King Charles the First. He married Frances, daughter of Sir William Culpeper of Aylesford in the county of Kent, by whom he had issue William Withering of Nelmes in the county of Essex, who was Postmaster-General of England for Foreign Parts. He took for his first wife Dorothy, daughter of John Glover of Lincoln's-Inn, esquire, by whom he had a daughter Dorothy, who appears, from the Visitation of Essex in 1664, to have been dead at the time. He married secondly Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Stydolph of Norbury, in the county of Surrey, knight, by whom he had two daughters, Elizabeth and Frances, who were both dead in 1664. Thomas, the second son of Thomas Witheringe, was of London, where he filled the office of Postmaster of England for Foreign Parts. He married Dorothy, daughter of John Oliver of Wilburgham, by whom he left a son Thomas, and a daughter Dorothy, who was a minor in 1654-5. He died in the 55th year of his age, and was buried at Hornchurch in Essex. His nuncupative will, dated 12th November, 1649, was proved



on the 17th of February, 1651. His widow, Dorothy, remarried with Roger Phillips of the city of Westminster, on the 24th of August, 1654; he died in February, 1655, and she died in the parish of Saint Botolph Aldgate, and her will, dated 29th December, 1654, with a codicil of the 2nd of January following, was proved 15th February, 1655. Thomas, the eldest and only son, was of St. Martin's Outwich in London, and died unmarried, administration to his effects having been granted 8th February, 1654-5. William, the third son of Thomas Witheringe of Overton, had two sons: William, who was at Cambridge in 1649, and Anthony, who was living in the same year. Anthony Witheringe settled as a merchant at Marina in the Island of Zante, "*Il Fior' de Levante*," and was buried at Sancta Veneranda in Marina, 17th August, 1659. Mary Wakelin and Ralph Lathropp were his cousins. William Witheringe was of St. Andrew's Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, and had for his wife Mary, who survived him; his will, dated 26th November, 1676, having been proved 12th July, 1677. In this document are mentioned his cousin Dorothy Monson, wife of Anthony Monson of Northop in the county of Lincoln, his godson William Huly son of sister Huly, his brother-in-law John Amherst, and his cousin Nicholas Wilde.

James Withering was of St. Mary-le-Bow, London, and by his wife Ruth had a daughter Ruth, who was the wife of Mr. Emerson in 1666. Letters of administration were granted to his widow 29th September, 1654, and those upon her own decease are dated 17th February, 1666.

Reverting to Thomas Witheringe of Overton, who married Elenor Pilkington, we find that he had another son Edmond, who married the daughter and coheir of Wood of Balterley, by whom he had issue two sons, Edmond and Thomas. This Edmond Witheringe married a daughter of Brome, by whom he had issue a son, William Witheringe. In the municipal records of the borough of Shrewsbury there exists a recognizance under statute merchant, which mentions, on the 19th of September, the 10th of James I., 1613, "*Wit̃m Wytheringes filium et hæredem Edmundi Wytheringes nuper de Upperteane in com̃ Stafford̃ geñ defunc̃*" as a party. In which document, though

the municipal officer in the body of the instrument writes the name "Wytheringes," William himself, in a very good hand for the period, signs his name "William Witheringes." It is evident that Upper-teane and Overton are names of the same place, which is a hamlet in the parish of Checkley near Uttoxeter.

William, the son of Edmund Witheringe, was seated at Cheswardine in the county of Salop, at which place he was buried on the 19th of May, 1685, leaving, by his wife Dorothy, three sons and three daughters, namely: Richard, baptised 2nd of November, 1630, and buried 4th of November, 1651; Edmund, baptised in April, 1632; William, baptised 8th of July, 1633; Anne, baptised 22nd of June, 1637; Mary, baptised 30th of October, 1638; and Jane, baptised 10th of March, 1641. Their mother, Dorothy, was buried on the 25th of July, 1663. Letters of administration to the effects of William Witheringe were granted on the 12th of November, 1685, to his third son William of Cheswardine. This William had issue a daughter Ellen, who was married on the 24th of October, 1686, to John Gray, and a son Roger, who was buried on the 15th of January, 1707, and another son and heir William, who had issue by his wife Ellenor or Eleanor (for the name is spelt in the Register both ways) two sons and two daughters. Of these the eldest, William, was baptised on the 30th of November, 1708, and buried on the 1st of July, 1712; Edmund, the second son, was baptised on the 30th of December, 1713; the eldest daughter, Mary, was baptised the 30th of September, 1711; and Elizabeth on 22nd of May, 1716. William Witheringe was buried at Cheswardine on the 26th of August, 1716. The aforesaid Edmund, his second son, married Sarah, daughter of George Hector, esquire, of Lichfield, who was born 18th November, 1708. By this lady he had issue an only son, William, and two daughters: Mary, baptised on the 1st of September, 1739, who died young, and Sarah, baptised on the 12th of February, 1750, who died at Norton Hall on the 21st of August, 1814, in the 65th year of her age. Edmund Withering died at Cheswardine in 1769, and was succeeded by his only son William, who was baptised at Wellington on the 13th of April, 1742, and on the 12th of September, 1772, married Helena,



the only child of George Cookes, esquire, of Stafford, by Ruth Amery his wife, of a family long established in that county.

William Withering, who attained deserved celebrity as a botanist and a physician, died at the Larches near Birmingham, on the 6th of October, 1799, and was interred in the parish church of Edgbaston on the 10th of the same month.

The local journal of October 12th, 1799, thus notices his death :—  
“On Sunday evening, at his house near this town, in the 59th year of his age, William Withering, M.D., Fellow of the Royal Societies of London, Edinburgh, and Lisbon, and of several other learned societies. He resided and practised as a physician in this town nearly five-and-twenty years, with a degree of reputation seldom equalled. He had been in a declining state of health for the last ten years, and has probably lengthened his life to the present period by his accurate knowledge of his own case, and extensive skill in his profession. His private virtues will long live in the memory of his friends, and his botanical and medical works will transmit his name with honour to the latest posterity.”

The inscription upon Dr. Withering's monument in Edgbaston Church will be found in the Appendix, p. cexii.

By Helena his wife, who died in November, 1801, Dr. Withering had issue a son William, born November 21, 1776, who married Lydia, daughter of John and Lydia Rickards, on the 8th of August, 1808, and died at Wick House in the county of Somerset, on the 23rd of June, 1832; also a daughter Charlotte, born February 21, 1778, who married on the 26th of July, 1806, Beriah Botfield, esquire, of Norton Hall in the county of Northampton, and died at that place on the 26th of October, 1825, leaving an only son Beriah, born 5th March, 1807.

The arms of Withering, recorded in the Heralds' Office, London, C. 24, as belonging to the family of that name, of Nelmes in the county of Essex, descended from Staffordshire, are: Argent, a raven volant sable, beaked of the first, between three pellets. Crest, a raven, wings overt, sable, beaked argent, gorged with a crown or. But the arms used by William the son of Dr. Withering were those belonging



to Witherington, or Widderington, of Northumberland, namely: Quarterly argent and gules, a bend sable. Crest, a bull's head sable platée; and these arms so borne were quartered with those of Botfield on the marriage of Charlotte Withering with Beriah Botfield. The reason of this assumption of arms appears in the Memoir of Dr. Withering by his son, where it is stated that the ancestors of Dr. Withering resided on a moderate patrimony in the county of Salop for several generations; the first named of these being "James Witheringe, according to the orthography of that date, and more anciently Widdrington, or Witherington, of Cheswardine, &c."

This belief in the descent of his family from the Witheringtons appears in another place in the same Memoir,\* where, speaking of the young medical student's equestrian journey to Edinburgh, his son remarks: "If there be any truth in heraldry, or in the tales of other times, the Border country must have been peculiarly interesting to Mr. Withering, for there had the Witheringtons joined in bloody foray with the Percies and the Douglasses."

The foregoing account of the family of Withering may be rendered more complete by the following particulars of the family of Hector, as Sarah the daughter of George Hector married Edmund Withering. The family of Hector was long seated in Staffordshire; but the first name of any note was that of Edmund Hector, who in 1661 resided in Market Street, Lichfield, and belonged to the Volunteers for the defence of the city. On the 25th of July, 1682, he was elected and sworn sheriff of Lichfield, and on the 17th of July, 1682, he was elected a member of the corporation; on the 25th of July, 1685, he was elected junior bailiff, and on the 25th July, 1690, he became senior bailiff of that city. On the 14th of April, 1690, we find a lease of two acres of land in Lichfield granted to "Mr. Hector." On the 24th of July, 1700, Mr. Edmund Hector was expelled from the office of senior bailiff and from the corporation, for not obeying an order of the corporation not to swear any honorary freemen; but on

\* A Memoir of the Life, Character, and Writings of the late William Withering, M.D., F.R.S., to which are annexed his Miscellaneous Tracts, with a Dedication to Dr. Bostock. By William Withering, Esq., LL.D. London, 1822. 2 vols. octavo, i. 2—10.

the 11th of November following a mandamus was received from the King for the restoration of Mr. Edmund Hector into his office of justice of the peace and member of the corporation. He was buried at St. Michael's Church, Lichfield, on the 8th of December, 1709. By his wife Dorcas, whose will was proved at Lichfield on the 2nd of December, 1726, Edmund Hector left a numerous family. Of these George, the eldest, became eminent as a surgeon at Lichfield. On the 17th of July, 1714, he was elected a magistrate and member of the corporation, and on the 25th July, 1719, he was chosen senior bailiff of the city. He filled the office of churchwarden of St. Mary's, Lichfield, during the years 1719, 1720, 1721, and 1722. On the 22nd of June 1728, Mr. George Hector resigned his situation as a member of the corporation. On the 30th April, 1740, we find that a lease for twenty-one years was granted to Mr. George Hector of "a little piece of land in the Dovehouse Fields." Mr. George Hector retired from Lichfield, and afterwards lived at the Old Lodge near Lilleshall in Shropshire. We find his name with that of his brother Benjamin, as residents of Lichfield in 1710, attached to a loyal address to the Queen from that city shortly after the trial of Dr. Sacheverell.

Mr. George Hector was the father of Brooke Hector, M.D., who had one son Thomas Hector, and one daughter married to Thomas Spurrier, esq. of Walsall; and of George Hector, who had a son of the same name, whose family consisted of three sons and two daughters: Brooke Hector, Edmund Hector, Benjamin Hector, Mrs. Ward of Whiston, and Mrs. Spearman. Of the daughters of Mr. George Hector the surgeon of Lichfield, Sarah became the wife of Edmund Withering, and the mother of Dr. Withering of Edgbaston; Penelope became Mrs. Leeke of Newport, and the mother of Mrs. Pearson of Tettenhall; Ann married Mr. Hurd, whose brother was bishop of Worcester; and Charlotte became the wife of Dr. Seagre of Atherstone. I subjoin a copy of the inscription on a mural tablet to the memory of Dr. Hector and his two wives in the nave of Lichfield Minster:—

Near this place lie the remains of  
 BROOKE HECTOR, M.D.  
 late of the adjoining city, who died  
 13th December, 1773,  
 aged 74.

Also Elizabeth his first wife, who died  
 22nd July, 1742,  
 aged 32;

And Mary his second wife,  
 who died March 14th, 1783,  
 aged 77.

Arms—Azure, two lions rampant combatant or.

It was to Dr. Brooke Hector, and to the Rev. Henry Wood, that Dr. Withering, when a medical student at Edinburgh, in gratitude to his early instructors, dedicated his inaugural dissertation “*De Anginâ gangrenosâ*” in the following words: “*Avunculo meo plurimum honorando, viro verè erudito, artibus ingenuis ornatissimo, BROOKE HECTOR, Lichfieldiensi, M.D. propter animum amicissimum, quo me meaque studia semperfovet: necnon Reverendo admodum viro HENRICO WOOD, literarum humaniorum cultori, præceptori fidelissimo, annorum puerilium custodi sedulissimo, monitori liberrimo et amicissimo, ob optima in studiis excolendis consilia, beneficiaque innumera in me collata, hanc dissertationem medicam, grati animi monumentum, dicatam volo.*”

“GULIELMUS WITHERING.”

This thesis cost the author much labour, and was allowed to possess, adds his biographer, a higher degree of merit than the generality of such compositions.\*

Benjamin Hector, the son of Mr. George Hector, who was baptised at St. Mary's Lichfield, on the 31st of August, 1682, was elected sheriff of the city of Lichfield on the 25th of July, 1727. He survived his wife Dorothy, and was succeeded by his eldest son Edmund, who was born in Lichfield on the 30th of January, 1708, and followed his uncle's profession, in which he became eminent, and which he practised in Birmingham.

\* Memoir of Dr. Withering by his son, i. 23.



Edmund Hector, surgeon, was the schoolfellow of Dr. Johnson, who afterwards lived with him for six months in Birmingham, in 1732-3. Mr. Hector assisted Johnson in his first prose work, the translation of Father Lobo's *Voyage to Abyssinia*, which was published in 1735. Again towards the close of his life Johnson visited Birmingham, where he passed a few days with his worthy old schoolfellow Mr. Hector, in 1784. Dr. Johnson himself has recorded that his mother was assisted at his own birth by George Hector, a man-midwife of great reputation, 7th September, 1709.\* Mr. Edmund Hector died on the 2nd of September, 1794, and was buried at St. Philip's in Birmingham, in which there is a monument with the following inscription :—

M. S.  
 EDMUNDI HECTOR.  
 Lichfieldiæ Natus  
 Die XXX Jan. M.DCCVIII.  
 Birminghamiæ  
 Artem Chirurgicam  
 per Annos Sexaginta quinque  
 Multa cum Laude  
 Exercuit.  
 Denatus Die ii. Sep. M.DCCXCIV.  
 Ætatis suæ LXXXVI.  
 Vir Probus Benevolus Pius  
 Neque magis in sua  
 Quam in Publica Commoda  
 Natus.

Mrs. Hector, widow, of Lichfield, about 1788, gave 50*l.* in money to the churchwardens of St. Mary's, the interest of which to be for the use of twenty poor widows of that parish.

This account of the family of Hector has been compiled from memorials collected by Mrs. Calvert, grand-daughter of Brooke Hector, M.D. of Lichfield, and daughter of the late Thomas Spurrier, esquire,

\* See *Life*, i. 316. See *Boswell's Life of Johnson*. 1835. 8vo. i. 32, 42, 43, 44, 88, 89, 90, 98, 180, 182, 316, 321; vi. 87, 91, 92, 93; viii. 118, 130, 131, 381, 384.

of Walsall, from the records of the corporation and the registers of St. Mary's, St. Michael's, and St. Chad's churches in that city.\*

I have now completed this narrative, which has been carefully compiled from all available sources. If the evidence be defective, it is now all that can be recovered, and if the information be scanty, it is now all that can be procured. None but those who have been accustomed to exact strict accuracy from themselves can tell how difficult it is of attainment, or can correctly appreciate a quality so essential to the investigations of the genealogist, the researches of the antiquary, and the labours of the historian.

Thus ends this simple story. I have endeavoured to render my narrative as clear and concise as possible, referring those who may wish for further details to the documents given in the Appendix, and proceeding to annex those pedigrees which more particularly elucidate the descent of the collateral branches of the families recorded in the preceding history.

\* See the pedigree at p. 155 ; Appendix No. 36, pp. lii—lv. and No. 64, pp. xciv—xcvii.

## PEDIGREE OF HIGGONS.

[From Vinc. 184-445, and other MSS. in College of Arms.]

ARMS.—Quarterly, 1 and 4, V., three cranes' heads erased a. 2 and 3, A., a chevron between 3 lobster's claws a.

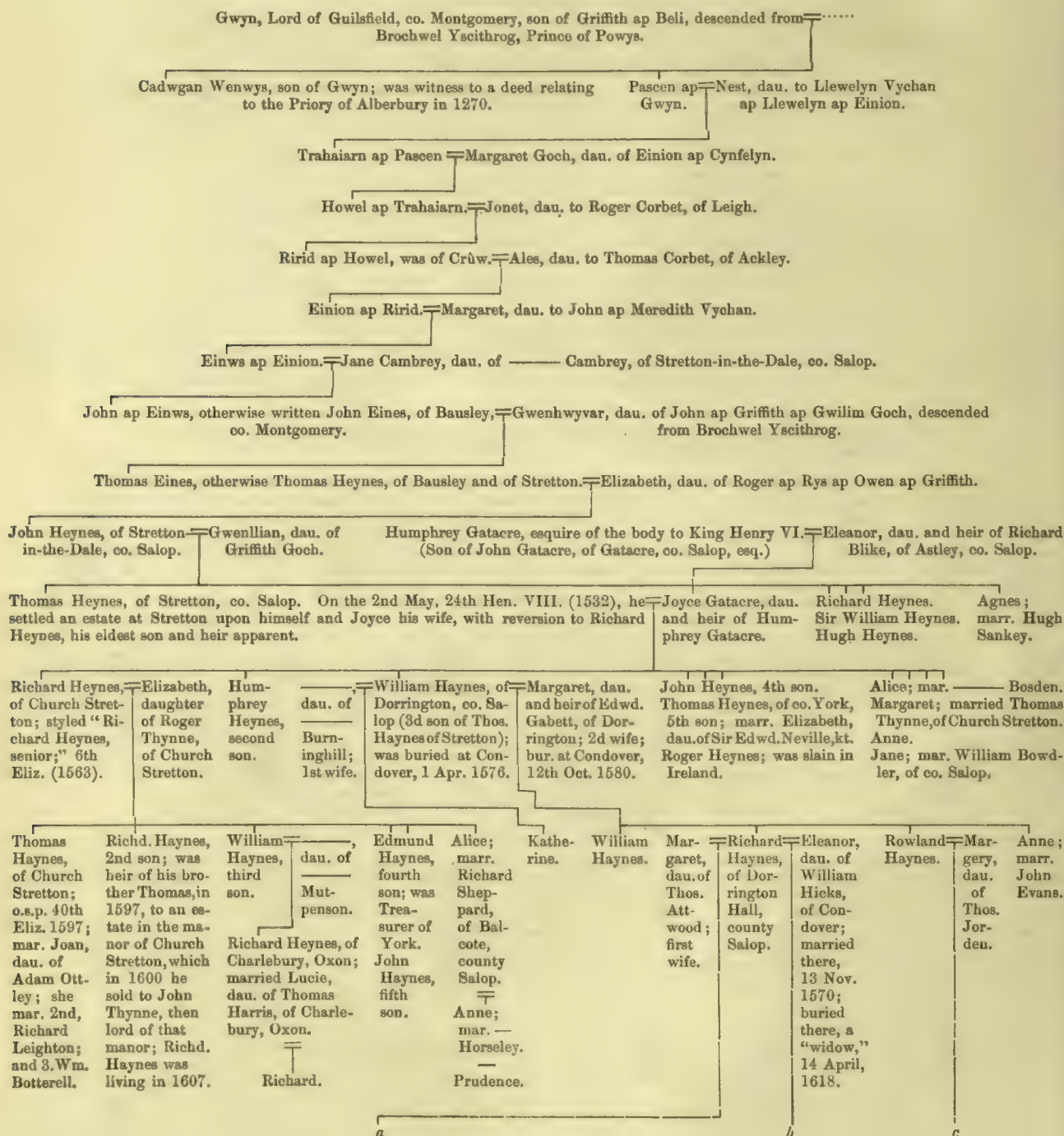
CREST.—A griffin's head erased o., gorged with a collar g., ringed and nailed a.





## PEDIGREE OF HEYNES.

ARMS OF HEYNES: Or, on a fess gules three besants, and in chief a greyhound sable, collared of the second.



# COLLATERAL BRANCHES.

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a				b				c																																							
William Haynes.	Juliana Phillips, 1st wife, mar. at Ludlow, 21st Jan. 1577.	John Haynes, of Dorington; bur. at Condo-ver, 19th Feb. 1638.	Mary, dau. of Thomas Jenks, of Wolverton, co. Salop, and relict of Roger Steadman; 2d wife.	Elizabeth, mar. at Condo-ver, 5th Feb. 1578; Richard Waring. Margaret.	Sarah, bapt. at Condo-ver, 24th Aug. 1575. Ann, bapt. at Condo-ver, 19th Aug. 1576. Elizabeth, bapt. at Condo-ver, 21st May, 1581; mar. there, 9th July. 1608, Richard White-foot.	Thomas Haynes, of Dorington Hall, co. Salop. (son of Richard Haynes and Ele-anor Hicks, his 2nd wife); bapt. at Condo-ver, 16th June, 1572; buried there 24th Nov. 1636.	Joyce.	John Haynes, bur. at Condo-ver, 2nd July, 1614. Rowland Haynes, mar. Anne, dau. of Robert Muc-kleston.	William Haynes, of Bridge-north 1594.	Audrey, dau. of George Browne.	Alice. Agnes.																																				
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Henry Haynes, of Hinton Hall, in the parish of Pon-tesbury, co. Salop, gent.; admitted a Burgess of Shrews-bury 1st Oct. 1607; buried at Condo-ver, 25th Aug. 1653.				Jane, dau. of Ste-phen Duckett, of Calston, co. Wilts, esq. by Anne his wife, dau. and co-heir of Humphrey Baskerville, esq. alderman of Lon-don.				Richard Haynes, of London. William Haynes, of Dorington; buried at Condo-ver, 30th Sep. 1619; mar. Do-rosy —; bur. at Condo-ver, 21st Apr. 1611.				Arthur Haynes, of Dorington Hall, bapt. at Condo-ver, 9th March, 1605; buried at Sta-pleton, 16th March, 1689.				Mary Wall, ma. at Condo-ver, 18th June, 1637; bur. there 30th Sept. 1664.				Henry Haynes, bapt. at Condo-ver, 11th April, 1624.				Ann.				Mary, bapt. at Condo-ver, 12 Feb. 1603. Joan, bapt. at Condo-ver, 16 Oct. 1608. Jane, bapt. at Condo-ver, 27 Oct. 1611.				Margaret, bapt. at Condo-ver, 9th Oct. 1614; buried at Stapleton, 30th Jan. 1682-3. Sarah, bapt. at Condo-ver, 12th July, 1617. Joyce, bapt. at Condo-ver, 12th April, 1617 buried at Stapleton, 21st April, 1663.															
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Stephen Haynes, bapt. at Condo-ver, 11th March, 1608.				Roger Haynes, bapt. at Condo-ver, 28th April, 1610; was of Dorring-ton; bur. at Condo-ver in 1637.				Margaret Haynes, mar. at Condo-ver, 9th October, 1626; buried there 10th Feb. 1684.				Richard Haynes, bapt. at Condo-ver, 7th Jan. 1612; buried there, 29th Sept. 1618.				John Haynes, bapt. at Condo-ver, 9th Oct. 1617; was of Netley, in the parish of Staple-ton; will dated 1st May, 1676.				Margaret, dau. of Thomas Nicholls, of Boy-cott, par. of Pon-tesbury, co. Salop; buried at Stapleton, 30th Jan. 1682-3.				Hannah, bapt. at Condo-ver, 4th Oct. 1615. Helen, bapt. at Condo-ver, 13th April, 1619; mar. at Pontesbury, 2nd Jan. 1642, Vin-cent Edwards, of The Lea, co. Salop; bur. at Condo-ver, 10th May, 1680. Alice, bapt. at Condo-ver, 10th Sept 1621; mar. Richard Brown, in 1642.				William Haynes, bapt. at Condo-ver, 19th Sept. 1641; buried there 1st April, 1646. John Haynes, bapt. at Condo-ver, 27th Oct. 1645; buried there 29th March, 1646. Thomas Haynes, bapt. at Condo-ver, 30th May, 1650. Roger Haynes, bapt. at Condo-ver, 1st Sep. 1652. Henry Haynes, bapt. at Condo-ver, 29th May, 1655.				Mary, bapt. at Condo-ver, 3rd Feb. 1646.				Thomas Haynes, bapt. at Sta-ple-ton, 7th April, 1678. John Haynes, bapt. at Sta-ple-ton, 15th April, 1680.				Ann, bapt. at Sta-ple-ton, 28th Jan. 1691.							
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Henry Haynes, bapt. at Condo-ver, 25th April, 1630; buried 14th May, 1650.				Thomas Haynes, bapt. at Condo-ver, 8th April, 1634-5; bur. at Staple-ton, 1st Jan. 1675-6.				Grace —, buried at Condo-ver, 4th Dec. 1692, a "widow."				Mary, bapt. at Condo-ver, 4th Nov. 1627.				Roger Haynes, of Dorington, gent. (youngest son of Roger and Margaret Haynes); bapt. at Condo-ver, 6th August, 1637; died 24th June, 1715.				Elizabeth Good-all, of Cruckton, par. Pontesbury, co. Salop; mar. at Pontesbury, 19th Oct. 1636; buried at Condo-ver, 28th Mar. 1721, aged 85.				Henry Haynes, bapt. at Staple-ton, 26th Dec. 1661; o.s.p. prior to 7th Oct. 1697.				Elizabeth, died unmarried.				Mary, bapt. at Stapleton, 22d June, 1666; married Thomas Edwardes, of Shrewsbury. esq. ancestor, by this marriage, of the present Sir Henry Edwardes, bart. and of Thomas Henry Hope Edwardes, of Netley, esq.				Jane, bapt. at Stapleton, 27th June, 1668.				Judith, bapt. at Stapleton, 12th Oct. 1672; buried there 16th July, 1673.				Ann, mar. after 7th Oct. 1697, Benjamin Jones, son of Edward Jones, D.D. then Bishop of St. Asaph.			
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Thomas Haynes, bapt. at Condo-ver, 26th March, 1672; buried there 23d March, 1754.				Eleanor —, buried at Condo-ver, 28th Nov. 1754, aged 83.				William Haynes, bapt. at Condo-ver, 24th Feb. 1673. Richard Haynes, bapt. at Staple-ton, 27th Dec. 1675.				Henry Haynes, of Westhope, par. Diddle-bury, co. Salop; bapt. at Condo-ver, 6th August, 1657; buried at Did-dlebury, 26th Dec. 1724.				Mary —, bur. at Did-dle-bury, 16th Aug. 1762.				William Haynes, bapt. at Condo-ver, 13th May, 1664.				Thomas Haynes, of Netley, af-terwards of Cal-laughton, par. Wen-lock, co. Salop; bapt. at Condo-ver, 22d Nov. 1666.				Elizabeth, dau. of Roger (Garmston, of Ercall Magna, co. Salop; ma. at St. Alk-mond's, Shrews-bury, 4th May, 1698.				Roger Haynes, bapt. at Condo-ver, 4th March, 1668. Richard Haynes, ba. at Condo-ver, 26th Jan. 1670. Decima, bapt. at Condo-ver, 8th June, 1673; mar. Jere-miah Bromley; bur. at Condo-ver, 7th March, 1758.				Benjamin Haynes, of Dorington, gent. (youngest son of Roger Haynes and Elizab. Good-all his wife); bapt. at Condo-ver, 22d Nov. 1677; sworn a Burgess of Shrews-bury 9th Decem. 1721; buried at Condo-ver, 17th Jan. 1748.				Mary Ste-phens; mar. at St. Alk-mond's, Shrews-bury, in 1718-19; buried at Condo-ver, 11th Feb. 1757.							
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												See n.																																			

See A.

See B.



Elizabeth, bapt. at Condover, 19th March, 1698.  
 Mary, bapt. at Condover, 10th Jan. 1709; mar. Samuel Davies, of Shrewsbury.  
 Henry Haynes, born 21st Dec. 1707; died 1st Jan. 1801, aged 93.  
 Mary Evans, mar. at Diddlebury, 20th May, 1762.  
 Francis Haynes, bapt. at Diddlebury, 26th Mar. 1713.  
 Ann, bapt. at Diddlebury, 25th Jan. 1702.  
 Jane, bapt. at Diddlebury, 23d May, 1710.  
 Katherine, bapt. at Diddlebury, 17th Jan. 1716.

Henry Haynes, bapt. at Diddlebury, 15th April, 1766.  
 Edward Haynes, bapt. at Diddlebury, 27th Nov. 1768; died at Montreal, North America, 27th June, 1797.  
 Thomas Haynes, of London, afterwards of Northampton; bapt at Diddlebury, 25th Sept. 1774.  
 William Haynes, of London; bapt. at Diddlebury, 21st June, 1779.  
 Elizabeth, married Thomas Radnor.  
 Mary, married John Mannox, of Dinchope, par. Bromfield, co. Salop.

Rose Evans, of Wollaston, par. Alberbury, 1st wife; mar. at Brace Meole, co. Salop, 26th June, 1726; bur. at Alberbury, 17th Nov. 1733.  
 Roger Haynes, born at Netley in 1700; sworn a burgess of Shrewsbury, 27th Jan. 1722, then of Callaughton, afterwards of Great Wollaston, par. Alberbury, co. Salop, gent.  
 Mary Dorset, of the parish of Alberbury, 2d wife; married at Brace Meole, 23d Apr. 1735; bur. at Alberbury, 10th May, 1764.  
 William Haynes, buried at Alberbury, from Wollaston, 22d May, 1765.  
 Elizabeth, mar. Williams.  
 Mary, mar. William Francis, of Callaughton.  
 Thomas Haynes, of Callaughton (younger son of Thomas Haynes and Elizabeth Garinston, his wife; mar. at Brace Meole, 27th Mar. 1742; buried at Callaughton, 17th May, 1777.  
 Eleanor, dau. of Joseph Bennett, of Rush-ton, co. Salop; died at 20; died at All Stretton, 29th Nov. 1804, aged 81; buried at Much Wenlock.  
 John Haynes, bapt. at Condover, 2d Feb. 1719-20; died at All Stretton, 29th June, 1781.  
 Elizabeth, died at All Stretton, 1824, aged 91.  
 Onesimus Haynes, of Dorrington, gent.; had a copyhold estate there; bapt. at Condover, 9th Sept. 1722; bur. at Condover, 31st Oct. 1769.  
 Elizabeth, living a widow, at Dorrington, 17th Jan. 1803.  
 Theophilus Haynes, bapt. at Condover, 6th June, 1725.

See C.

See D.

See E.

Thomas Haynes, of Wollaston, afterwards of Dawley, co. Salop; bapt. at Alberbury, 10th Mar. 1731-2; sworn a burgess of Shrewsbury, 6th Oct. 1774.  
 Mary Johnson.  
 Sarah, bapt. at Alberbury, 22d Nov. 1729; ma. at Wenlock, in Feb. 1750, John Southern, of Brunslow, co. Salop, gent.  
 Joseph Haynes, born at Wollaston; died upon the seas, s. p.  
 Roger Haynes, ob. inf.  
 Rosannah, bapt. at Alberbury, 12th Feb. 1735-6; mar. John Evans, of Middleton.  
 Elizabeth, mar. Richard Evans, of par. Alberbury.  
 Mary, bapt. and buried at Alberbury in 1745.  
 Ann, mar. Thomas Pritchard, of Alberbury.  
 Margaret, mar. William Pritchard, of Alberbury.  
 William Haynes (son of Roger Haynes and Mary Dorset, his second wife); buried at Alberbury, 22d May, 1765.  
 Henry Haynes, of The Down, par. Lydbury North, co. Salop; ba. at Alberbury, 12th Feb. 1737-8; sworn a burgess of Shrewsbury, 7th Oct. 1774, then of Bishop's Castle; buried at Clun.  
 Margaret Stocking; ma. at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 30th April, 1761.  
 Benjamin Haynes, of Wollaston, yeoman; ba. at Alberbury, 14th Feb. 1752; sworn a burgess of Shrewsbury, 7th Oct. 1774.  
 Roger Haynes, bapt. at Alberbury, 27th April, 1756.

Roger Haynes, bapt. at Alberbury, 20th April, 1765.  
 Thomas Haynes, bapt. at Alberbury, 4th August, 1771.  
 John Haynes, bapt. at Alberbury, 15th Feb. 1774.  
 Joseph Haynes, bapt. at Alberbury, 30th Jan. 1780.  
 Mary, bapt. at Alberbury, 12th Feb. 1764.  
 Rosanna, bapt. at Alberbury, 5th Sept. 1768.  
 Sarah, bapt. at Alberbury, 29th December, 1776.  
 Davies, 1st wife.  
 Thomas Haynes, of Hopesay, co. Salop; bapt. at Bishop's Castle, 21st July, 1761; sworn a burgess of Shrewsbury, 21st Mar. 1796.  
 Bright, wife.  
 Henry Haynes, of Hopesay, bapt. at Bishop's Castle, 24th April, 1763; sworn a burgess of Shrewsbury, 20th May, 1796.  
 William Haynes, of London; bapt. at Bishop's Castle, 24th Jan. 1771; sworn a burgess of Shrewsbury, 26th May, 1796.  
 Mary, mar. Thomas Robinson, of Uppington, co. Montgomery.

Margaret.

Sarah, mar. 1st at Kinsale, 17th Jan. 1815, John Thomas Fitzmaurice Deane, Baron Muskerry, who died s. p. at Caen, Normandy, 25th Dec. 1824; she married 2dly. in 1826, Frederick Dundas Radford, esq. who died in Jan. 1837.

Thomas Haynes, died at Callaughton, 30th Oct. 1793.  
 Eleanor, mar. Hartington Harding; died 20th August, 1816.  
 Mary, ma. Geo. Evans; died 27th Nov. 1811.  
 Roger Haynes, died at Callaughton, 2nd Dec. 1795.  
 Ann, mar. Edward Parry, solicitor; died 29th May, 1823.  
 John Haynes, born in 1769; died at All Stretton, 16th August, 1791.  
 Benjamin Haynes, was of Shalburne, co. Berks, gent. 17th Jan. 1803, and possessed a copyhold estate in the manor of Condover; he was bapt. at Condover, 3rd March, 1765.  
 Anna Haynes, 2d dau.

John Haynes, gent. only son; was in the bank of Messrs. Coutts and Co. London, in 1829, and then possessed a copyhold estate at Dorrington, in the manor of Condover.



## PEDIGREE OF LAKE.

[Harl. MSS. No. 1396, p. 232, Visitations of Shropshire, 1584, 1623.]

ARMS:—Argent, on a saltire engrailed sable nine annulets or.

William de Lake living in 1274, was of The Lake, co. Salop. ....

William de Lake. ....

John de Lake, 1318. ....

Thomas de Lake, of the parish of Westbury, co. Salop. ....

Richard de Lake, 1389. ....

William de Lake, esq. = Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Corbett.

Thomas de Lake, esq. = Isabel, sister and heir of Thomas Aldfield, of Aldfield, in the parish of Condovery, co. Salop.

Thomas Lake, esq. = Isabel, daughter of Thomas Saint Pierre, of Asterley, co. Salop, esq.

Ann, dau. of Richard Hussey, of Battlefield, esq. = John Lake, esq. of Lake. = Anne, dau. of Ralph Boteylle, otherwise Thynne.

Thomas Lake, esq. of Boycott; buried at Pontesbury, 24th June, 1572.

Eleanor, dau. of Roger Spell, of Chirbury; buried at Pontesbury, 28th July, 1588.

Ales, mar. Thomas Corbet.

Margaret, mar. John Kerry, esq. of Worthyn, co. Salop.

Lancelot = Benetta Lake.

Thomas Lake, esq.; buried at Pontesbury, 12th June, 1590.

Elizabeth, dau. of Hugh Higgins, of Halston; in the parish of Pontesbury, gent.; mar. at Pontesbury, 9th Nov. 1574.

Joan. Catherine, mar. Richard Oakeley, esq.

Ann, mar. Thomas Gregory. Lucy, mar. Francis Bucknell.

Lancelot ... Lake.

Susanna, bapt. at Pontesbury, 25th Nov. 1571.

Margery, dau. of William Phillips, gent.; mar. at Hanwood, 16th Jan. 1594; bur. at Pontesbury, 3d July, 1612.

Richard Lake, esq, bapt. at Pontesbury, 2d Oct. 1580.

Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Bayliff, alias Powell; 2d wife.

Amy, buried at Pontesbury, 8th Nov. 1579.  
Catherine, bapt. at Pontesbury, 3d March, and buried there 7th June, 1582.  
Elizabeth, bapt. at Pontesbury, 1st April, 1584; and buried at Hanwood, 15th June, 1584.William Lake, bapt. at Pontesbury, 30th April, and buried there 5th Oct. 1585.  
John Lake, bapt. at Pontesbury, 9th Aug. 1586.  
Hugh Lake, bapt. at Pontesbury, 16th Aug. 1588.  
Edward Lake, bapt. at Pontesbury, 28th Jan. 1589.

Morgan Lake, bapt. at Ford, co. Salop, 19th Oct. 1607.

Mary, Ann, bapt. at Ford, in 1599. Milburga, bapt. at Ford, in 1605.

Roger Lake, bapt. at Pontesbury, 5th July, 1602; apprenticed in the Drapers' Company, Shrewsbury, in 1619.

Thomas Lake, bapt. at Pontesbury, 12th May, 1606.  
Richard Lake, bapt. at Pontesbury, 28th Sept. 1607.Catherine, bapt. at Pontesbury, 9th Sept. 1603.  
Elizabeth, bapt. at Pontesbury, 18th Septemb. 1609; and buried there 12th Oct. 1609.  
Martha.  
Sarah, bapt. at Pontesbury, 29th January, 1610-11.Abraham Lake, bapt. at Pontesbury, 27th April 1619.  
Hugh Lake, bapt. at Pontesbury, 14th July, and buried there 19th July, 1621.  
James Lake, bapt. at Pontesbury, 27th Oct. 1622.  
William Lake, bapt. at Pontesbury, 8th July, and buried there 21st Oct. 1628.Margaret, bapt. at Pontesbury, 15th Jan. 1615-16; buried there, 10th Feb. 1623-4.  
Mary, bapt. at Pontesbury, 22d Dec. 1624; and buried there, 20th Jan. 1630-1.John Lake, bapt. at Ford, 12th May, 1641.  
Edward Lake, bapt. at Ford, 13th Dec. 1651.  
Richard Lake, bapt. at Ford, 5th Nov. 1664.  
Thomas Lake, buried at Ford, 25th Aug. 1673.

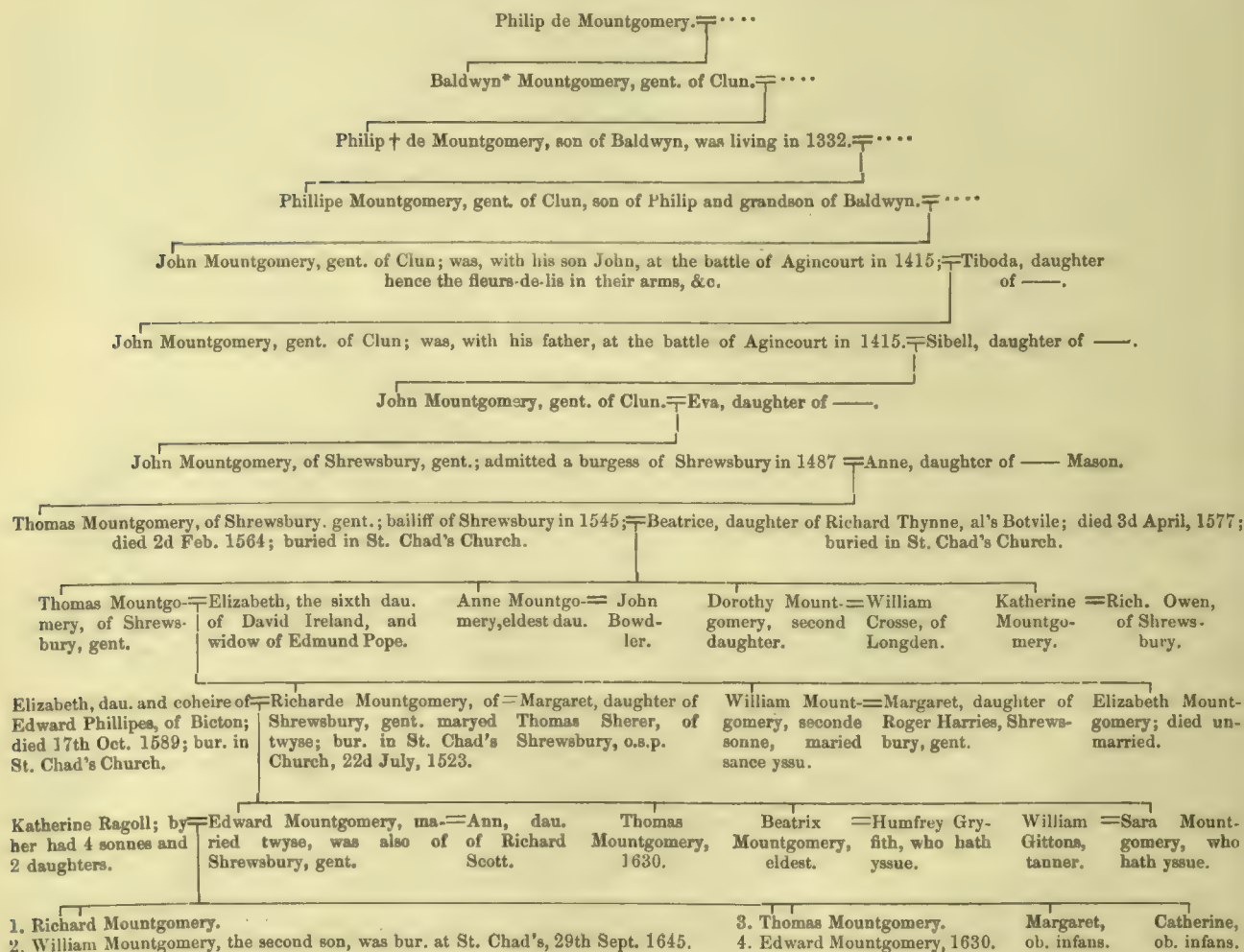
Ann, bapt. at Ford, 4th Nov. 1638.

## PEDIGREE OF RICHARD MONTGOMERY OF SHREWSBURY.

[Harl. MSS. No. 7510, fo. 59, Visitations and Heraldic Collections, Shropshire.]

ARMS.—Gules, a chevron ermine between three fleurs-de-lis argent.

CREST.—An eagle displayed azure, beaked and legged gules, in the dexter talon a fleur-de-lis or.



\* By deed (sans date) among the Kynaston Muniments, Baldwyn, son of Philip de Montgomery, grants to Philip his son a burgage house in the town of Montgomery.

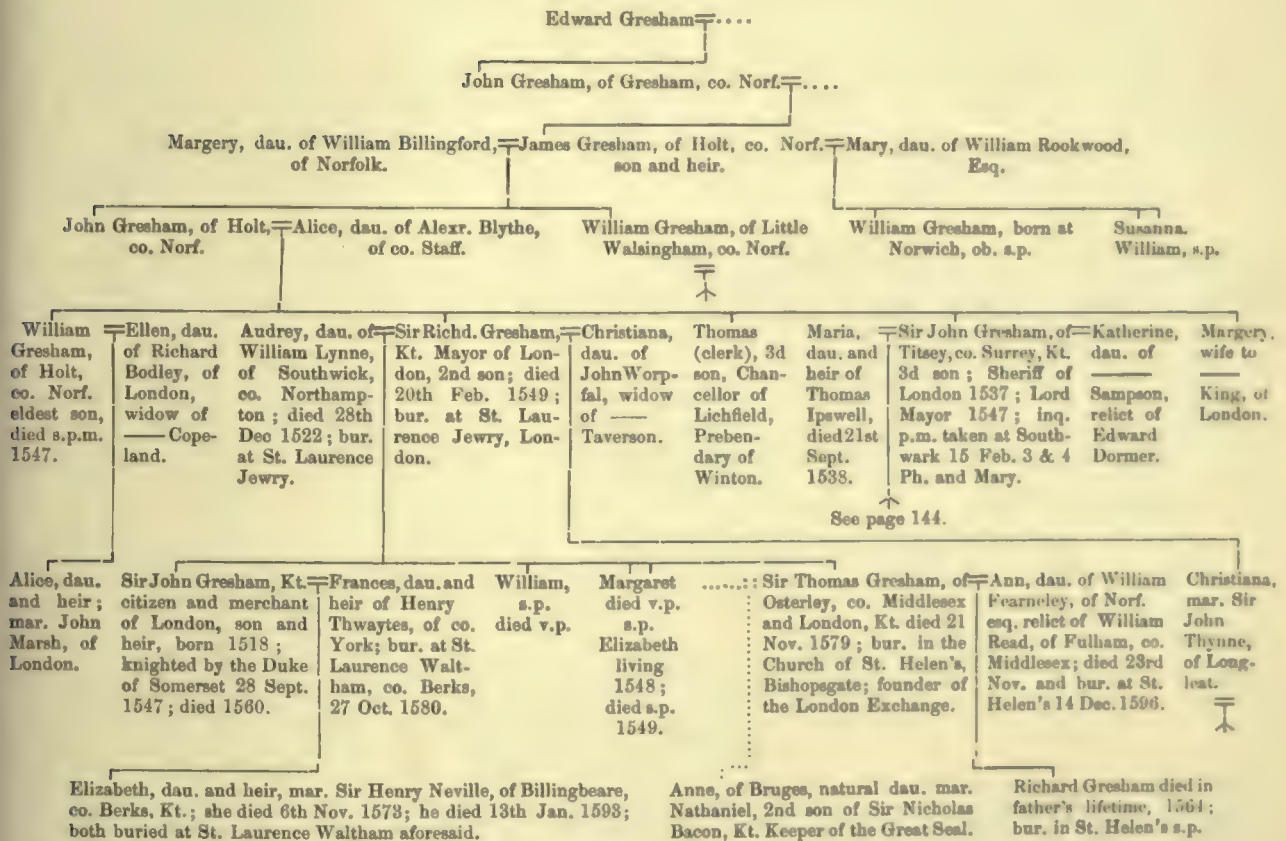
† By deed, dated 6 Ed. 3, 1332, Philip son of Baldwyn de Montgomery releases to Philip his son all claim that he has to tenements in Montgomery.

## PEDIGREE OF GRESHAM, OF CO. NORFOLK.

[From the Records and MSS. in the College of Arms.]

ARMS.—Ar. a chev. erm. between three mullets pierced sa.

CREST.—A grasshopper or.



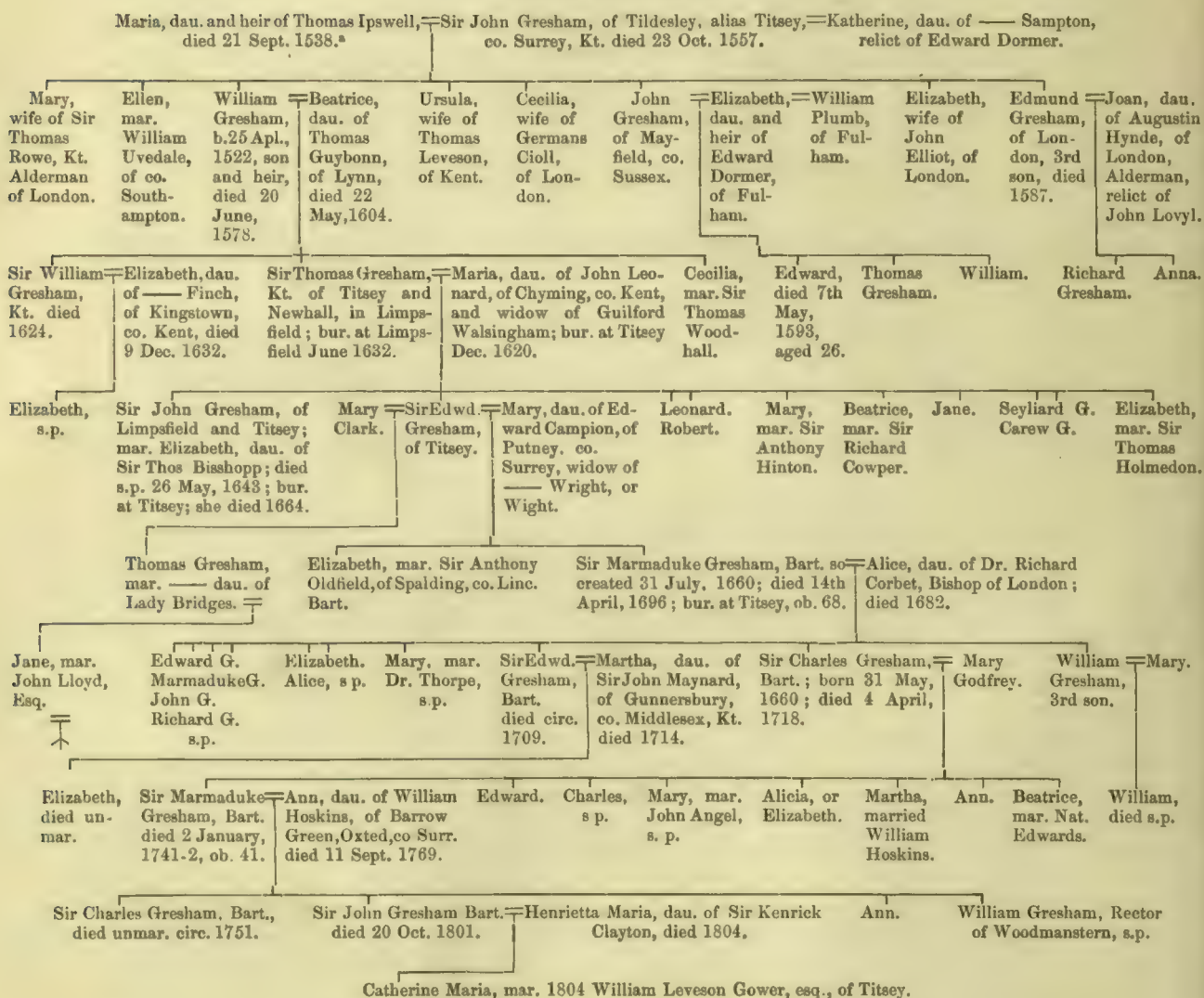


## PEDIGREE OF GRESHAM, OF CO. SURREY.

[From the Records and MSS. in the College of Arms.]

ARMS.—Ar. a chev. erm. between three mullets pierced sa.

CREST.—A grasshopper vert.

<sup>a</sup> See the birth and baptisms, with the sponsors, of the children of Sir John Gresham and Mary Ipswell, in the Topographer and Genealogist, vol. ii., p. 512.

[From Vinc. Salop, 134—485, and Vinc. Lond. 366, College of Arms.]

CREST.—A unicorn statant or.

Elizabeth, wife of Richard Warren, of Cleybury, co. Essex; re-married Thomas Lord Knyvet, of Eskerick.	Sons and 2daughters young	Susannah, wife of Sir Henry Townesend, knt. justice of Chester. Joan, wife of Sir John Thynne, of Longleate, co. Wilts, knt.	Alice, wife of Sir Richard Butler, knt.	Katherine, wife of Richard Scott. Maria, mar. to Sir Warren St. Leger knt. Anna.	Sir John Hayward, knt.	Anna Hayward, o. s. p.	Sir George Hayward, knt.
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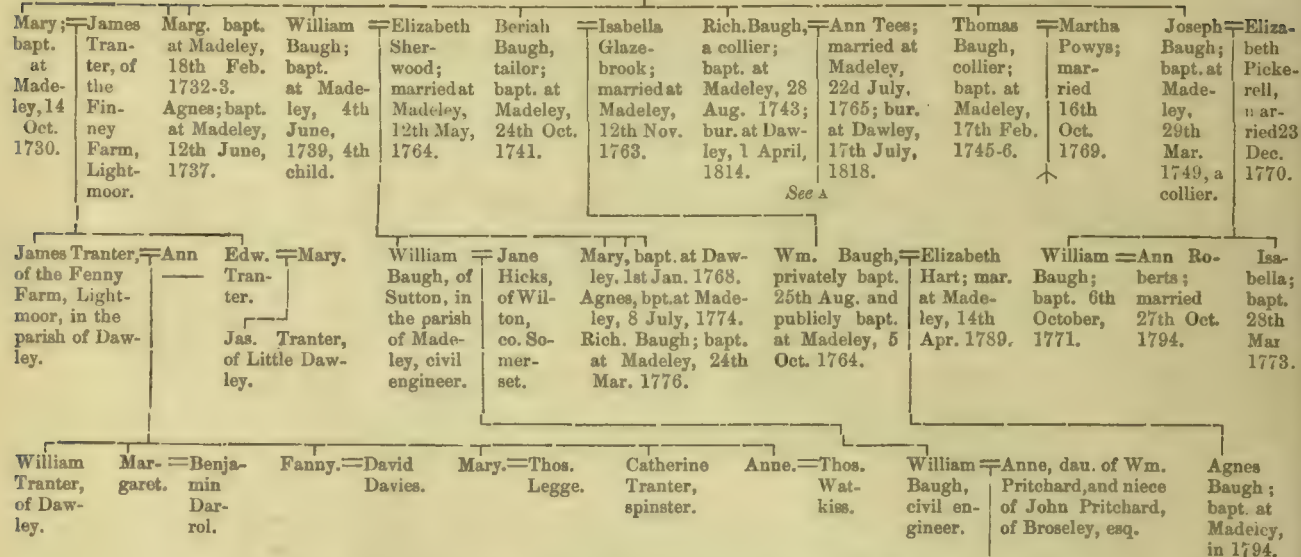
## PEDIGREE OF BAUGH.

[Compiled from Parish Registers and oral testimony.]

ARMS.—Gules, a fesse vairé between three mullets argent.

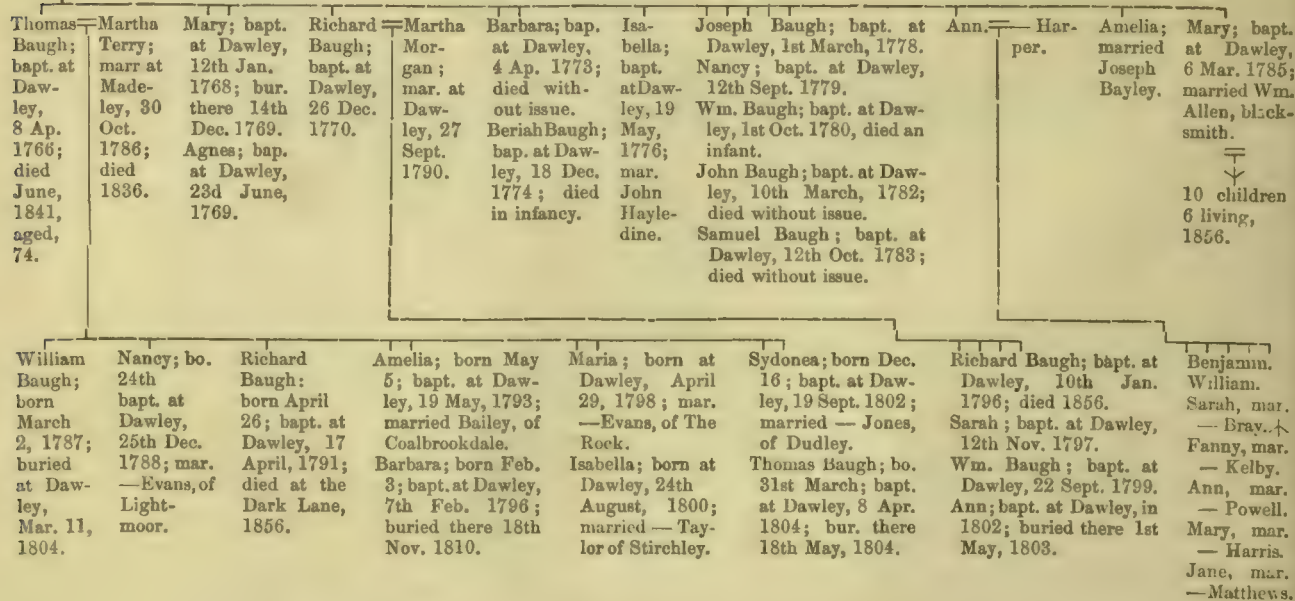
CREST.—Out of a ducal coronet or, a talbot sejant sable.

William Baugh; married at Madeley, 17th Nov. 1728.—Agnes Botevyle, daughter of Thomas Botfield, of Dawley.



Rev. Thomas Baugh, M.A. Curate of St. Michael's Handsworth, 1855.

George Baugh, 1855.





## PEDIGREE OF BAKER OF BROMLEY, COUNTY SALOP.

[Compiled from Parochial Registers and Court Rolls.]

ARMS.—Argent, a castle between two crosses patée in chief, and in base a key erect sable, on a chief azure two keys, also erect or.

CREST.—A horse's head erased argent, charged on the neck with a cross patée fitchée gules, in the mouth a trefoil slipped vert.

Richard Baker, died seised of an estate in Bromley—Joan, only child of John Chesone Bromley, of Bromley, descended from Roger de Bromley (jure ux.), 15 E. 4, 1475. who died seised of an estate there prior to 1st Ed. 3, 1327.

John Baker, of Bromley, died 15 H. 7, 1500. . . . William Baker, 1 H. 7, 1485.

Richard Baker, of Bromley, died 10 H. 8, 1516—Agnes, buried at Worfield December 9, 1574.

Christabel, 1st wife, died prior to 1551, s.p.—John Baker, of Bromley, buried at Worfield—Margaret, 2nd wife, buried at Worfield, 8th April, 1613.

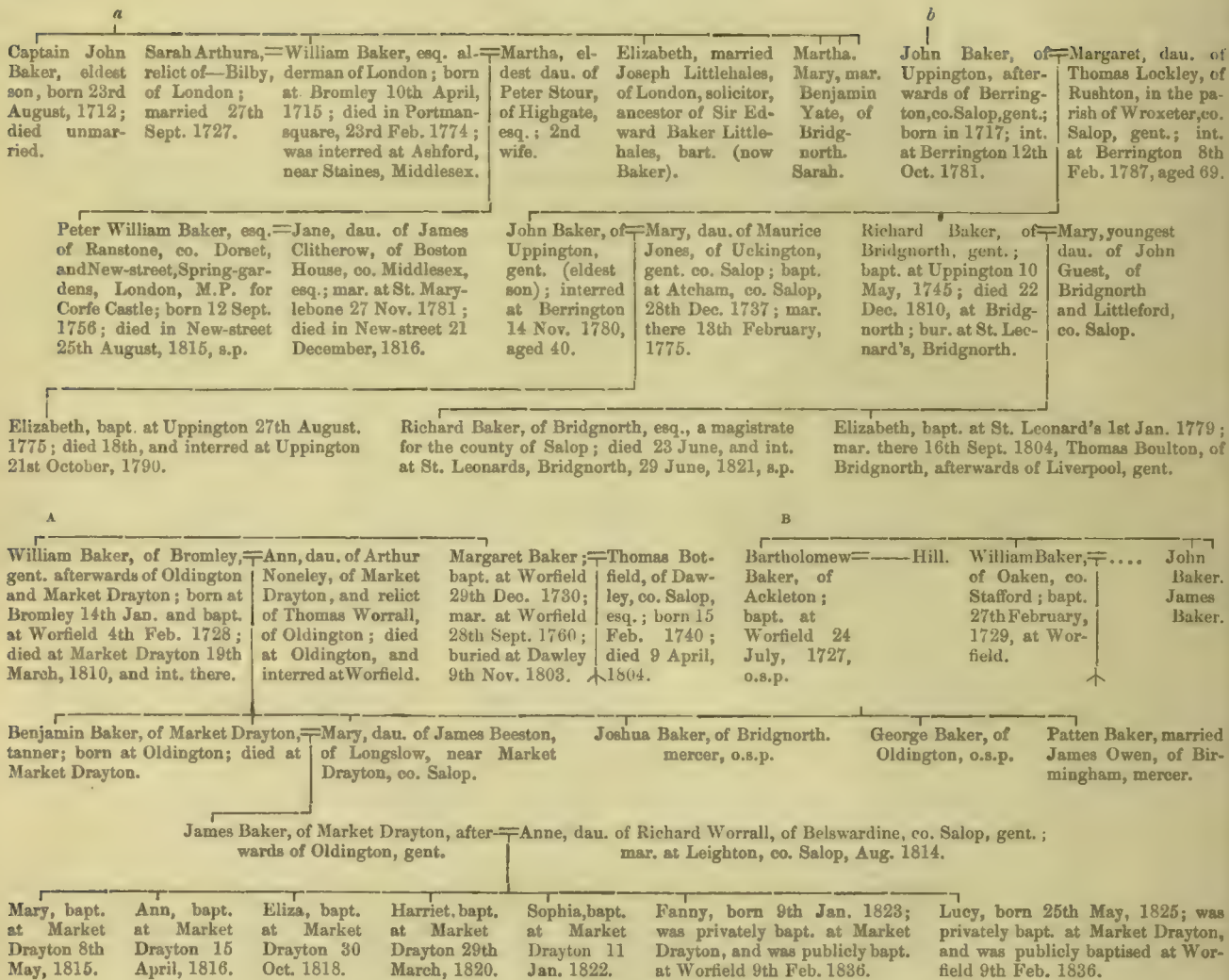
Roger Baker, gent. of Kinglow, par. of John Hoord, Worfield (jure ux.), mar. at Little St. Bartholomew's, London, 24th Dec. 1584; bur. at Worfield 17 Aug. 1617.	Dorothy, dau. of John Hoord, Park, near Bridgnorth, esq.; bur. at Worfield 21st Jan. 1639.	Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Roger Janyns, son of John Janyns, of Swancote, co. Salop; mar. at Worfield 29th Sept. 1567; bur. there 13th Sept. 1592.	John Baker, of Bromley, and of Swancote (jure ux.); bur. at Worfield 19th June, 1626.	Margery, dau. of Wm. Lem, of Bridgnorth, mar. at Worfield 16 April, 1593; died 16 Jan. 1635; int. at Worfield.	Mary, mar. John Bache, of Identre, par. Chaddesley, co. Wor- cester, Nov. 1576.	Alice, mar. William Rowley, of Catstree, co. Salop, Nov. 1580.	Elizabeth, mar. John Barrett, of Alscote, co. Salop, 23rd November, 1590.	Jessy, born 22 May, 1566, mar. Richard Carpenter, of Kinlet, co. Salop, Jan. 22, 1588.
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Mary, born 14th Decr. 1578.	John Baker, of Swancote, afterwards of Bromley; bapt. at Worfield 8th Feb. 1590; bur. there 4 Sept. 1664.	Mary, dau. of William Rowley, of Catstree; interred at Worfield 29 Nov. 1649.	Richard Baker, ob. infans, 1589.	Roger Baker, bapt. at Worfield 5th February, 1586-7; bur. there 1624, o.s.p.	Anne, dau. of Thomas Hayes, gent.	Mary, mar. Richard Bradney, of Penn, co. Stafford, gent. 26th Nov. 1615.	Jessy, ob. infans, 1587.	Thomas, born 9th July, 1598.	Francis, born 21st June, 1601.	Margaret, born 24th Feb. 1603.	John, born 26th Decr. 1605.
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John Baker, of Bromley, gent.; bapt. at Worfield 22nd Feb. 1618; died in 1683.	Jane —, bur. at Worfield 5 Sept. 1684.	Sarah, died unmarried; bur. at Worfield 17 June, 1646.	Francis Baker, of Bromley, gent. 2nd son; bapt. at Worfield 20th April, 1623; had an estate at Bromley.	Eleanor —, interred at Worfield 6th July, 1705.	Richard, born 13th February, 1624.	William, born March, 1626-7.
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John Baker, died in 1658, aged 4 years.	Thomas Baker, ob. infans, 1658.	Mary, married Richard Cartwright.	John Baker, of Bromley; born there 11th Feb. 1662.	Elizabeth, dan. of John Cuerton, sen. of Bromley; born there 30th Oct. 1663.	Francis Baker, ob. infans, 1658.	Francis Baker, ob. infans, 1663.	William Baker, of Bromley, born there 9 May, 1661; mar. at Worfield 16 Oct. 1690.	Sarah, dau. of Lewis Parsons, of Much Wenlock, co. Salop; interred at Worfield, 18th March, 1729.	Eleanor, married Richard Bullock. Anne.
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John Baker, of Bromley, gent.; born there 27th Sept. 1686; mar. at Worfield 28th June, 1708; died 4 Dec. 1727; bur. at Worfield.	Sarah, dau. of Henry Granger, of Kinglow; interred at Worfield 29th Feb. 1764, aged 75.	Sarah, Elizabeth, married Thomas Hoccom, co. Salop.	Richard Baker, of Uppington, county Salop; born at Bromley 27 July, 1688.	Elizabeth, dau. of Hodgkiss, of Uppington, wid. mar. at Worfield 24 May, 1716.	Edward Baker, of Hilton; bapt. at Worfield 26th Dec. 1698.	William Baker, Francis Baker, died unmarried.	William Baker, of Bromley, gent.; bapt. at Worfield 26th Jan. 1691-2.	Anne, Corfield, of Much Wenlock.	Jane, mar. Edward Pratt, of Huccom, county Salop; married Francis Thomas, of Bromley.	John Baker, of Ackleton, county Salop; bapt. at Worfield 11 June, 1695.	Elizabeth, dau. and heir of —, mar. Tyrer, of Ackleton.	Benjamin Baker, of Oldington, co. Salop; bapt. at Worfield 31 March, 1702; died unmarried.
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## PEDIGREE OF SKELHORNE.

ARMS OF SKELHORNE.—Purpure, on a cross, between four wheatsheafs or, an escallop azure between as many musketoons salted.

CREST.—A wheatsheaf or.

William Skelhorne. — Lucy Holt.

William Skelhorne; born at Dunham, co. Chester, in 1742; married — Sarah, dau. of John Hermann Grove, of Liverpool; a dau. — of Liverpool in Oct. 1770, at St. Nicholas's, Liverpool; died at Everton, near Liverpool, 5th Dec. 1792; buried at St. George's Church, Everton, 12th Dec. 1792. — born 8th June, 1754; died at the Breck, near Liverpool, 3rd Dec. 1808; buried at St. George's Church, Everton, 9th Dec. 1808.

Mary; bo. 29th Sept. 1771; died at Malinslee, co. Salop, 30 June, 1829; bur. at Sturcheley, co. Salop.	William Skelhorne; bo. 18 Oct. 1772; died at Lymm, co. Chester, 8th Jan. 1834, and was bur. there.	Lucy; born 17 June, and bap. 12 July, 1774; marr. Thomas Botfield, esq. of Hopton Court, co. Salop, 14th Feb. 1800; died 15th, and was buried at Hopton Wafers, co. Salop, 22nd Aug. 1856.	John Skelhorne; born 30 Jan. 1776, and bap. 29 Feb. 1776; died in Liverpool, 4th Feb. 1808. Christopher Burmaster Skelhorne; born 2 Dec. 1777, and bap. 27 Jan. 1778; died at the island of St. Bartholomew, West Indies, 13th Sept. 1799.	James Brown, surgeon; first husband.	Sarah; born 19th Aug. and bap. 2nd Nov. 1779; died at Walton, near Liverpool, 18th March, 1816.	Thos. Woodward, esq. of Liverpool; died at Hopton Rectory, 11 Aug. 1838.	Thomas Skelhorne; born 14th March, and baptised 4 May, 1781; died in America, 10 Aug. 1824.	Margaret Skelhorne; born the 1st and bap. the 20th Dec. 1782; lost at sea in the Irish Channel. Henry Skelhorne; born 2 Feb. and bap. 13 Apr. 1784; lost at sea on his passage to America.	Margaret; bo. 17 July, 1785, and bap. 11 Aug. 1785; died in Liverpool, 2 June, 1823.	Richard Gough of Liverpool.		
Augustine Samuel Woodward; born 1st Dec. 1804; bap. 5th June, 1805; died Mar. 1858.	Elizabeth Clough; marr. at Walton-on-the-Hill, 31st July, 1834.	Sarah; born 16th March, 1807; bap. April, 1807; marr. at Hopton Wafers, 13 Dec. 1838.	Samuel Clough.	Thomas Woodward; bo. 30th Oct. 1808; bap. 2nd Dec. 1808; died at Southport, 1st Sep. 1854; rector of Hopton Wafers; bur. there.	Anne Clough; mar. at Christ Church, Liverpool, 14th May, 1835.	William Skelhorne Woodward; born May 3, 1810; bap. Aug. 8th, 1814; died at Haresburgh, in Germany, 25th May, 1838, and bur. there.	Margaret; bo. 15 Mar. 1812; bap. 8th Aug. 1814; died 16 March, 1815; bu. at Walton-on-the-Hill. Mary; born 12 Jan. 1814; died 28 April, 1814; buried at Walton-on-the-Hill.	Alexander Woodward; born 28th Feb. 1815; rector and bap. 19th Aug. 1810.	William Skelhorne; bo. at and bap. 4th Aug. 1810, 20th, at Aug. Fermoy.	Lucy; born Aug. 4th, and bap. 1810, at Aug. Fermoy.	Ann. Lucy; marr. John Boydell.	A son; died young.
Thomas Samuel Woodward; born 15th June, 1844.	Sarah-Ann; born 11th November, 1846. Lucy Skelhorne; bo. 26th Oct. 1851.	Samuel Clough; born 18th Feb. 1840; died 7 May, 1841.	Sarah; born 18th May, 1841; died 19 Jan. 1846.	Thomas Woodward Clough; born 15 July, 1845. Samuel Alexander Clough; born 10 July, 1848.	Thomas Woodward; baptised at Hopton Wafers, 16th July, 1836. Samuel Woodward; baptised at Hopton Wafers, 1st June, 1837. Robert Woodward; baptised at Hopton Wafers, 11th Dec. 1838. William Woodward; baptised at Hopton Wafers, 12th Aug. 1840.	Ann-Augusta; bap. at Hopton Wafers, 27 Jan. 1842. Lucy; bap. at Hopton Wafers, 23 Dec. 1842.	Charles Woodward; bap. at Hopton Wafers, 15 Dec. 1844.	Elizabeth; bap. at Hopton Wafers, 7th Aug. 1846.	Arthur Woodward; bap. at Hopton Wafers, 13 June, 1851.			

## PEDIGREE OF GREVE.

ARMS OF GREVE.—Per chevron argent and gules, three fig-leaves counterchanged.

Greve, of Mollen, six miles south of —, dan. of — Burmaster, of Hamburg; her brother, Lubec, in Mecklenburg Schwerin. Christopher Burmaster, died 7th Jan. 1770.

John Hermann Greve; died 7th Jan. 1770. — Mary, dau. of John Lloyd, of Plas Power, co. Denbigh, and of Martha Casar, his wife; bap. 9th Dec. 1770; died at Summerhill, 17th Feb. 1804, and was buried at Gresford, co. Denbigh.

Ann; bo. 15 Aug. 1752; died 14th Aug. 1753. Sarah; born 8 June, 1754; mar. William Skelhorne. Mary; bo. 16 Apr. 1756; died 25th Feb. 1760. Christopher Greve; bo. 29 Jan. 1758; died 23rd June, 1788. John Greve; bo. 17 Mar. 1761; died 19 Jan. 1762.

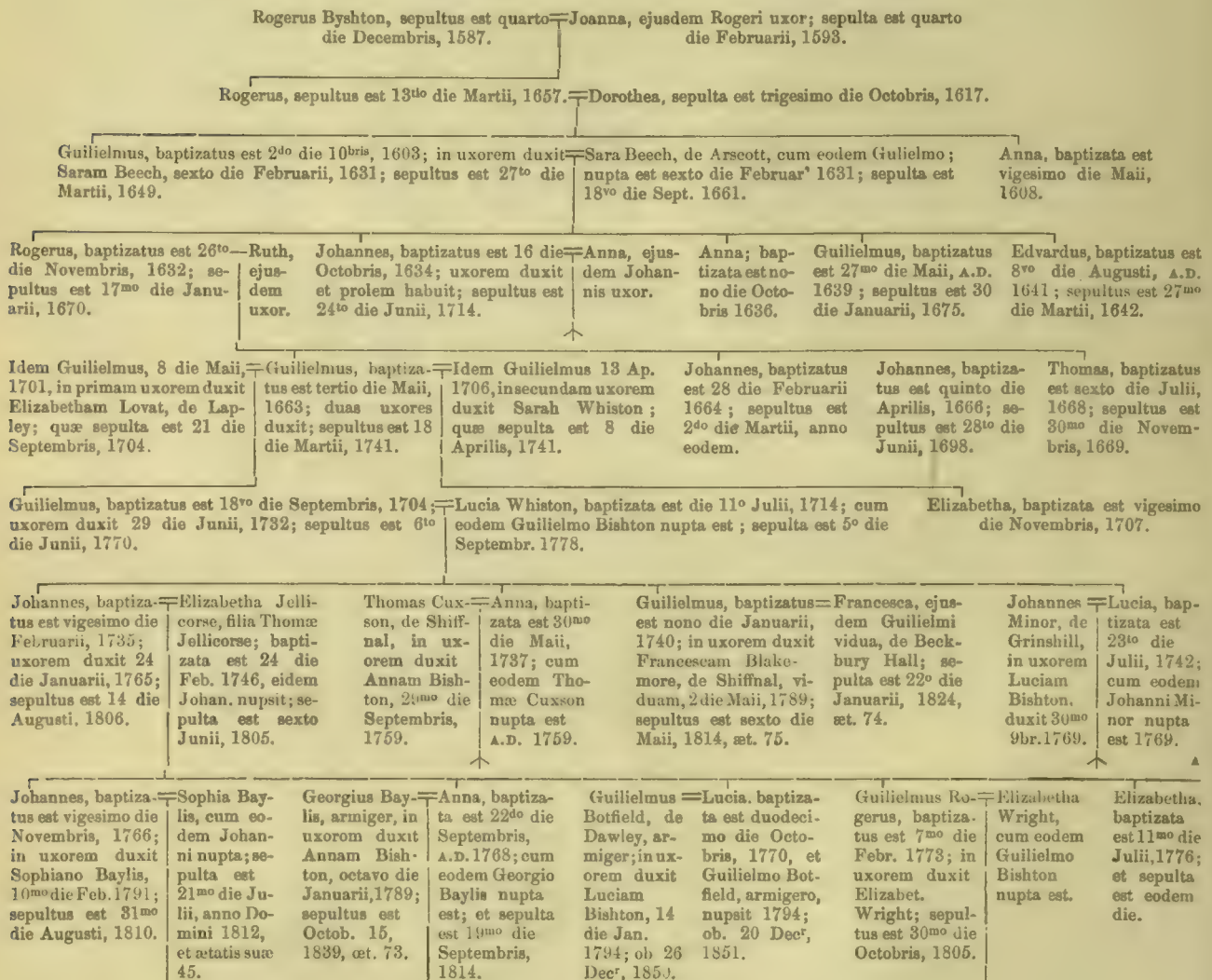


## GENEALOGIA THOMÆ BISHTON DE NEACH HILL, IN AGRO SALOPIENSI, ARMIGERI.

Quantum extrahi potest e Tabulis Parochialibus de Donington, in Agro eodem.

ARMS.—Argent, a bend sable between six bees or.

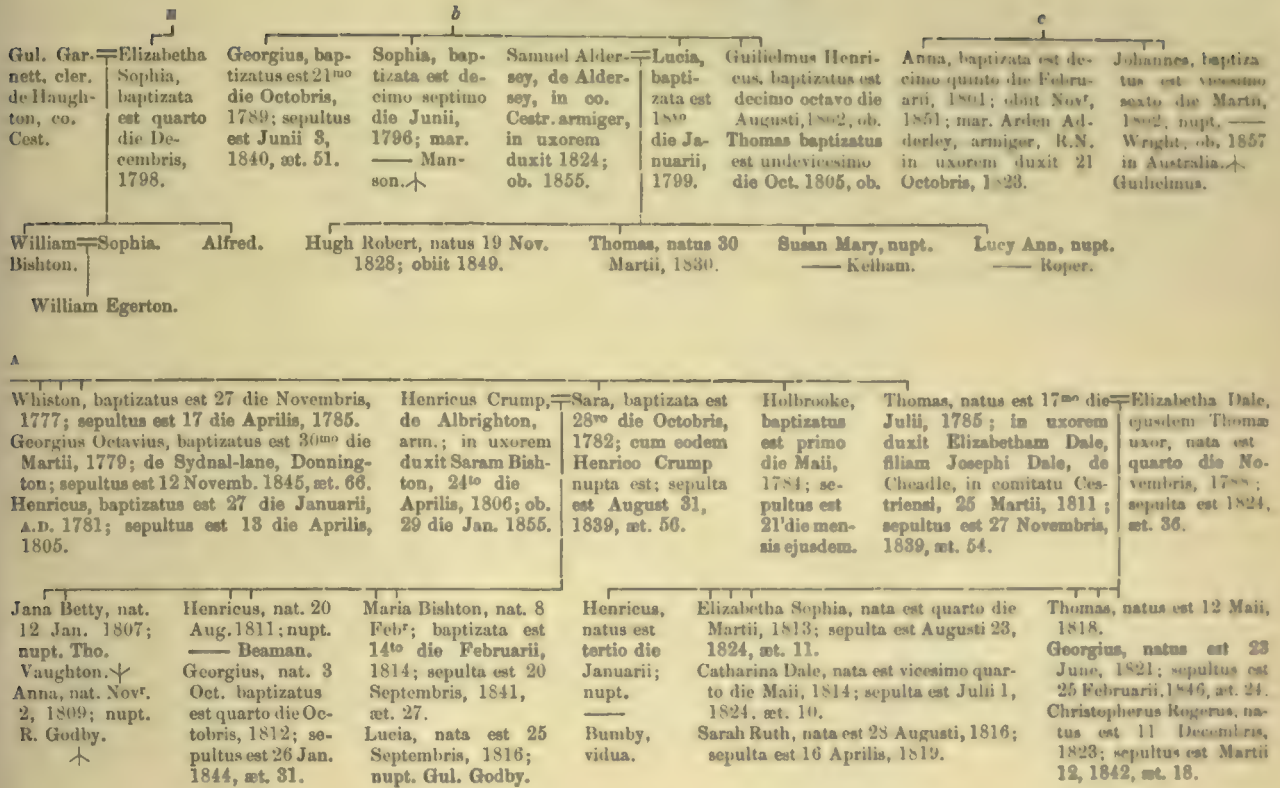
CREST.—Out of a castle triple turreted an arm in armour embowed, all proper, grasping a dagger hilted or.



a

b

c

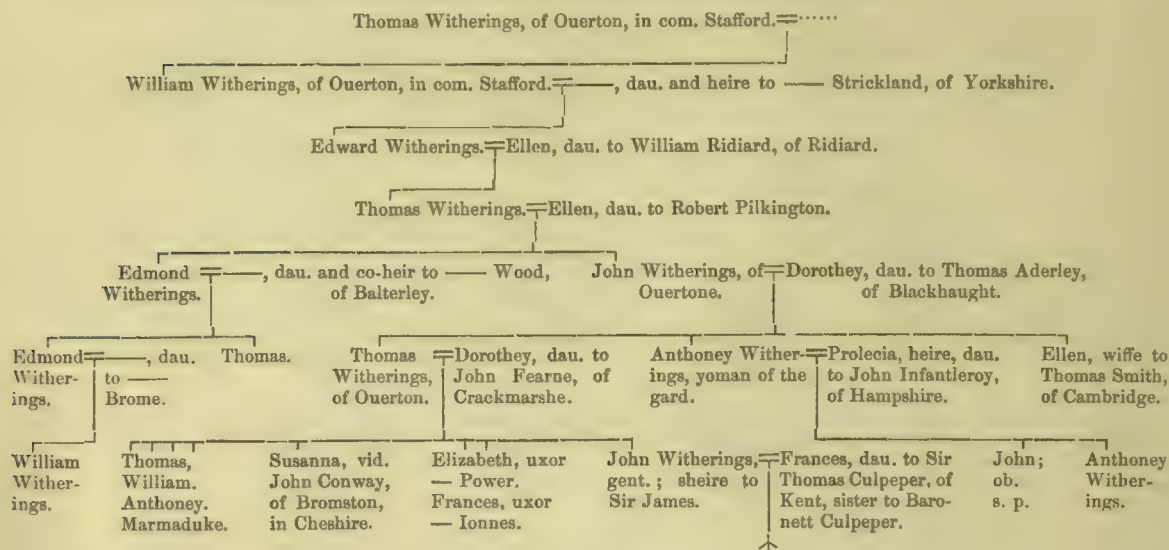


## PEDIGREE OF WITHERINGS.

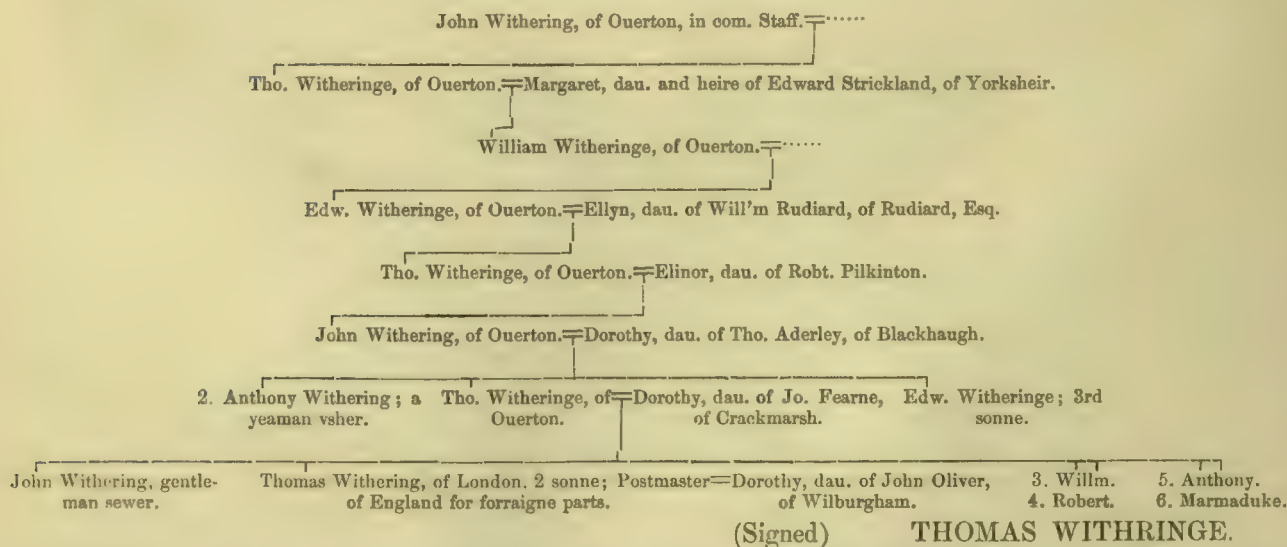
[From the Visitation of Staffordshire, 1583: Harl. MS. No. 6128, fols. 101 and 102.]

ARMS.—Argent, a raven volant sable, beaked of the first, between three pellets \*

CREST.—A raven, wings overt sable, beaked argent, gorged with a crown or.



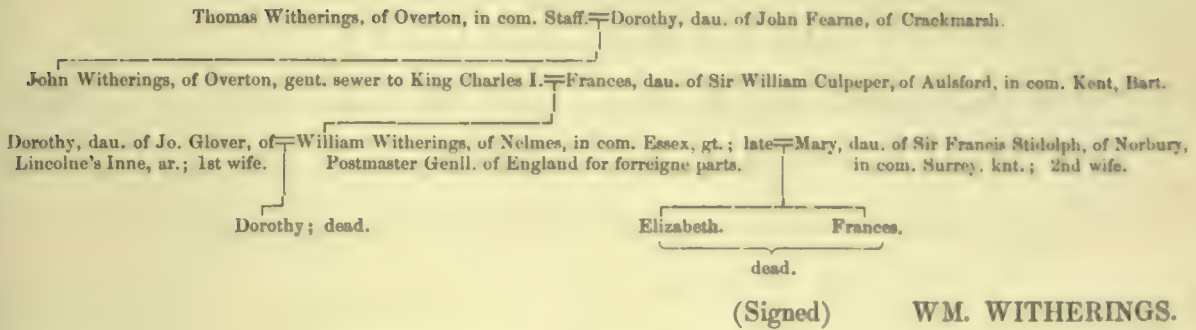
## PEDIGREE OF WITHERING.

[From the Visitation of London, a<sup>o</sup> 1634.]

\* These arms and crest, with the quartered coat, is certified under the hand of Sir William Segar. Garter, as also the descent of Edward Witheringe downwards. The arms annexed are: Quarterly, 1 and 4 *Withering*, argent, a raven volant sable between three pellets. Crest: A raven with wings overt sable, beaked argent, gorged with a mural crown or; 2 and 3, sable, three escallops argent.

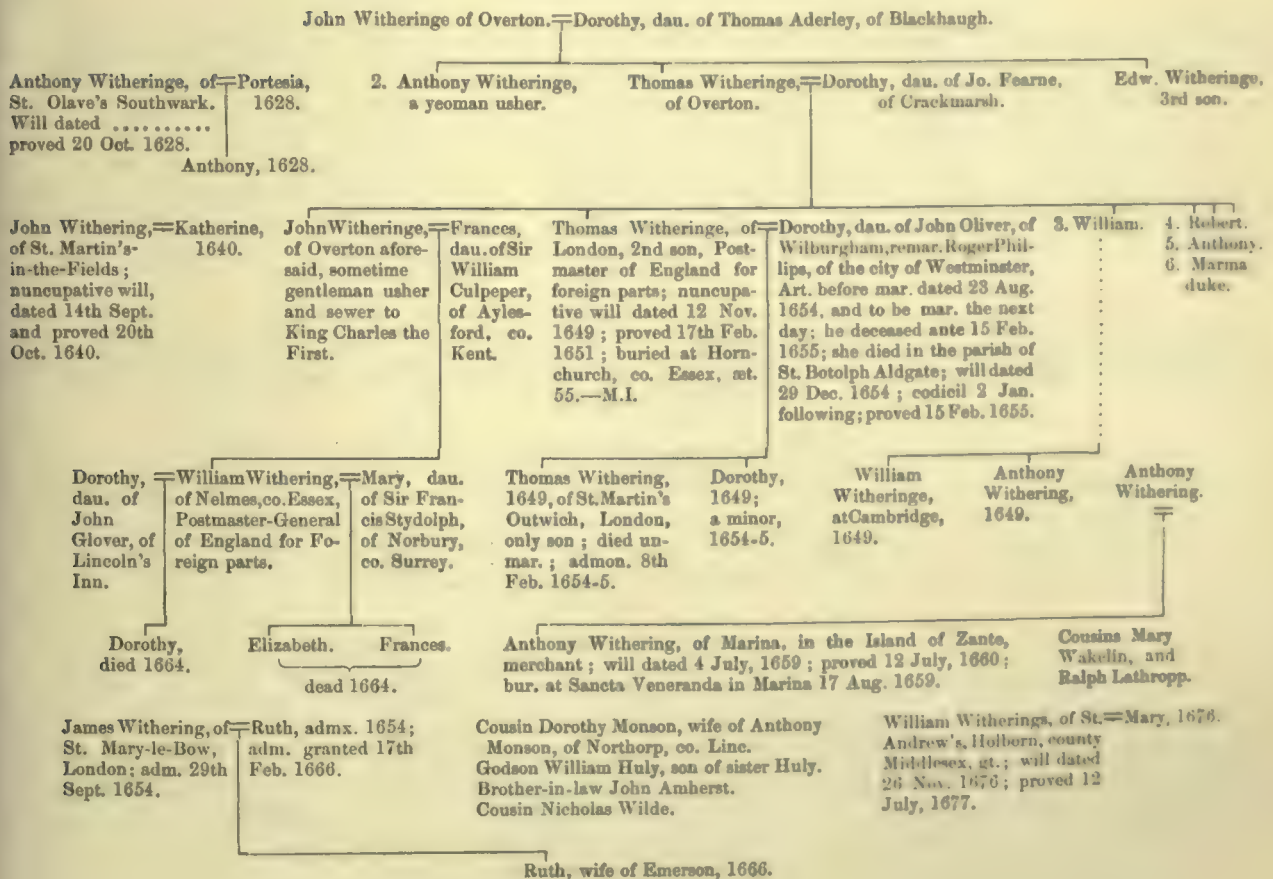


## PEDIGREE OF WITHERINGS.

[From the Visitation of Essex, a<sup>o</sup> 1664.]

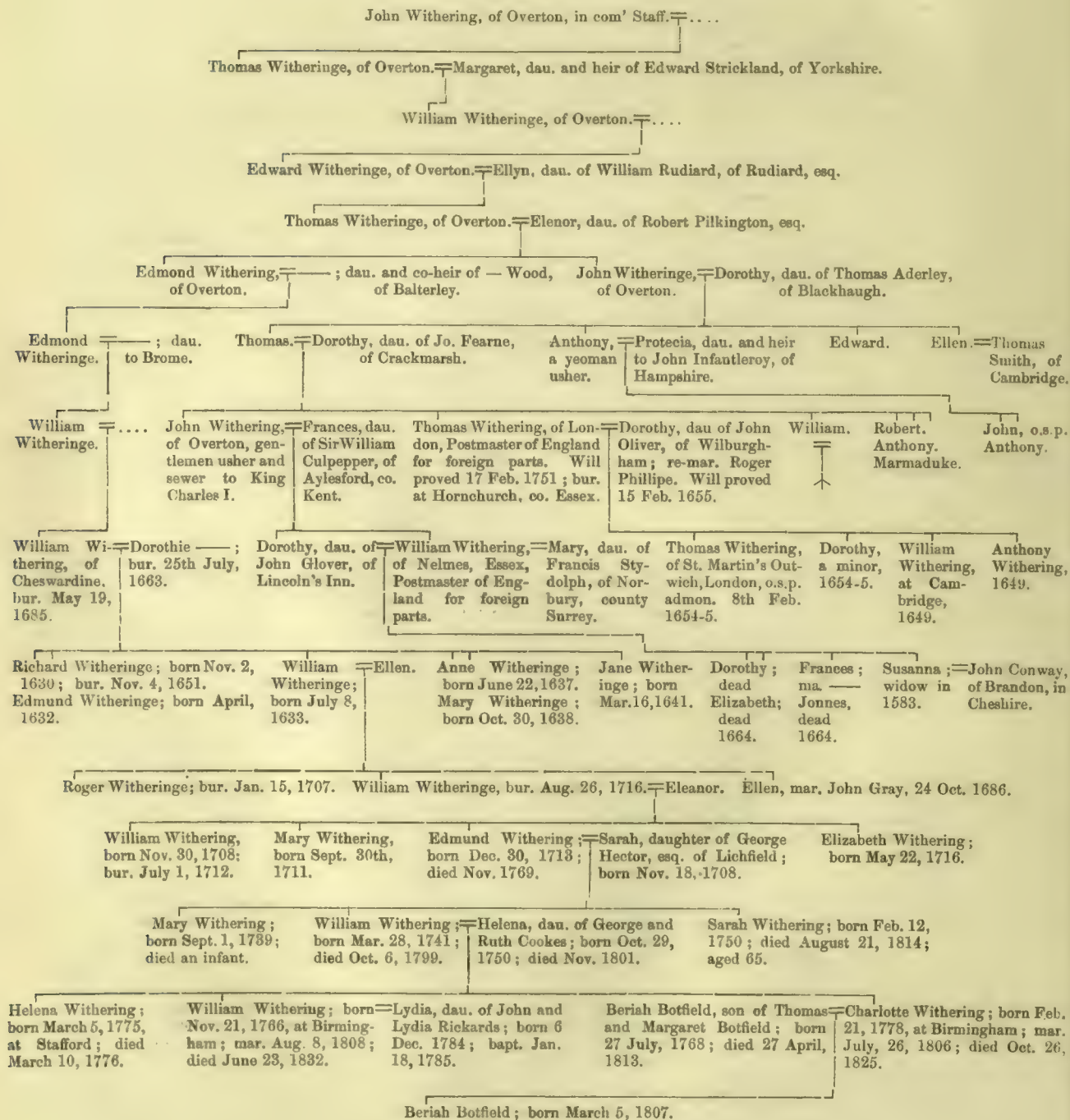
## PEDIGREE OF WITHERINGE OF OVERTON.

[Compiled from Miscellaneous MSS. in College of Arms and Wills.]



## PEDIGREE OF WITHERING.

[Deduced from the Visitations of London, Essex, and Staffordshire.]



## PEDIGREE OF HECTOR OF LICHFIELD.

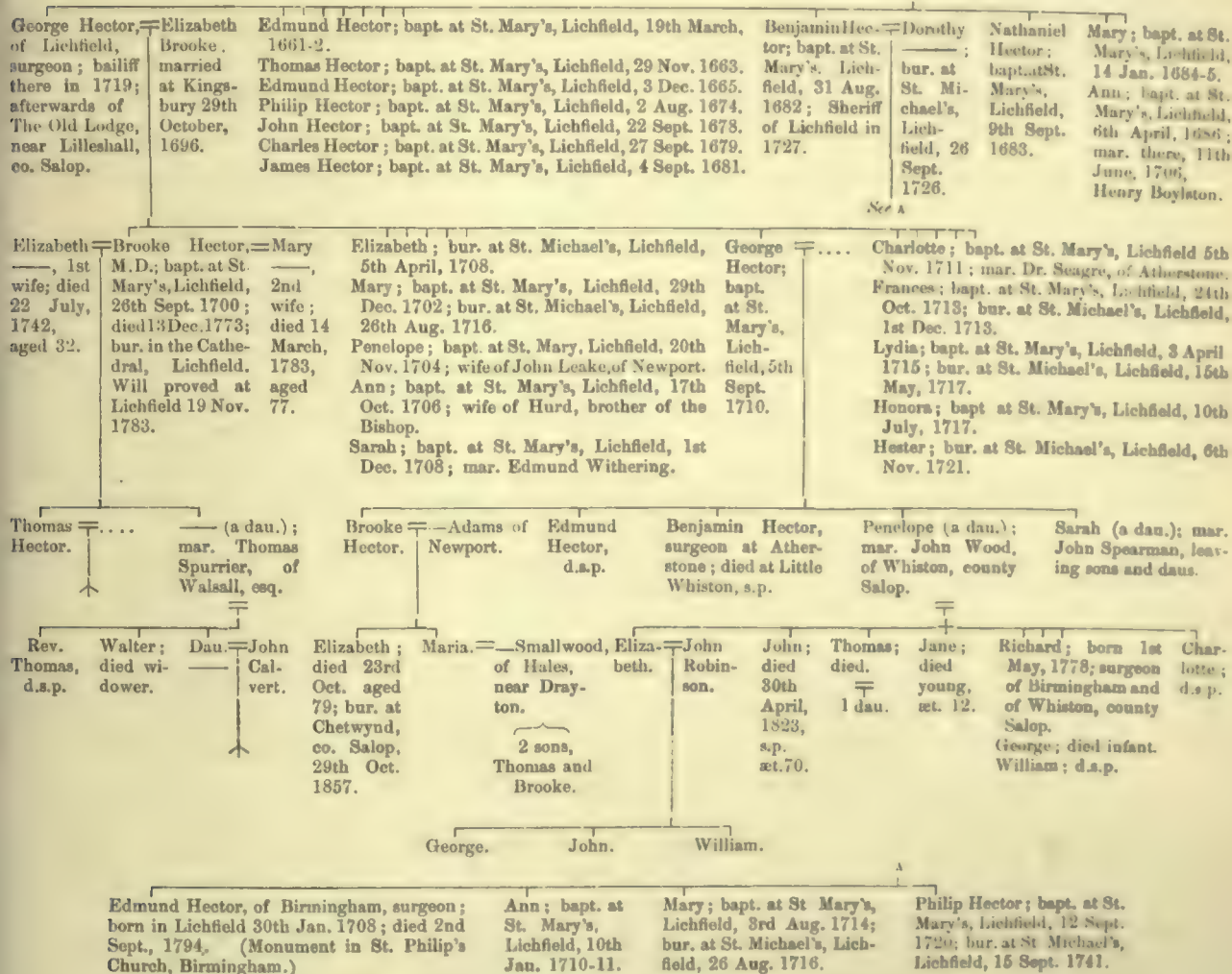
[From Parochial Registers and Corporation Records.]

ARMS.— Azure, two lions rampant combatant or.

CREST.—Out of a mural coronet argent, masoned sable, a demi-lion azure, holding a palm-branch vert.

Edmund Hector, Sheriff of Lichfield in 1682; bailiff there in 1685 and 1690; buried at St. Michael's, Lichfield, 8th Dec. 1709. Will proved at Lichfield 18th Dec. 1710.

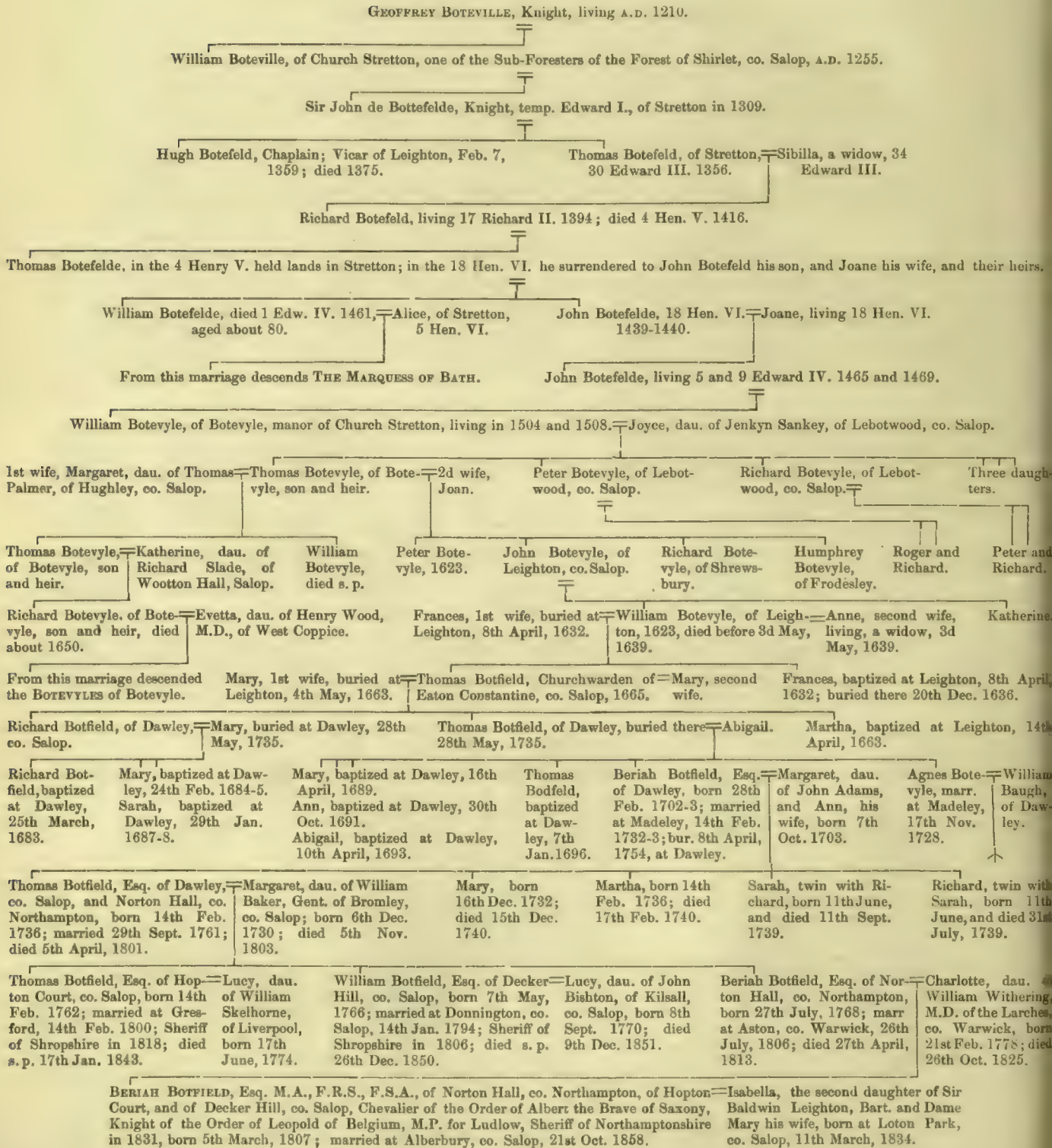
—Dorcas —. Her will proved at Lichfield 2nd Dec. 1726.





# THE BOTFIELD PEDIGREE.

*Arms.* Barry of twelve, or and sable. *Crest.* A reindeer, statant or.  
*Motto.* J'ay bonne cause.



## CHAPTER V.

### THE HISTORY OF THE LEIGHTON FAMILY.

THE preceding pages had passed through the press, when it pleased God so to dispose the heart of Isabella Leighton, as to lead her to accept the hand, and with it the heart, already hers, of Beriah Botfield. This union, which was solemnized in the Church of Alberbury, on the 21st of October, 1858,\* renders some account of the Leighton family necessary to the completion of this history. Few families have so completely identified themselves with the county from which they originally sprung, or have borne a more creditable part in the history of Shropshire, from the earliest times to the present. Such examples of Nature's true nobility are happily of frequent occurrence in the classic land of liberty, which has always found its best defenders in the possessors of its soil, and its last refuge on their sacred hearth.

“In England the Norman and the Saxon, sprung from a common stock, could not be permanently kept asunder by the barrier which at first was naturally interposed between the conqueror and the conquered; and in less, probably, than three centuries after the invasion, the two nations had imperceptibly melted into one, so that the Englishman of that day might thus trace the current that flowed through his veins to both a Norman and a Saxon origin.”†

Such appears to have been the case with this family, whose early history may be traced to the reign of Edward the Confessor. From

\* For an account of the proceedings on this occasion, see the Appendix, No. 158, p. cccclxxx.

† Prescott's History of the Reign of Philip II., King of Spain, vol. iii. p. 4.

the authentic testimony of Domesday, we find the Manor of Leighton was in the possession of Leuui at that time, and probably derived its name, Leuuiston, or Lestone, as it was then written, from its Saxon proprietor.

At the Conquest this Manor of Leighton was held in demesne by Rainald, Vicecomes; and the first feoffee who held the manor was Tihel, or Tiel, the Saxon progenitor of the house of Leighton. Tihel de Lahtune, thus enfeoffed, survived the restoration of Henry II. to the throne, and of the first William Fitz-Alan to his Shropshire estates. By this name he attested two charters, between 1155 and 1160; one in which Gilbert Fitz-William of Hadnall granted Hardwick to Haughmond Abbey; the other a confirmation of the said grant by William Fitz-Alan himself. Certain it is, that before the year 1165 Tihel or Totilus de Leighton had been succeeded by his son, Richard Fitz-Tiel, who appears in the *Liber Niger*, as holding one knight's fee of old feoffment in the barony of Fitz-Alan. In a remarkable document, still happily preserved,\* the possession of the Manor of Leighton is confirmed and reconveyed by William, the son of William Fitz-Alan, to Richard de Lecton, or Leighton, to be held by him and his heirs upon the same service as it had been previously held by Richard de Leighton and his ancestors, from the said William Fitz-Alan and his ancestors.†

Richard Fitz-Tiel was amerced in 1177 in the sum of twenty shillings, for forest trespass, and a like sum for another offence; but in the following year, 1178, he had discharged both his debts, and was quit. In the Shropshire Forest Roll of 1180, Richard de Lekton is assessed seven shillings, for an imbladement of seven acres of corn, and amerced two shillings for waste. The Pipe Roll of 1188 shows Richard de Leocton paying a fine of six shillings and eight

\* In the possession of Robert Gardner, Esq., of Leighton, given by Mr. Eyton, in his *Antiquities of Shropshire*, and in Appendix, p. cccxcviii.

† The engraving of the seal appended to this deed will be found among the Illustrations of Mr. Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. vii. p. 245.



pence for disseisin. On the 5th of December, 1194, he excused himself from attending a suit pending at Westminster against William de Hadley.

Richard Fitz-Tiel was succeeded by his son, Richard de Leighton, who paid half a merk in 1201, as a fine to which he had been subjected by Hugh de Neville, the Justice of the Forest, in the preceding year. At the Shropshire Assize of October, 1203, Richard de Lehton appears as a Knight, and as a Juror, in several causes tried by the process of Grand Assize. In the Pipe Roll of 1207 Richard de Lehton appears paying half a merk for some unspecified offence. It was about this time that the name of Leighton became associated with that of the first William Fitz-Alan, in the endowment of one of those noble foundations which still remain to attest the piety and munificence of earlier times. The deed of endowment of Buildwas Abbey, by Richard, the son of Richard de Lehton, appears to have been executed between the years 1210 and 1215. Appendant to the deed is the seal,\* bearing the impress of a lion, but not on a shield, which was used by Richard de Lehton.

Sir Richard de Leighton, the son of the Benefactor to Buildwas, joined Thomas de Constantine, and took the same side with young John Fitz-Alan, their suzerain, in arms against King John, who, in 1216, retaliated by the confiscation of their lands; but in November of the following year Richard de Lehton had returned to his allegiance, and consequently obtained restoration of his estates. Accordingly, at the Assizes of November, 1221, we have Sir Richard de Lehton as a knight, and a selector of other knights, who tried certain causes of Grand Assize. His name also appears on a jury of the chief men of Shropshire, to try certain issues connected with the Stiperstones Forest, in August, 1226. Sir Richard de Leighton is stated to have married a daughter of Philip Le Strange, otherwise de Burwardesley. Hence the arms borne by his descendants were derived, and were used also by the families of Bromley and Beysin,

\* This seal is represented in the Illustrations of Mr. Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. vii. p. 245.

as being descended of the heirs general of Burwardesley.\* In the 6th year of the reign of King Richard, Adam de Beysin married Mabel, eldest daughter, and afterwards co-heir, of Warin de Burwardesley without first obtaining the King's licence, and was fined for the same; on his paying the fine, his wife is called in the Exchequer entry Mabel Le Strange, whence Mr. Eyton correctly infers that Warin de Metz and his family were not only akin to the family of Le Strange, but might himself be well described by a name which was originally borne by, or applied to, more than one family.† Sir Richard de Letton is duly registered in the Feodary of 1240, as holding a knight's fee in Letton, in the Barony of John Fitz-Alan; and in and after 1242 he continued to act as a Verderer of the Shropshire forests; and his activity continued up to 1249, but within three years from that date he was deceased. He was succeeded by his eldest son, William de Leighton, who, in 1256, appears in the important post of Constable of the castle of Oswestry. William de Leetone appears as a witness to Robert de Acton's deed, granting the Manor of Hope to Buildwas Abbey, before the year 1255; and he appears in the Hundred Roll of the county of Salop in the same year.

The Bradford Hundred Roll of 1255 gives the important evidence that Richard, son of another Richard de Leighton, and grantor of a meadow in Leheton to the Abbey of Buildwas, was the grandfather of William de Leighton, thus proving four generations in the Leighton pedigree.‡

In a Charter of 1252, William, son of Richard, Lord of Leithone, grants his mill of Leithone to God and St. Milburg, and the monks of Wenlock. Appended to this deed is the seal of the grantor, bearing his arms, Quarterly, per fess indented, or and gules, with this legend, "SIGILL' WILLI DE LEITHON."

On the second of April 1258, we have Sir William de Leghton, Knight, Constable of Oswestry, testifying in full court of the Hun-

\* Dodsworth's MSS. Bibl. Bodl. v. 96.

† Antiq. of Shropshire, vol. ii. p. 7, and the Appendix, p. d.

‡ Eyton's Antiq. of Shropshire, vol. vii. p. 330-1, and Appendix, p. di.



dred of Oswestry to a grant then made to Haughmond Abbey. In Easter term, 1260, William de Lecton was one of the only two persons who appeared at Westminster to certify as to their previous verdict in the famous trial between Thomas Corbet, of Caus, and Fulk Fitz-Warin.\* Sir William de Leighton died early in the year 1263, probably in March, and was succeeded by his son.

Richard de Leighton, who, like his father, was a coparcener in the Manor of Stanwardine-in-the-Fields. Richard de Lecton, by a patent of Feb. 18, 1263, was included among those who were to be protected from all lawsuits till June 24th following, and as long as there should be war with Wales. Richard de Leighton then undoubtedly shared in the toils of that period, so memorable on the Shropshire borders, when the princes of North Wales and of Powys stood leagued with De Montfort against the English crown. The Feodary of 1284 says that "Richard de Lechton holds the vills of Lechton and Garmonston under Richard Fitz-Alan, who holds of the King in capite;"† his service being that of a knight's fee. In 1282 Sir Richard de Leighton conveyed the advowson of Leighton to Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who, in less than two years, conferred it on the Monastery of Buildwas. About the same time, Sir Richard de Leighton appears to have granted the lands of Moseruding to the Abbot and Convent of Buildwas, and, in lieu of housebote and haybote, to have given the monks a small meadow of the annual value of two shillings, besides a certain quantity of fuel under view of his forester. Sir Richard de Leighton married Joan, daughter of Hugh Pigot, and appears to have been living in the 24th of Edward I., 1296, though it is uncertain at what time he was succeeded by his son, Richard de Leighton.

This Sir Richard, the fifth of his name, came into collision with the ecclesiastical authorities and was absolved from excommunication on Jan. 12th, 1310, on condition of a pilgrimage to Rome, under a penalty of forty marks. During the reign of Edward II. he was returned a Knight of the Shire for Salop to five Parliaments: namely.

\* Eyton's Antiq. vol. vii. p. 82.

† Eyton's Antiq. vol. vii. p. 333, and Appendix, p. dii.



three in 1313, one in 1314, and one in 1318; and in four instances we have evidence of his attendance. In 1308 and 1316, Sir Richard de Leighton acted as a Commissioner of Array, and for raising levies in Shropshire. In the Feodary of March, 1316, he is returned as lord of the Vill of Leighton; and in May, 1324, he was summoned from the county of Salop to attend a Great Council at Westminster.

The first wife of Sir Richard de Leighton was Matilda le Strange, probably of the house of Knokyn. He settled a small property in Leighton on Richard, his younger son by the said Matilda, with remainders to John and Walter, probably elder brothers.\*

The fine by which Richard de Leighton settled his estate on marriage with his second wife, Agnes, would have entailed Leighton on any issue he might eventually leave by her, making Walter and John, his eldest sons, only remainder-men.† It is actually probable that this entail took effect in favour of John, a son of Agnes.

Appended to a deed, preliminary to the above fine, is a seal of white wax, giving the grantor's arms as, Quarterly per fesse indented, over all a bendlet. The monumental effigy of a mailed knight, which was removed, at the Dissolution, from Buildwas Abbey, the ordinary burial-place of the family, to the church at Leighton, which was then their residence, may be reasonably supposed to represent Sir Richard de Leighton, inasmuch as it is in the costume of the period, and bears a shield with the above-named arms.

John de Leighton, the eldest son of Sir Richard and Agnes is so described in the Haughmond Chartulary, 17 Edw. III. 1343. From an agreement made on a deed dated the 10th of April, 21st Edward III. 1348, between John, Lord of Leighton, and Nicholas Abbot of Buildwas, it appears that his brother John and his sister Agnes were tenants in his Manor of Leighton.‡ Sir John de Leighton married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir John Drake, Wiltshire. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Jhon Leighton.

\* Appendix.

† Given in Mr. Eyton's *Antiq.* vol. vii. 334, and Appendix, p. cccxcix.

‡ See the Deed in Dukes's *Antiq. of Shropshire*, p. lxxvii-viii.

John Leighton, Esquire, of Leighton, was party with his younger brother Richard to a recognizance under Statute Merchant in the Exchequer of Shrewsbury in the 8th of Richard II. 1385. This gentleman was the first to leave his ancestral abode of Leighton, so pleasantly situated by "fair Sabrina's silver flood," for the picturesque valley of Stretton in the Dale; this removal being apparently the consequence of his marriage with Matilda, only daughter and heir of Walter Cambray, Esquire, of Church Stretton. By this lady, John Leighton had issue two sons, Edward and Robert, and a daughter Mary, who married John Bawdewin, of Diddlebury, in the county of Salop.

Edward Leighton, Esquire, succeeded his father at Leighton, and also at Church Stretton, but appears to have resided at the latter place. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Stapleton, of Stapleton, in the county of Salop, Knight. Edward Leighton died in 1455, leaving three daughters,—Elizabeth married to William Lyster, Esquire, of Rowton, and Alice and Joyce, who appear to have died unmarried; also four sons,—John Leighton, Esquire, of Leighton and Church Stretton, where he continued to reside; Edward Leighton, of Stretton, who married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Hopton, leaving issue which became extinct early in the seventeenth century; Sir Cuthbert Leighton, Knight of Rhodes, of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, who was living at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, and had a pension assigned to him by the Government of Henry VIII., which was secured to him by Act of Parliament; and Richard Leighton, who died without issue.

John Leighton, the eldest son and successor of Edward Leighton, was appointed Sheriff of Shropshire in 1468; and filled the same office in 1474, and again in 1482.

The Bishop of Hereford, on the 4th of January, in the third year of Edward IV. 1464, constituted him, by the name of his beloved in Christ John Leighton, Esquire, Steward of Bishop's Castle. On the 4th of October, in the 14th of the same reign, 1474, the Countess of Pembroke, Guardian of the Castle and Lordship of Richard Grey, Knight, late Lord of Powys, during his son's minority, appointed him Steward

of her Lordship of Pontesbury; and two years later, on the first of July, 1478, William, Earl of Arundel, made him Constable of the Castle of Oswestry. Mr. Blakeway observes, that "Peers and great commoners obtained these offices, which seem so much beneath their rank, to bring them more acquainted with the middle and lower orders of society, and thereby to increase their interest." Thus Lord Sudeley, in the reign of Edward VI. intended by this, among other means, to subvert the government of his brother, the Protector. "I have known him," says Sir William Sherington, in his confession, "moche desirous of stywardshipps and to entertayne gentylmen."\*

John Leighton married Anchoret, daughter and one of the co-heiresses of Sir John Burgh, of Wattlesborough, Knight, by Jane, daughter and heir of Sir William Clopton, Knight. John Burgh was descended from Sir Hubert de Burgh, who in the reign of Henry III. married a daughter of William, King of Scotland; Sir Hugh Burgh married the sole heiress of John Lord Mouthwy, who married the daughter of Sir Fulke Corbet, and was son and heir of William Lord Mouthwy, lineally descended from Blethyn ap Conwyn, Prince of Powis. In the female line he was descended from Conan, King of North Wales, the Princes of South Wales, Llewellyn, last Prince of Wales, including a descent from Reginald, King of Man, and Edward I. of England. Thomas de Leighton, presently to be mentioned, was consequently allied in a distant degree to Henry, Earl of Richmond, and for espousing his cause was attainted by Richard III.

By this marriage, John Leighton obtained the ancient Corbet estates of Wattlesborough, Loton, and Cardiston, in the county of Salop, and of Bauseley, in the county of Montgomery.

We find John Leighton and Anchoret his wife granting lands in Cheldemwyke, and Hatton, co. Salop, for 60 years. John Leighton received permission from Thomas, Bishop of Hereford, to have a chapel in his own house at Stretton in the Dale, by a licence dated Whitbury, 15th of November, 1481. He also received thanks from

\* Blakeway's Sheriffs of Shropshire, p. 75.



the Abbot of the monastery of Holy Cross for giving free-stones for the building and reparation of the said monastery; and complains that a servant of his had "taken away a systre of myn without my consent or any of her kynne." This gentleman was appointed Steward of Bishop's Castle, 4th January, 3rd Edward IV. 1464; Steward of Pontesbury, 4th October, 14th Edward IV. 1474; Steward of Oswestry Castle, 1st July, 16th Edward IV. He obtained a grant of land in Cardington from Agnes Smythe, 22nd February, 22nd Edward IV. and he received a grant of the fourth part of Grove, co. Somerset, from John Ferrers, 8th Henry VII.

By Anchoret his wife, John Leighton had issue three sons, of whom Thomas was the eldest. Sir William Leighton, Knight, his second son, acquired the estate of Plash by his marriage with Margery, daughter and co-heir of Sir Foulk Sprencheaux, Knight, Lord of Plash; who dying without issue, Sir William married secondly, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Thomas Lacon, of Willey, Knight; by whom he had, besides other issue, William Leighton, Chief Justice of North Wales, and one of the Council of the Marches, who died in December, 1607, and was buried at Cardington. This line became extinct about 1668. The old mansion which still remains at Plash is now the property of Rowland Hunt, of Boreatton, Esquire. The third son of John Leighton was Foulk Leighton, who was of Hereford, and left a son, John, who was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1566. John Leighton and Anchoret his wife left also four daughters: namely, Jane, married to John Bruyn of Bridgnorth; Margaret, who died unmarried; Alice, married to Reginald Ridley of Alkington, in the county of Salop; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Fulk Lee, Esquire; and Rose, who wedded William Beist of Atcham, in Shropshire. His eldest son, Thomas, born in 1443, by whom he was succeeded in his estates of Leighton, Church Stretton, and Wattlesborough, continued to reside at Stretton in the Dale.

Sir Thomas Leighton, of Leighton and Wattlesborough, Knight Banneret, was a Knight of the Body to King Henry VII. In the

third year of that King's reign, he received the following warrant from his Majesty :—

"Henry, by the Grace of God, King of England and of Fraunce, and Lord of Ireland, To all manner our Officers, Ministers, and Subjects, these our Letters hearing or seeing, Greeting. Whereas We have appointed our trusty and well-beloved Knight for our body, Sir Thomas Leighton, to prepare and sufficiently furnyshe a certain nombre of hable Personnes to do unto us service of warre, We late you wete that we by these presents licence hym to reteigne such and as many our subjects hable for the warre as of thare owne free wille welbe content to do unto us service of warre at our wages, by his setting forward, without any manner damage or other daunger to ensue unto him or to any of the said Personnes by him to be reteigned in their behalf, any Act, Statute, or Ordennance rule to the contrary notwithstanding ; Given under our signet at our Paleys of Westmestre, the xiith day of February, the thyrd yere of our reign (1488)."

The following letter from the Earl of Shrewsbury has reference to Sir Thomas's military services :—

"To my Right Welbeloved Frende

"S<sup>r</sup> THOMAS LEIGHTON, Knyght.

"Right Welbeloved Frende, as hartely as I can I recommend me unto you, and in likewise thank you for the great payn that it pleased you to take in the King's Service in his last voyage beyond the See in my company, whiche I pray God I may observe, ascertyning you that his Grace hathe of late comanded me by his moost honourable Letters, inasmoche as his Highnesse is determined to go in his own Person beyond the See in the begynning of May next comyng to prepare and put in arredynes my Self with a great number of hable Men harnessed to doo his saide Grace Service of Warr at this time wherof a good nombre to be Demye Lances, and some Archers on horsbak. I therefore desire and hartely pray you to dispose your Selff with such number of hable Men as ye can make sufficiently harnessed to serve his Grace at this time in my company, and that ye wol certifie me in Writing what nombre ye wol make as well of Demye Lances and Archers on horsebak, as also of others on fote, so as the same Certificate faile not to be either with me at London or ellswere with my Wiff by the last day of May next coming, withoute failing, as I specially trust you. Written at Wynfelde the 16th Day of January.

"Yo<sup>r</sup> lovyng Friend

"SHREWSBURY."

In the 14th of Henry VIII. Sir Thomas Leighton was constituted

Steward of the Manor of Condover for life, with a fee of forty shillings a year, payable by the bailiff of the manor.\*

Sir Thomas Leighton was appointed Sheriff of Shropshire in 1495, and represented the county in Parliament during the reigns of King Henry VII. and King Henry VIII. Henry the Seventh granted Sir Thomas Leighton an annuity of forty marks to be received of the Manors of Framlyngham, Little Hanworth, Southfelde, Farnsette, Lodon, and Lapham, in the county of Norfolk; upon security of which rent, Sir Thomas borrowed £160 from Richard Laken, citizen and mercer of London, "towards his charges to be borne in the King's viage royall," on the 11th of April, in the seventh year of the King's reign. He had the honour of receiving the summons to be present at his nuptials, contained in the following letter addressed to him personally by Prince Arthur, which belongs to the year 1501, and runs thus:—

"By the Prince.

"To our Trusty and Right Wellbeloved

"Sir THOMAS LEIGHTON, Knight.

"Trusty and Right Wellbeloved, We grete you well. And, forasmoche as We perfetely undrestond that our most dere and most entierly welbeloved the Lady Katherine of Spain is now landed at Plymouth, to whom by Godd's sufferance we shall be solemnly married in as goodely hast as is possible at the city of London, where for the same entent my most drad Lord and Fadere the King hathe comanded Us to be with his Highness incontinently. We therefore hereby pray you that ye, prepared according to the effect of our Lettres to you addressed in that behalf, be attending us at the Monastery of Reding the Friday next affore the Fast of All Saints now ensuying, to accompany us thedrewards as in such case belongeth for our honour, not failying in any wise as We specially trust you. Geven undre our Signet at the said Monastery the 14<sup>th</sup> Day of Octobre."

I find a pardon granted by King Henry VIII. in the first year of his reign, to Thomas Leighton, of Stretton, which is dated from the Palace of Westminster, and signed "Caseley."

In 1510, Lady Johanna Audley, widow of James Towchett, Lord Audley, appointed Sir Thomas Leighton Chief Steward of the Manor

\* Dukes's Antiquities of Shropshire, 1844, quarto, p. 280.



of Fordeshome for her life, with a fee of thirteen shillings and four pence. The following letter from that lady's mother has reference to the duties of that office :

"To my trusty beloved Cosyn, Sir THOMAS LEIGHTON,

"Thys be delyveryd.

"Right trusty and welbelovyd Cosyn, I recomende me to you in my herty manner. Cosyn, I have sende unto you my trusty servant John Hills thys Berer for such dutyes as be dewe to my Doughter the Lady Audeley, to whom I pray you to geve credans, for my sayd Doughter hadde nothyng of the Manno<sup>r</sup> of Mangna Dyston nether of Fordesham, that ye had the rule of and as yette ye schall have, but how ye have be delyd whyt syn tyme that I was maryed I can notte tell; butte, godde Cosyn, as I was so I am now, now I am in my old estate, and so shall ye fynde me; wherefore now I will pray you to se my sayd Servant to be schorthly dischargyd of hys besynes and to ayde hym in all suche causes as by him can be thought most for my sayd Doughter ys proffette, and in youre so doying ye bynde me to do you plesur in youre reasonabill desyrys, as knowyth Ihu, who ever preserve you. Amen. Fro Bekyngham the ij<sup>th</sup> of June.

"ELYZABETH FITZ WARYN."

With reference to the recompence which knights of the shire were then entitled to receive for parliamentary service, the following letter addressed to Sir Thomas Leighton by the Earl of Arundel, affords a curious record of a custom now obselete :—

"To my Right Trusty and intierly welbeloved

"S<sup>r</sup> THOMAS LEIGHTON, Knyght.

"Right trusty and intierly Welbeloved, I comaund me unto you. And so it is, as I understand by my Tennants of Clonsland, the whiche duelle uppon my Bond Ground there, that you demaund of them Knyght's pence, the whiche was never axid of them by no Knight of the Shire before yo<sup>r</sup> time, dissiring you to be good and frend unto my said Tennants, and to compell them no ferder than they have been in tymes past. And in so doing ye shall geffe me cause to be the more gladder to doo you good or pleasure. At Downley the 9<sup>th</sup> day of June.

"ARUNDELL."

A fine was levied 17th Henry VII. n. 27, between Sir Thomas Leighton, Knight, and others, complainants, and William Leighton, and Margaret his wife, defendants, of the Manor and Advowson of the Priory of Brewode, and of the Church of Dunnington, and of the

fourth part of the Manors of Pleshe, Glazely, Wenysbury, and Eggedon, and of the lands in Deuxhill.\*

Not only in his civil employment, but in military service, was Sir Thomas Leighton honourably distinguished : indeed, around his brows the laurel was wreathed with the oak. In 1513, on the field of Guinegate, known as the Battle of the Spurs, he was remarked for his conspicuous gallantry ; and in the same year he attended Henry VIII. at the Siege of Tournay, and upon the surrender of that place, he was created a Knight Banneret by the Monarch. Two other knights of Shropshire, Sir Thomas Cornwall, "Baron of Burford," and Sir Thomas Blount, of Kinlet, received the same mark of distinction. John Maynwaring, Esquire, of Ightfield, was made a Knight Bachelor upon the same occasion. Sir Thomas Leighton was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers of Chartley, and relict of Sir Richard Corbet, of Moreton Corbet, Knight, who died in 1516, and was interred in Burford Church, in the county of Salop, where a monument in latten was erected to her memory with this inscription :—

Here lythe Elyzabethe Devroke, dowg'tur unto S<sup>r</sup> Wa'ter  
Devroke off Webbeley Knygth off y<sup>e</sup> most noble order off y<sup>e</sup> Garter  
& Lorde Ferre's off Charteley, wezh Elyzabethe was wyff unto S<sup>r</sup> Rychard  
Corbet off Morton Tyrytte Knygth, & after maryed unto S<sup>r</sup> Thomas  
Lyghton Knygth off Stretton in le Dale, wezh Elyzabethe dep'ted owte  
off thys transitorie worlde y<sup>e</sup> yere off owre Lorde God m<sup>c</sup>cccc° & xvj°  
whose sowle Ihū have.

By the Lady Elizabeth, Sir Thomas had issue three sons : John the eldest ; Richard, who married Katherine Parry, and died without issue ; and Thomas, who died in infancy. Sir Thomas took for his second wife Anne, daughter of Roger Baker, of Shrewsbury, by whom he had two sons, Edward and William, who died without issue ; and six daughters : Anchoret, and Matilda, who died unmarried ; Joyce, who married William Spencer, of Whitton, in Shropshire ; Elizabeth, wedded to James Leche, of Newtown, in Montgomeryshire ; Margaret,

\* Dukes's Antiquities of Shropshire, pp. 201 and 256.

the wife of John Parry ; and Alice, who married John Hawkes ; and another son, Thomas Leighton, of Rodenhurst, in the county of Salop, to whom Sir Thomas bequeathed the most ancient inheritance of his ancestors, and from which their name was derived. Leighton is now possessed by the family of Gardner, by marriage with the heiress of Thomas Kinnersley, Esquire, the grandson of Sarah, sister and co-heiress of Richard Leighton, eighth in descent from Thomas Leighton, of Rodenhurst. Sir Thomas closed his long and useful life in 1519.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John Leighton, of Wattlesborough, Knight, who was Esquire of the Body to King Henry the Eighth and represented the county of Salop in Parliament. Sir John Leighton resided at Stretton in the Dale, and took for his first wife Matilda, daughter and co-heir of John Harewell, Esquire, who died without issue. In the 13th Henr. VIII. Sir John formed a second alliance with Joyce, daughter of Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley, and by this lady he had issue four sons and six daughters. The eldest son, Sir Edward Leighton, his successor ; his second son, Sir Thomas Leighton, Knight, of Feckenham, in the county of Worcester, one of the Council to Queen Elizabeth, by whom he was appointed Constable of the Tower of London, and Governor of Guernsey, having married one of her maids of honour, Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Knollys, K.B., and niece to Anne Boleyn, by whom he had a son, Thomas, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne. Devereux Leighton, the third son, resided in the great house at Church Stretton, under a lease from his brother, Sir Edward. Captain Charles Leighton, the fourth son, died without issue. Of the daughters of Sir John Leighton, Elizabeth, the eldest, married Thomas Scriven, of Frodesley, and was buried at Condover, on the 17th of May, 1606. Katharine married, firstly, Richard Wigmore, and secondly, John Dodge, of Hampshire. Jane was the wife of Stephen Sankey ; Eleanor wedded Thomas Heneage, Esquire, of Lincolnshire ; Cecilia took for her first husband, William Jenyns, of Wallibourne, in Shropshire, and for her second, Mr. Barker ; and Dorothy, the youngest, married Thomas Onslow, of Boreatton, Esquire. Sir John Leighton died in 1532, and was



succeeded by his eldest son, Edward Leighton, of Wattlesborough, afterwards a Knight, who removed his residence to that place, and leased the "great house" at Stretton to his brother, Devereux.

Sir Edward Leighton was of the Council to Queen Elizabeth, by whom he was appointed Custos Rotulorum of the county of Salop. He served the office of Sheriff for Shropshire in 1562 and in 1588. He represented his native county in Parliament, and was a member of the Council of Wales. Sir Edward was related to the famous Earl of Leicester; and in a curious paper drawn up by Cecill in 1566, containing reasons why the Queen should not marry that nobleman, the third argument is, "He shall studye nothing but to enhance his own particular friends." In the list of them subjoined, the name of Layghton appears among the number.\* Sir Edward Leighton was twice married. By the first wife Anne, daughter of Paul Dayrell, of Lillingston Dayrell, in Buckinghamshire, he had four sons and four daughters; of the latter, Elizabeth married Edward Fox, of Greet, in the county of Salop, Esquire; Katharine became the wife of Charles Fox, Esquire, Secretary to the Council of the Marches of Wales; Joyce took for her first husband, Walter Wrottesley, and for her second, Francis Bromley, son of Chief Justice Bromley; Mary, the youngest, died unmarried. Of the sons of Sir Edward Leighton, Thomas, the eldest, succeeded him. Richard, the second son, married Katharine, daughter of William Mostyn, of Mostyn, in the county of Flint, Esquire, and relict firstly of Edward Dymock, of Bronington, in Flintshire, and secondly of Henry Parry, of Marchwiell, in the county of Denbigh. William, the third son, was baptised at Alberbury, on the 28th of March, 1565. He was Steward of the Manor of Lydley and Cardington, when Robert Hayward held a court there on the 13th of October, in the 31st of Elizabeth, 1589.† He married Jane, daughter of Edward Grey, of Buildwas, and relict of William Sheldon, by whom he left issue, and was buried at Alberbury, on the 7th of March, 1637-38. John, the fourth son, died a bachelor. Sir Edward

\* Haynes's State Papers, p. 444.

† Dukes's Antiquities of Shropshire, p. 227.

Leighton died on the 10th of September, 1593, an event which is thus recorded in the Manuscript Chronicle: "This yeare, and the tenth of September, the worthy Knight Sir Edward Leighton, being one of the Counsell in the Marches of Wales, departed this present lyfe, bering great countenance and fame all Shropshire over; whose buriall was not solempnized untill a monthe after; whose deathe was sore missed and lamented of many."\*

Thomas Leighton, Esquire, the eldest son of Sir Edward Leighton, succeeded his father at Wattlesborough, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Gerard, Knight, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. By this lady he had issue, three daughters: namely, Jane, who died unmarried; Anne, the wife of Sir George Greaves, of Moseley, in the county of Worcester, Knight; and Mary, who married Robert Owen, Esquire, of Woodhouse, in Shropshire; and four sons: Robert, the eldest; Edward, the second, who was of Molverley, co. Salop; Rowland, the third, was buried at Alberbury, on the 21st of April, 1621; and Lionel, the fourth son, who resided on an estate which belonged to his eldest brother, and who was buried at Alberbury, on the 13th of January, 1628, having married Jane, daughter of Thomas Harper, of Greet, in Shropshire, by whom he left issue, which shortly became extinct. Thomas Leighton was buried at Alberbury, on the 24th of June, 1600; his widow Elizabeth was interred at the same place, on the 5th of June, 1626. Their eldest son, Robert Leighton, Esquire, of Wattlesborough, married Ann, second daughter of Sir Edward Devereux, Bart. of Castle Bromwich. By this lady, who was buried at Alberbury, on the 20th of January, 1620, he had issue two sons, the youngest of whom, Thomas, was buried at Alberbury, on the 8th of January, 1628-9. Edward, the eldest, succeeded his father at Wattlesborough, which continued to be the principal residence of the family. He was twice married, firstly, on the 3rd of February, 1627, at St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, to Abigail, daughter and heir of William Stephens, of Shrewsbury, Esquire, who was interred at Alberbury, on the

\* Blakeway's Sheriffs of Shropshire, p. 91.



27th of December, 1630, leaving a son, Robert, afterwards of Wattlesborough, and a daughter, Abigail, who was buried at Alberbury on the 3rd of July, 1631; secondly, on the 14th of February, 1631, at St. Alkmund's Church, Shrewsbury, to Martha, daughter of Thomas Owen, of Shrewsbury, Esquire, who herself subsequently married Edward Owen, Esquire. The issue of this marriage was a son, Thomas Leighton, who was baptized at Ford, on the 12th of January, 1633-4, and buried at Alberbury, on the 6th of September, 1650; and two daughters: namely, Priscilla, baptized at Alberbury, 21st of July, 1632-3, whose first husband was Edward Morgan, of Golden Grove, in Flintshire, and her second Mr. Fielder; and Martha, baptized at Alberbury, 5th February, 1634-5, and buried at St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, on the 10th of September, 1661.

Robert Leighton, baptized at Alberbury on the 30th of December, 1628, the eldest son of Edward and Abigail Leighton, was elected Member of Parliament for Shrewsbury in 1661, and served the office of Sheriff for Shropshire in 1688, the year of "the glorious Revolution." He resided at Wattlesborough, and married Gertrude, daughter of Edward Baldwin, of Diddlebury, in the county of Salop, Esquire, who was buried at Alberbury on the 19th of May, 1683. By this lady Robert Leighton had a numerous family, three of whom—Henry, David, and Titus—died in infancy. Of their daughters, Abigail married Basil Wood, Esquire, who was a younger son of Wood of Shireton, in Shropshire, and she was buried at Alberbury; and Mary married Captain Richard Wingfield. Of their nine sons, Edward became the first Baronet; Baldwin married the daughter of Sir George Pudsey, Knight; John married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Scott, of Eccleshill Hall, near Hull, who became the wife of the Rev. John Hughes, of Berrington, after the death of her first husband, in 1632; Charles was buried at Alberbury, on the 26th of May, 1632; Richard on the 26th of May, 1725; William, born on the 16th of October, 1653, was twice married, first to Mary, daughter of Daniel Nichols, Esquire, of London, who died in 1698; secondly to Dorothy, daughter of Sir Rowland Berkeley, of Cotheridge, Knight, who died in 1719. He



was Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1704, and was buried at St. Chad's in that town on the 28th of January, 1727. Robert was baptized at Alberbury on the 12th of January, 1659, and buried there on the 30th of May, 1689. Bould was baptized at Alberbury on the 31st of July, 1661; and Thomas, the last of the sons of Robert and Gertrude Leighton, baptized at Alberbury, on the 2nd of February, 1662-3, was a Captain in the Royal Navy, and married Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Nott, Knight.

Sir Edward Leighton, of Wattlesborough, the eldest surviving son of Robert, was created a Baronet in the fourth year of William and Mary, on the 2nd of March, 1692. He served as Sheriff for Shropshire in 1693, and as member for that county in 1698. He represented Shrewsbury in the Parliament of 1709; and was buried at Alberbury on the 6th of April, 1711. Sir Edward Leighton married his first wife, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Job Charlton, of Ludford, Baronet, at Alberbury church, on the 24th of May, 1677, and had issue by her three sons and four daughters. Of the sons, Robert, born on the 8th, baptized at Alberbury on the 24th, and registered at Ludford on the 25th of July, 1678, was buried there on the 9th of October, 1690; Edward became the second Baronet; Job, born at Criggion, and baptized at Alberbury, on the 24th of August, 1682, was buried there on the 30th of September, 1704. Of the daughters, Letitia, baptized at Alberbury, on the 21st of October, 1679, was buried there on the 12th of September, 1758; Dorothy, baptized at Alberbury on the 20th of January, was buried there on the 20th of March, 1683-4; and Jane, baptized there on the 17th of September, 1685, was there interred on the 21st of July, 1690; and another Dorothy was baptized there on the 24th of February, and buried there on the 5th of March, 1687-8. Sir Edward Leighton married his second wife, Jane, daughter of Daniel Nicholls, merchant, of London, at St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, on the 29th of July, 1693. Dame Dorothy Leighton was buried at Alberbury, on the 13th of April, 1688. The children of the second marriage were four daughters, three of whom—Frances, Ann, and Elizabeth—died in infancy; and the eldest, Jane, baptized at Alberbury on the 30th of November, 1695, took for her first husband

Thomas Jones, Esquire, of Shrewsbury ; for her second Sir Charles Lloyd, of Garth, Baronet. Daniel Leighton, the eldest son of this second alliance, baptized at Alberbury, 21st June, 1694, and buried there on the 1st of February, 1785, was sometime Lieutenant-Colonel in General Evans's Regiment of Horse, and afterwards became a Lieutenant-General in the Army. By his wife Jane, daughter of Nathaniel Thorold, Esquire, of Lincoln, a bedchamber woman to the Princess of Wales, he had issue Herbert Leighton, from whom the Rev. Francis Knyvett Leighton, the present Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford, is descended. Francis, the second son, baptized at Alberbury on the 23rd of March, 1696, Colonel of the 52nd Regiment of Foot, was a Lieutenant-General in the Army. He married Renea, sister of Colonel Penfold, Governor of Barbadoes, who died in 1797, at the age of 84. He died on the 9th of June, 1773, and was buried at Windsor. Gerard, the youngest son, born on 27th of December, 1701, and baptized at Cardiston, on the 21st January, 1702, was a Captain in the Army.

Sir Edward Leighton, the second Baronet, was the first to leave the stronghold of his family, the Norman Castle of Wattlesborough, for the more sheltered residence at Loton. He was baptized at Alberbury on the 11th of August, 1681, and was married at Norton-in-Hales, in Shropshire, on the 11th of May, 1709, to his first wife, Rachel, daughter of Sir William Forester, of Dothill Park, in the county of Salop, Knight. By this lady he had issue : Forester Leighton, baptized at Alberbury on the 2nd of February, 1713, who was Captain in Lord Powis's regiment in 1745, and died unmarried ; Charlton Leighton, who became the third Baronet ; Rachel, who became the wife of Thomas Jenkins, of Shrewsbury, Esquire ; Mary, who died unmarried, and was buried at Alberbury on the 17th of June, 1776 ; Cambray, baptized at Alberbury on the 13th August, and buried there on the 9th of February, 1742 ; Emma and Dorothy, who both died in infancy ; Baldwin Leighton, of Shrewsbury, the ancestor of the present Baronet ; also Burgh Leighton, who was baptized at Alberbury on the 16th of July, 1719, and buried there on the 24th of August, 1757. Dame Rachel Leighton is said to have died of poison, taken accidentally by



herself, and was buried at Alberbury on the 22nd February, 1720-1. Sir Edward Leighton married, secondly, Judith, the daughter of John Elliott, of Mile End, in Middlesex, Esquire, and relict of Captain Thwaites, of the Hon. East India Company's service, who died, in 1764, at Bath, leaving no issue. Sir Edward Leighton, having enlarged the house at Loton, made that place his residence, and was buried in the adjacent church of Alberbury, on the 9th of May, 1756.

He was succeeded by his second son by his first marriage, who was baptized at Alberbury on the 17th of May, 1715. Sir Charlton Leighton served as Major of Marines, and as Sheriff of Shropshire in 1749, having been nominated to the latter office in the lifetime of his father. Sir Charlton was twice married; his first marriage took place in the Fleet, on the 4th of December, 1744, the lady being Anna Maria, daughter of Richard Mytton, of Halston, Esquire; she died at the early age of 23, and was buried at Condover on the 20th of August, 1750. She was the mother of three daughters, of whom Anna Maria married Nicholas Smythe, Esquire, of Nibley, in the county of Gloucester, and became possessed of the Condover estates under the will of her grandmother, Letitia, relict of Richard Mytton, of Halston, Esquire, and sister and heir of Thomas Owen, of Condover, Esquire; Honor, who died unmarried; and Arabella, who married William Childe, of Kinlet, in the county of Salop, Esquire. Anna Maria Leighton left an only son, Charlton, who became the fourth Baronet. Sir Charlton Leighton took for his second wife, in 1756, Emma, daughter of Sir Robert Maude, Baronet, of Dundrum, in Ireland, who was buried at Alberbury on the 28th of October, 1778. By this lady he had issue a son, Robert Leighton, who became the fifth Baronet, and six daughters, namely: Emma, born in 1755, who married in 1774, John Corbet, Esquire, of Sundorne, and died in 1799; Louisa, born in 1757, died in 1846, and was buried at Battlefield; Charlotte, born in 1759; and Harriet, born in 1760, and died in 1826, all unmarried; and Rachel and Mary, twins, who died young. Sir Charlton Leighton died in Shrewsbury on his 65th birthday, and was buried at Alberbury on the 5th of May, 1780.



He was succeeded by his only son by his first marriage, Sir Charlton Leighton, the fourth Baronet, who was Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1777, and represented that town in the Parliaments of 1780 and 1784. He died unmarried, and was buried at Alberbury on the 3rd of September, 1784.

He was succeeded by his half-brother, Sir Robert, the fifth Baronet, born at Laugharne, in the county of Carmarthen, 19th November, 1752; the eldest son of Sir Charlton Leighton and Dame Emma, his wife, sister of Lord Montalt, of the Kingdom of Ireland. Sir Robert Leighton served the office of Sheriff of Shropshire in 1786, and was then honoured with the presence of royalty at Loton.

The Prince of Wales had never entered his principality before that period, and in a riding excursion from Loton, Mr. Puleston, who was nephew to Sir Robert Leighton by marriage, gathered a sprig of the first oak-tree after passing the border, and presented it on his knee to His Royal Highness. When the Prince became Regent, the name of Richard Puleston was added to the roll of Baronets, and, in commemoration of this incident, he bore a crest of augmentation, an oak-tree proper, and pendent therefrom, by a band azure, an escutcheon gules charged with three ostrich-feathers. The tree, thus become historical as connected with the origin of the Puleston baronetcy, is still in a flourishing state, having been carefully surrounded with a stone wall and iron rails, open to the turnpike road which leads from Alberbury to Llandrinio, distant about a mile from Loton.

The Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., and the Duke of Clarence, who became William IV., passed a few days, in September, 1806, at Loton, during which time they received an address from the Corporation of Shrewsbury. Sir Robert died at Loton on the 21st of February, 1819. He was interred in Alberbury church on the 1st of March following, and, having died unmarried, was succeeded by his cousin-german, Baldwin.

The direct line of descent having thus terminated, we must revert to Baldwin Leighton, Esquire, of Shrewsbury, the third son of Sir Edward Leighton, the second Baronet; who was baptized

at Alberbury on the 28th of June, 1717. He married at St. Nicholas's Church, Worcester, on the 22nd of December, 1743, Anne, daughter of Thomas, a younger son of Smythe, of Maine, co. Louth, Ireland, Captain in the 9th Regiment of Foot. By this lady he had a large family, consisting of six daughters and six sons; of the former, Mary, the eldest, born on the 8th of May, 1748, died, unmarried, in 1771; Anne, born on the 17th of November, 1749, married the Rev. Thomas Holme, of Winstanley, in the county of Lancaster, and died in 1820 without issue; Rachel, born in 1753, died in 1757; Emma, born on the 10th of August, 1755, died, unmarried, in May, 1832; Victoria, born on the 12th of June, 1762, married, in 1803, the Rev. Francis Leighton, of Bauseley, in the county of Montgomery, and, dying in October, 1836, was buried at St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury; Belinda, the youngest, born on the 5th of February, 1767, died, unmarried, on the 5th of January, 1834, and was buried at St. Alkmund's Church, Shrewsbury.

The sons of this marriage were, Edward, the eldest, born on the 29th of July, 1745, and registered at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury. He was Rector of Cardiston, and of the first portion of Pontesbury, in the county of Salop. He married, on the 30th of May, 1781, Charlotte Maclellan, who died in 1813, leaving no issue; and he survived to the 11th May, 1804. Baldwin, the second son, became the sixth Baronet. Thomas, the third son, born on the 8th of May, 1751, was a Lieutenant-General in the late Honourable East India Company's service, and married, at Palem Cottah, in the Carnatic, on the 3rd of November, 1790, Mary Louisa, daughter of Captain John Andrew Everett, also in the service of the same Company. By this lady he had issue a son, the Rev. Francis Leighton, born on the 5th of December, 1801, Rector of Cardiston, in the county of Salop, who was married at Thenford, on the 12th of February, 1829, to Catherine, daughter of Samuel Amy Severne, Esquire, of Wallop Hall, in Shropshire, and of Thenford, in Northamptonshire. The issue of this marriage was three sons and two daughters: namely, Francis Burgh, born on the 5th of September, 1834; Charlton Thomas, born on the 27th of



May, 1836; Edward William Forester, born on the 20th of December, 1829; also Louisa Anne, born in April, 1830; and Emma, born in February, 1832. Lieutenant-General Leighton's widow married William Williams, of Shrewsbury, Esquire, and died on the 1st of September, 1844, in the 68th year of her age. Francis, the fourth son, born on the 12th of September, 1757, was a Captain in the army, and died without issue on the 9th December, 1808. Burgh, the fifth son, born on the 14th of February, 1761, was Major of the 4th regiment of Dragoons, and a Colonel in the army: he married Jane, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Holme, of Winstanley, and died without issue. Forester, the youngest son of Baldwin and Anne Leighton, was born on the 29th of August, 1763. He was Vicar of Condover, and Rector of the third portion of Pontesbury, in the county of Salop. He was married on the 21st of June, 1796, at St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, to Honoria Sarah, daughter of Major-General Barclay, R.M. who was born in May, 1772; and, dying at Ford on the 8th of December, 1838, was buried at St. Alkmund's, in Shrewsbury. The children of this marriage were—Forester Owen Leighton, born at Stonehouse, in Plymouth, on the 27th of July, 1797, an officer in the 56th Regiment, married to Mary, daughter of William Whateley, Esquire; the Rev. Baldwin Francis Leighton, born in 1804, clerk, Perpetual Curate of Ford, married, at East Bergholt, on the 8th of March, 1849, Sarah Catherine, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Hughes, Baronet, of East Bergholt Lodge, Suffolk: and Edward Barclay Leighton, who was drowned in the Severn in 1808.

Sir Baldwin Leighton, the second son of Baldwin Leighton, Esquire, was born on the 15th of January, 1747, and was married at Shrewsbury in 1803: a General in the army. He succeeded to the title, as seventh Baronet, and the estates of Wattlesborough and Loton, on the death of Sir Robert Leighton, in 1819. He was twice married, and died on the 13th of November, 1828. His life may be best learned from the following inscription on the mural monument erected to his memory in the Loton Chapel in Alberbury Church:—



Sacred to the Memory of  
General SIR BALDWIN LEIGHTON, Baronet,  
Governor of Carrickfergus, and for seven years  
Colonel of the third, afterwards first, Garrison Battalion.

He was born at Shrewsbury, Jan<sup>y</sup>. 15, 1747;  
and, entering the army at the early age of thirteen,  
served his country in the East and West Indies  
during the first American war, and on the Staff  
in Portugal, England, and Jersey.

He died on the 13<sup>th</sup> of November, 1828,  
in the 82<sup>nd</sup> year of his age,  
surrounded by his family and friends,  
by whom he was deeply regretted.

In him they lost a beloved and benevolent relation,  
his tenants a kind and lenient landlord,  
whose happiness consisted in making others happy.

"When the ear heard him, then it blessed him,

"When the eye saw him, it gave witness to him."

He married first in 1780 Ann, daughter of the Rev. W. Pigott,  
of Edgmund, in this county, who died Nov. 1800, leaving no issue.  
Secondly at West Kirby, Cheshire, Louisa Margaretta Anne, 2<sup>d</sup> daughter of  
Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart. of Alderley, in the county of Chester,  
by whom he left one son Baldwin, born 14<sup>th</sup> May, 1805.

This small tribute to his Memory is erected by his Widow and Son.

Sir Baldwin Leighton had no issue by his first wife, who, dying  
in the 54<sup>th</sup> year of her age, was buried at Edgmund, the seat of her  
family, near Newport, in the county of Salop: a monument in that  
church bears this inscription:—

Ann Leighton, second daughter of the Rev<sup>d</sup>. William Pigott,  
Rector of Edgmund, in this county, died  
Nov<sup>r</sup>. 13<sup>th</sup>, 1800, aged 54 years.

Her disconsolate husband Brigadier-General Baldwin Leighton  
dedicated this Monument to her memory in token of affectionate respect.

By his second wife, the sister of Sir John Thomas Stanley, Baronet,  
created Baron Stanley, of Alderley Park, in the county of Chester, in  
1839, he had one son, Baldwin, the present Baronet.

Dame Louisa Margaretta Anne Leighton died on the 18th of January, 1842, and was buried at Walcot, Bath, in the 72nd year of her age. Her only son, Sir Baldwin Leighton, was born on the 14th of May, 1805, and was baptised at Bishop's Wearmouth, in the county of Durham. He succeeded his father, Sir Baldwin, in 1828, and shortly afterwards travelled in the East, then less frequently visited and more difficult of access than at present.

On his return to England, Sir Baldwin Leighton married, at St. Mary's Church, Oswestry, on the 9th of February, 1832, Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Netherton Parker, Esq. of Sweeney Hall, in the county of Salop. By this lady he has issue two sons and four daughters. Of the latter, Frances Christina was born on the 24th of December, 1832; Isabella was born on the 11th, and baptized at Alberbury Church on the 21st, of March, 1834; and was married there on the 21st of October, 1858, to Beriah Botfield, Esquire, of Norton Hall, in the county of Northampton, and of Decker Hill and of Hopton Court, in the county of Salop; Charlotte, born on the 27th of September, 1835; and Margaret, born on the 10th of June, 1840. Of the former, Baldwin, the eldest, B.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, was born on the 27th of October, 1836; and Stanley, of Baliol College, Oxford, was born on the 13th of October, 1837. Sir Baldwin Leighton commanded a troop of the South Salopian Yeomanry, served the office of Sheriff of Shropshire in 1835, and was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for Shropshire in 1846; and was elected a Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for Shropshire in 1855, having previously filled the same office for the county of Montgomery.

It will not be necessary to extend this narrative into the different branches of this ancient family, since they will be found recorded in the annexed Pedigree, which has been compiled from the most authentic sources, by Mr. Joseph Morris, of Shrewsbury, and revised by Sir Baldwin Leighton himself, from the archives at Loton. It may be interesting to show the intimacy subsisting in earlier times between the families now so happily connected by closer ties. Katherine Leighton, of Leighton, by her will dated the 14th of October, 1641,

has left the following testimony of her kindly feeling towards those who were then her neighbours and her friends:—"Item. I give and bequeath to Humfrey Botfield the summe of five pounds. Item. I give and bequeath to Thomas Botfield, the sonne of William Botfield deceased, the summe of thirty shillings." \*

I have thus traced the descent of this ancient family, from the earliest period of recorded history to the present time. I have marked their change of residence from the pleasant vale of Leighton, near to the religious house of Buildwas, which their piety had endowed, to the picturesque valley of Stretton; from that place to the Norman Castle of Wattlesborough; and from thence to the agreeable lowlands at Loton.

We find the members of this family not merely enjoying the countenance of successive sovereigns, but occupying posts of honour and responsibility in connection with their native county.

The name of Leighton has always been honourably distinguished in the most important periods of Shropshire history, and nothing that I could add to this simple narrative would increase its lustre, or enhance its fame.

The Arms of Leighton are: Quarterly per fess indented or and gules. These arms were borne by the great house of Fitz-Warin, and appear to have descended through the heirs general of Philip de Burwardesley to the houses of Leighton and Bromley, the latter differenced by the transposition of colours. The Crest of Leighton is a wyvern, with the wings expanded, sable, on a wreath; with the Motto—

"DREAD SHAME."

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\* See her Will in the Appendix, No. 98, p. cclxxxvii.



## LEIGHTON, OF LOTON PARK, WATTLESBOROUGH, &amp;c.

[Compiled from the Archives at Loton.]

ARMS.—Quarterly, per fess indented, or and gules.

CREST.—A wyvern, wings expanded and tail nowed, sable.

MOTTO.—“Dread shame.”

Lewi. Recorded in Domesday, A.D. 1086, as having held “Lestone” (now called Leighton), and “Hetone” (now called Eyton, near Baschurch), co. Salop, prior to the Norman Conquest.

Cuthbert de Leighton

Sir Titus de Leighton. “Went to the Holy Land,” and was a Knight of the Sepulchre. By the name of “Tihel de Lahtune,” he is recorded as a witness to William Fitz-Alan’s grant of confirmation of Hardwick to Haghmond Abbey. He died prior to the year 1165.

Sir Richard de Leighton, Knt. By the name of “Richard son of Tiel,” he is recorded in the *Liber Niger* as holding the Manor of Leighton from the second William Fitz-Alan by the service of one knight, and to him that nobleman made a grant of confirmation or reconveyance of the Manor of Leighton, to be held by Richard de Leighton and his heirs from William Fitz-Alan and his heirs, under the same services that it had previously been held by Richard de Leighton and his ancestors from the said William Fitz-Alan and his ancestors. Sir Richard de Leighton was living in 1194.

Richard de Leighton. A Juror on the Grand Assize of the county of Salop in 1203. Co-founder of Buildwas Abbey in 1205-10.

Sir Richard de Leighton, knt. Recorded in the 16th year of King John, 1214, as being in arms against that Monarch. Was living in 1249. The feodary of 1240 duly registers Richard de Letton as holding a knight’s fee in Letton, in the barony of John Fitz-Alan.

William de Leighton. On the Hundred Roll of the county of Salop in 1255. Witness of Robert de Acton’s grant of Hope to Buildwas Abbey. Was Constable of Oswestry Castle in 1256. Died in 1263.

Sir Richard de Leighton, IV. knt. Held Leighton and Garmston, co. Salop, under Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, in the 24th of Edward the First, 1296. Was coparcener in the Manor of Stanwardine-in-the-Fields.

1st wife Matilda L’Estrange. Sir Richard de Leighton, V. knt. M.P. for Shropshire in 1313, 1314, 1318. 2nd wife Agnes...occurs in 1315.

Walter de Leighton, o.s.p.	Agnes.	John de Leighton, of Leighton. Named in the Haghmond Chartulary, 17th Edw. III., 1343, and there described as son of Sir Richard Leighton, knt. Was living 1347-8.	Margaret, dau. and heir of Sir John Drake, knt. of co. Wilts.	William de Leighton.	John de Leighton, younger son of that name.	Richard de Leighton.
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John Leighton, esq. of Leighton; was also of Church Stretton, co. Salop, jure ux. Party to a recognizance under Stat. Merc. in the Exchequer of Shrewsbury, 8th Ric. II. 1385.

Matilda, dau. and heir of William Cambray, of Church Stretton.

Richard Leighton. Party, with his brother John, to a recognizance under Stat. Merc. in the Exchequer of Shrewsbury, in 1385.

Edward Leighton,\* esq. of Leighton, d. 1455. Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of Sir John Stapleton, of Stapleton, co. Salop, knt. Robert Leighton. Mary, married John Bawlewin, of Diddlebury, co. Salop.

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\* From this period the Leighton Pedigree at Loton, the Heralds’ Visitation, and this Paper agree.

John Leighton, esq. of Leighton and Stretton-in-the-Dale, also of Wattlesborough, co. Salop, jure ux.; was constable of Oswestry Castle in the 16th Ed. IV. and sheriff of Shropshire in 1468. Also sheriff of Shropshire in 1474 and 1482; 3d Edw. IV. was steward of Bishop's Castle, and 14th Edw. IV. of Pontesbury.

Anchoretta, dr. and co-heir of Sir John Burgh, of Wattlesborough, knt. by Jane dr. and heir of Sir William Clop-ton, knt.

Elizabeth, m. William Lyster, of Rowton. Alice. Joyce.

Edward Leigh-ton, of Stretton, co. Salop (second son of Edward Leighton, esq. and Elizabeth Staple-ton)

Agnes, dr. of Thomas Hopton.

Sir Cuthbert Leighton, Knight of Rhodes, of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; was living at the dissolution of the Monasteries, temp. Henry VIII. and had a pension assigned to him by Act of Parliament.

Richard Leighton, o.s.p.

See A, p. 186.

Elizabeth, dr. of Walter Devereux. Lord Ferrers of Chartley, and relict of Sir Richard Corbet, of Moreton Corbet, knt. (1st wife); d. 1615; int. at Burford, co. Salop, where there is a monument to her memory.

Sir Thomas Leighton, knt. of Wattlesborough, knight banneret, and knight of the body to king Henry the Seventh. He distinguished himself at the "Battle of the Spurs," and at the siege of Tournay. Sheriff of Shropshire in 1495, M.P. for Shropshire temp. Henry VII. and Henry VIII. Born 1443, d. 1519.

Ann, dr. of Roger Baker, of Shrewsbury (2nd wife).

Jane, md. John Bruyn, of Bridgnorth. Margaret. Alice, md. Reginald Ridley, of Alkington, co. Salop. Elizabeth, md. Fulk Lee. Rose, md. William Beist, of Atcham, co. Salop.

Margery, dr. and co-heir of Sir Foulk Sprencheaux, knt. Lord of Plash (1st wife) o.s.p.

Sir William Leighton, knt. Was of Plash, co. Salop, in right of his first wife. (He was the second son of John Leighton, esq. and Anchoretta Burgh.)

See B, p. 186.

Dorothy, dr. of Sir Thomas Lacon, of Hereford. Willey, co. Salop, knt. 2nd wife.

John Leighton. Admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury, 4th October, 1566.

Matilda, dr. and co-heir of John Harewell, esq., 1st wife, o.s.p.

Sir John Leighton, knt. of Wattlesborough. Esquire of the body to King Henry the Eighth. M.P. for Shropshire; d. 1532.

Joyce, dr. of Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley, 2d wife. Married 13th Hen. VIII.; she married 2ndly Richard Lee, of Langley, co. Salop.

Richard Leighton, mar. Katherine Parry. Thomas Leighton, ob. inf.

Edward Leighton, o.s.p. William Leighton, o.s.p. Anchoretta, d. unmarried. Matilda, d. unmarried. Joyce, mar. William Spencer, of Whitton, co. Salop. Elizabeth, mar. James Leche, of Newtown, co. Montgomery. Margaret, mar. John Parry. Alice, mar. Roger Hawkes.

Thomas Leighton, of Rodenhurst, co. Salop (son of Sir Thomas Leighton, knt. by Ann Baker, his second wife), had the Leighton estate also by devise of his father.

See C, p. 186.

Elizabeth, mar. Thomas Scriven, of Frodesley; buried at Conover 17th May, 1606.

Catherine, mar. 1st, Richard Wigmore; 2d, John Dodge, of co. Hants. [See p. 191.]

Jane, mar. Stephen Sankey. Eleanor, mar. Thomas Heneage, of co. Lincoln.

Cecilia, mar. 1st, William Jenyns, of Wallingbourne, co. Salop; 2d, Paul Darrell, of Lillingston, co. Bucks, 1st wife. Dorothy, mar. Thomas Onslow, of Boreatton, co. Salop.

Ann, dau. of Paul Darrell, of Lillingston, co. Bucks, 1st wife. Sir Edward Leighton, of Wattlesborough, knt. M.P. for Shropshire. "Of the Council to Queen Elizabeth." "Custos Rotulorum of the county of Salop, and sheriff in 1568 and 1588." Died 12th September, 1593.

Elizabeth, dau. of Rowland Edwards, of Shrewsbury, relict of Sampson Meverell, of Throley, co. Stafford, esq. 2d wife.

Sir Thomas Leighton, knt. of Feckenham, co. Worcester. Governor of Guernsey, Constable of the Tower of London, and of the Council to Queen Elizabeth.

Thomas Leighton of Feckenham, co. Worcester, o.s.p.

Ann, dau. of Sir Francis Knollys, K.B. She was Maid of Honour to Queen Elizabeth.

Mary, dau. and co-heir of Edward Lord Zouch of Harrington; she mar. 2dly, William Connard.

Devereux Leighton, Capt. Charles Leighton, o.s.p. He had, in the 34th of Elizabeth, a lease of the "Great House" in Church Street from his brother, Sir Edward.

Elizabeth, sister and co-heir to her brother, mar. Sherington Talbot. Ann, sister and co-heir to her brother; mar. Sir John St. John, knt.

Elizabeth, mar. Edward Fox, of Greet, co. Salop, esq. Catherine, mar. Charles Fox, esq. Secretary to the Council of the Marches of Wales.

Joyce, mar. 1st, Walter Wrottesley; 2d, Francis Bromley, son of Chief Justice Bromley. Mary, died unmarried. Thomas Leighton, of Wattlesborough, esq.; buried at Alberbury, co. Salop, 24th June, 1600.

Elizabeth, dau. of Sir William Gerrard, knt. Lord Chancellor of Ireland; buried at Alberbury, 5th June, 1626.

Richard Leighton.

Katherine, dau. of William Mostyn, of Flint, esq. and relict, 1st, of Edward Dymock, of Bronington, cc. Flint, and 2dly, of Henry Parry, of Marchwiel, co. Denbigh.

William Leighton, bapt. at Alberbury, 28th March, 1565. Steward of the Manors of Lydley and Cardington, 31st Elizab. 1589. buried 7th March, 1637-8, at Alberbury.

See D, p. 187.

Jane, dau. of Edward Grey, of Buildwas, co. Salop, esq. and relict of William Sheldon.

Jane, died unmarried. Ann, mar. Sir George Greaves, of Moseley, co. Worcester, knt. Mary, mar. Robert Owen, of Woodhouse, co. Salop, esq.

Robert Leighton, of Wattlesborough, esq.; buried at Alberbury, 21st March, 1625.

Ann, second dau. of Sir Edward Devereux, of Castle Bromwich, Bart. Buried at Alberbury, 20th January, 1620.

Edward Leighton (of Melverley), co. Salop, second son.

Rowland Leighton, third son, o.s.p.; buried at Alberbury, 21st April, 1621.

Lionel Leighton, resided at Bausley, co. Montgomery; bur. at Alberbury, 13th January, 1628.

Jane, dau. of Thomas Harper, of Greet, co. Salop.



Abigail, dau. and heir of William Stephens, of Shrewsbury, esq.; mar. at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 3d Feb. 1627; bur. at Alberbury, 27th December, 1630; 1st wife.

Edward Leighton, of Wattleborough, esq.; bur. at Alberbury, 6th May, 1632.

Martha, dau. of Thomas Owen, of Shrewsbury, esq. 2d wife; mar. to Edward Leighton, esq. at St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, 14th February, 1631; she mar. 2dly, Edward Owen, esq.

Thomas Leighton, bur. at Alberbury, 8th January, 1628-9.

Edward Leighton, bapt. at Alberbury, 26th January, 1624; bur. there 23d March, 1669.

Catherine, dau. of John Payne, and relict of John Rogers, of Melverley.

Sidney, bapt. at Alberbury, 9th February, 1623.

Elizabeth, bapt. at Alberbury, 5th Feb. 1624-5; buried at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 19th September, 1661.

Lionel Leighton, bapt. at Churchstoke, co. Montgomery, 15th July, 1643.

Elizabeth, bapt. at Churchstoke, 15th August, 1642.

Robert Leighton, of Wattleborough, esq.; bapt. at Alberbury, 30th December, 1628; M.P. for Shrewsbury, 1661; sheriff of Shropshire, 1688; bur. at Alberbury, 27th March, 1689.

Gertrude, dau. of Edward Baldwin, of Didlebury, co. Salop, esq.; bur. at Alberbury, 19th May, 1683.

Abigail; bur. at Alberbury, 3rd July, 1631.

Thomas Leighton, bapt. at Ford, 12th Jan. 1633-4; bur. at Alberbury, 6th Sept. 1659.

Priscilla; bapt. at Ford, co. Salop, 21st Feb. 1632-3; mar. 1st, Edward Morgan, of Golden Grove, co. Flint, esq.; 2d, . . . Feilder.

Martha, bapt. at Alberbury, 5th Feb. 1634-5; buried at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 19th September, 1661.

Abigail, mar. Basil Wood, of White Abbey, co. Salop, esq.; buried at Alberbury.

Dorothy, dau. of Sir Job Charlton, of Ludford, bart.; mar. at Alberbury, 24th May, 1677; bur. there 13th April, 1688; 1st wife.

Sir Edward Leighton, of Wattleborough, bart., so created 2d March, 1692; sheriff of Shropshire in 1693, and M.P. for that county in 1698; M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1709; bur. at Alberbury, 6th April, 1711.

Jane, dau. of Daniel Nichols, of London, esq.; married at St. George, Chad's, Shrewsbury, 29th July, 1693; 2d wife.

Baldwin Leighton, o.s.p.; mar. . .

John Leighton, of Ford, co. Salop, esq.; bur. at Alberbury, 23d July, 1682.

Mary, dau. of Richard Scott, of Eccleshall Hall, near Hull. She married 2dly, John Hughes, M.A., Rector of Berrington, co. Salop.

Charles Leighton, bur. at Alberbury, 26th May, 1682.

William Leighton, esq. born 16th Oct. 1653; Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1704; bur. at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, the 28th Jan. 1727; mar. 1st, Mary, dau. of Daniel Nichols, of London, esq.; died in 1698. 2dly, Dorothy, dau. of Sir Rowland Berkeley, of Cothelridge, knt.; died in 1719.

Robert Leighton, bapt. at Alberbury, 12th Jan. 1660; bur. there 30th May, 1689.

Bould Leighton, bapt. at Alberbury, 31st July, 1661.

Thomas Leighton, Capt. R.N.; bapt. at Alberbury, 2d of Feb. 1662-3; mar. Jane, dau. of Sir Thomas Nott, knt.

See B, p. 187.

Robert Leighton, born on the 8th, bapt. at Alberbury on the 24th, and registered at Ludford on the 25th July, 1678; buried there 9th Oct. 1699.

Rachel, dau. of Sir William Forrester, of Dothill Park, co. Salop, knt.; married at Norton in Hales, co. Salop, 11th May, 1709; bur. at Alberbury, 22d Feb. 1720-1; 1st wife.

Sir Edward Leighton, 2d Bart.; was of Wattleborough, &c. co. Salop; bapt. at Alberbury, 11th August, 1681; died on the 6th, and was bur. at Alberbury on the 9th of May, 1756. Left Wattleborough, and having added to Loton, made that house his residence.

Judith, dau. of John Elliott, of Mile End, co. Middlesex, esq. and relict of Capt. Thwaites, of the Hon. E.I.C.'s Service; 2d wife, o.s.p. 1764, at Bath.

Job Leighton, born at Criggon, and bapt. at Alberbury, 24th August, 1682; bur. there 30th September, 1704.

Letitia, bapt. at Alberbury, 21st October, 1679; died unmarried; bur. at Alberbury, 12th September, 1758.

Dorothy, bapt. at Alberbury, 20th January, 1685, and bur. there 20th March, 1683-4.

Jane, bapt. at Alberbury, 17th September, 1685, and bur. there 21st July, 1690.

Dorothy, bapt. at Alberbury, 24th Feb. 1687, and bur. there 5th March, 1687-8.

Forester Leighton, bapt. at Alberbury, 2d Feb. 1713. Captain in Lord Powis's Regt. in 1745; died unmarried.

Anna Maria, dau. of Richard Mytton, of Halston, esq.; mar. in the Fleet, 4th December, 1744; died 13th, and bur. at Conover, 20th August, 1750, aged 23.

Sir Charlton Leighton, of Wattleborough and Loton Park, 3d Bart.; Major of Marines; Sheriff of Shropshire in 1749; bapt. at Alberbury, 17th May, 1715; died 5th May, 1780; buried at Alberbury.

Emma, dau. of Sir Robert Maude, of Dundrum, Ireland, bart.; mar. in 1751; bur. at Alberbury, 18th October, 1778.

Rachel, mar. Thomas Jenkins, of Shrewsbury, esq. Mary, died unmarried; bur. at Alberbury, 17th June, 1776.

Cambray, bapt. at Alberbury, 18th August, 1720; died unmar.; bur. at Alberbury, 9th February, 1742.

Emma, bapt. at Alberbury the 1st, and buried there the 6th of July, 1718.

Dorothy, bapt. at Alberbury, 17th May, and bur. there 8th June, 1716.

Baldwin Leighton, of Shrewsbury, esq. (3d son of Sir Edward Leighton, 2d Bart.), bapt. at Alberbury, 28th June, 1717; Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1756; died 27th November, 1791, aged 74; bur. at St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury.

Ann, dau. of Captain Thomas Smyth, of the 9th Foot, and son of Smyth of Maine, co. Louth; mar. at St. Nicholas's, Worcester, 22d December, 1743; died the 27th Aug. 1797; bur. at St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury.

Burgh Leighton, bapt. at Alberbury, 16th July, 1719, and bur. there 24th Aug. 1757; died unmarried.

See F, p. 188.

Sir Charlton Leighton, of Loton Park, &c., 4th Baronet; Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1777; M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1780 and 1784; died unmar.; bur. at Alberbury, 3rd Sept. 1784.

Anna Maria, mar. Nicholas Smythe, of Nibley, co. Gloucester, esq. She became possessed of the Conover estates under the Will of her grandmother, Letitia, relict of Richard Mytton, of Halston, esq. and sister and heir of Thomas Owen, of Conover, esq.

Honor, died unmar.

Annabella, married William Child, of Kinlet, co. Salop, esq.

Sir Robert Leighton, of Loton Park, &c. 5th Bart.; born at Laugharne, co. Carmarthen, November 19, 1752; sheriff of Shropshire in 1786; died unmar. 21st Feb. and bur. at Alberbury, 1st March, 1819.

Emma, born 1755, mar. John Corbet, of Sundorne, co. Salop, esq. 15th Sept. 1774, died 1799.

Louisa, bapt. at Alberbury, 10th April, 1757; died 18th June, 1846, unmarried; buried at Battlefield.

Charlotte, born in 1759, died unmarried.

Harriet, bapt. at Alberbury, 4th January, 1760; died unmarried in 1816.

Rachel (twin with Mary), died young.

Mary, died young.



Richard Leighton, esq. of Leigh-ton and Rodenhurst; bapt. at High Ercall, 11th February, 1593. Ad-ministration of his effects granted to his widow, 3d April, 1633.	Mary, dau. of William Hayward, of Little Wenlock, co. Salop; bur. at Wrockwardine, co. Salop, 21st September, 1668.	John Leighton.	Edward Leighton. admitted of the Drapers' Company, Shrews-bury, in 1625.	Mary, dau. of .... Cotes, of Hatfield; bur. at Leighton, 21st March, 1670.
			Thomas Leighton.	Catherine. Frances, ob. infans.

John Leighton, of Leighton and Rodenhurst; bapt. at High Ercall, 27th Sept. 1618; died on 6th, and bur. at Leighton, 8th March, 1680.

Sarah, dau. of Rowland Lea of Charlton, co. Salop; bur. at Leighton, 23d April, 1698.

Mary, mar. Richard Phillips, Elizabeth of Netley, co. Salop.

Mary, mar. John Pemberton, of Wrockwardine.

Sarah, ob. infans, 1667.

Sarah, mar. .... Matthews.

Judith, ob. infans, 1667.

Katherine, ob. infans, 1668.

Richard Leighton, of Leighton and Rodenhurst, esq.; sheriff of Shropshire in 1695; died 28th Nov. 1715, aged 66; bur. at Leighton, 1st December, 1715.

Elizabeth, dau. of Anthony Kynnersley, of Wrickton, co. Salop, esq.; died 11th May, 1743, aged 88.

Rowland Leighton, buried at Wrockwardine, 3d Feb. 1670.

John Leighton, of the Marsh, Wistanstow, co. Salop.

Titus Leighton.

William Leighton, baptised at Wrockwardine, 23d March, 1662, bur. at Leighton, in 1687.

John Leighton, esq.; baptised at Roddington, 2d August, 1693; died unmarried 27th August, 1716.

Richard Leighton, of Leighton and Rodenhurst, esq.; bapt. at Roddington, 12th March, 1696; sheriff of Shropshire in 1726; died unmar. on the 3d, and was bur. at Leighton on the 5th August, 1733.

Elizabeth, eldest sister and co-heir; mar. John Stanier, of Aston, co. Salop, esq.

Sarah, mar. Thomas Kynnersley, of Wrickton, esq.

Mary, died unmarried, 15th February, 1754, aged 66.

Margaret mar. Thomas More, of Millichope, esq.

Letitia, mar. John Hayne, of Uttoxeter, esq.

Catherine, died unmar. 7th Nov. 1726.

Rachel, mar. Robert Davison, esq.

Frances, ob. infans, 1699.

Margery, 1st wife, bur. at ton, of Alberbury, 6th June, 1514.

Francis Leighton, bur. there 24th Feb. 1632.

Mary, 2d wife, bur. at Alberbury, 24th Feb. 1629.

Margaret Evans, 3d wife; mar. at Alberbury, 18th April, 1631; she married, secondly, Reginald Pigott.

Thomas Leighton, bur. at Alberbury, 4th January, 1660-1.

Margaret.

Edward Leighton.

Letitia, bur. at Alberbury, 22nd October, 1626.

Richard Leighton, bapt. at Alberbury, 19th Jan. 1618-19; bur. there 1st June, 1619.

Humphrey Leighton, bapt. at Alberbury, 11th March, 1621-2; bur. there 17th January, 1649.

Thomas Leighton, living in 1638.

Francis Leighton, bapt. at Alberbury, 24th, and bur. there 27th Feb. 1629-30.

Ann, bapt. at Alberbury, 6th Novem. 1620; bur. there 27th April, 1621.

Ann, bur. at Alberbury, 17th February, 1623-4.

Elizabeth, hap. at Alberbury, 30th January, 1624-5.

Cecilia, bapt. at Alberbury, 22nd October, 1626.

Jane, bapt. at Alberbury, 30th Nov. 1695; married 1st, Thomas Jones, of Shrewsbury, esq.; 2nd, Sir Charles Lloyd, of Garth, Bart.

Frances, born 20th Oct. and bapt. at Cardiston, co. Salop, 7th November, 1699.

Anne, born 5th Nov. and bapt. at Cardiston, 3rd Dec. 1708.

Elizabeth, bapt. at Cardiston, 8th Dec. 1710; bur. at Alberbury, 3d June, 1711.

Daniel Leighton (eldest son of Sir Edward Leighton, Bart. by his 2nd wife, Jane Nichols), bapt. at Alberbury, 21st June, 1694; sometime Lieut.-Col. in General Evans's regiment of Horse, afterwards Lieut.-General in the Army; bur. at Alberbury, 1st February, 1765.

Jane, dau. of Nathaniel Thorold, of Lincoln, esq. and relict of ... Barkham. Was bedchamber woman to the Princess of Wales.

Francis Leighton, bapt. at Alberbury, 23d March, 1696; Colonel of the 32d Regt. of Foot, and Lieut.-General in the Army; died 9th June, 1773; bur. at Windsor.

Rene Pinfold, sister of Col. Pinfold, Governor of Barbadoes; died in 1797, aged 84.

Gerard Leighton, Capt. in the Army; born 27th December, 1701, and bapt. at Cardiston, 24th January, 1702.

Herbert Leighton, Captain in the Army; was Gentleman Usher to Frederick Prince of Wales (father of King George the Third), and page to the Princess Dowager of Wales; died in 1772.

Harriet, eldest dau. of Henry Wilson, esq. of Ashwelthorpe, co. Norfolk, by Elizabeth, eldest dau. and co-heir of John Knyvett; died July 1782; bur. at Mortlock, Somerset.

Edward Leighton, Capt. R.N.; died unmar. of a wound received in the battle of Toulon.

Jane, mar. .... Cathcart; 2d, Jon. Cope, of Bruern, co. Oxford, left issue 1 son and 2 daus.

Francis Leighton, bapt. at Alberbury, 19th Oct. 1774, aged 21.

Jane Renee, mar. 1st, Capt. the Hon. Shaw Cathcart; 2d, Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart. Charlotte, died unmarried 18th April, 1823.

Frances, mar. General Sir Hew Whiteford Dalrymple, Bart.; she died 16th Feb. 1835, aged 52.

Clare, sister and co-heir of John Boynton Adams, esq. of Cambleforth, co. York; died 3d Oct. 1801, aged 56; bur. at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 1st wife.

Rev. Francis Leighton, Lord of the Manor of Bausley, co. Montgomery; born in London in 1747; died at Worcester, 7th Sept. 1813, bur. at St. Chad's, Salop.

Victoria, dau. of Baldwin Leighton, of Shrewsbury, esq., second wife; mar. at St. Offley Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, 5th May, 1803; o.s.p. 15th Oct. 1832.

Francis Knyvett Leighton, of Bausley, co. Montgomery, esq.; born 25th July, 1772, at Reading, co. Berks; Lieut.-Colonel of the Shropshire Regiment of Militia; Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1834, and died, while in office, on the 19th of November in that year; bur. at St. Chad's.

Louisa Anne, dau. of St. Leger Aldworth, the first Viscount Doneraile; born 20th October, 1772; married at Bristol, 16th July, 1805; died 17th May, 1849; buried at St. Chad's.



Rev. Francis Knyvett Leighton, Lord of the Manor of Bausley, co. Montgomery; bapt. at Ford, co. Salop, 4th November, 1806; Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; sometime Incumbent of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, afterwards Rector of Harpsden, co. Oxford; elected Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford, in March, 1858, and had the degree of D.D. conferred upon him in a Convocation on the 1st July, 1858.

Catherine, youngest dau. of Rev. James St. Leger, brother of the second Viscount Doneraile; mar. 28th Feb. 1843, at Rome.

Louisa Anne, married at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 23d April, 1833, Thomas Henry Hope Edwardes, of Netley co. Salop, esq.

Francis St. Leger Knyvett Leighton, born 27th August, 1850; died 28th August, 1855.

Charles Arthur Baldwin Knyvett Leighton, born 9th November, 1854.

Louisa Catherine Clare.

Caroline Alice Jane.

Mary, born 8th May, 1748; died unmar. in 1771, aged 24.

Anne, born 17th Nov. 1749; mar. Rev. Thomas Holme, of Winstanley, co. Lancaster; she died in 1820 s.p.

Rachel, born 1753, died 1757, aged 4 years.

Emma, born 10th Aug. 1755; died unmarried May, 1832.

Victoria, born 12th June, 1762; mar. 1803, Rev. Francis Leighton, of Bausley, co. Montgomery; died Oct. 1832, bur. at St. Chad's.

Belinda, born 5th Feb. 1767; died unmar. Jan. 5th, 1834; bur. at St. Alkmund's.

Edward Leighton, Rector of Cardiston, and of the 1st portion of Pontesbury, co. Salop; born 29th July, 1745, and registered at St. Chad's, Salop; o.s.p. 11th May, 1804; mar. Charlotte Maclellan, at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 1782; died 1813.

Ann, dau. of Rev. William Pigott, Rector of Edgmond, co. Salop; mar. at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 25th May, 1780; o.s.p. 18th Nov. 1800, aged 54; bur. at Edgmond.

Sir Baldwin Leighton, of Loton Park, &c. 6th bart. succeeded to the title and family estates on the death of Sir Robert Leighton, in 1819; born 15th Jan. 1747; was a General in the Army; Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1803; died 18th Nov. 1828; bur. at Alberbury.

Louisa Margaretta Anne, 2d dau. of Sir John Thomas Stanley, of Alderley Park, co. Chester, Bart. and sister of Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart. created Baron Stanley of Alderley in 1839; mar. 25th Nov. 1802 at West Kirby, co. Chester; died 18th January, 1842, and buried at Walcot, Bath.

Thomas Leighton, Lieut.-Gen. in the Hon. East India Co.'s Service; born 8th May, 1751; mar. at Palem Cottah, in the Carnatic, 3 Nov. 1790; died 22d May, 1808, bur. at St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury.

Mary Louisa, dau. of Captain John Andrew Everett, E.I.C.S. She mar. 2dly, William Williams, of Shrewsbury, esq. and died 1st Sept. 1844, aged 68.

Francis Leighton, Capt. in the Army; born 12th Sept. 1757; died unmar. 9th Dec. 1808.

Burgh Leighton, Major of the 4th Dragoons, and Colonel in the Army; born 14th Feb. 1761, o.s.p.; married Jane, eldest dau. of Rev. Thomas Holme, of Holand House, co. Lancaster; born 1760, married 1800, died March, 1839, at Leamington.

Forester Leighton, Rector of the third portion of Pontesbury, and Vicar of Conover, co. Salop, born 29th August, 1763; died 12th May, 1807.

Honoraria Sarah, dau. of Major-Gen. Barclay; born May, 1772; mar. at St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, 21st June, 1796; died at Ford, 8th December 1838, bur. at St. Alkmund's, Salop.

Sir Baldwin Leighton, of Loton Park, Wattleborough, &c. 7th Bart.; born 14th May, 1805, and bapt. at Bishop Wearmouth, co. Durham; Sheriff of the county of Salop in 1835, and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the same county, 1855.

Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Netherton Parker, of Sweeney Hall, co. Salop, esq. mar. 9th February, 1832, at Oswestry.

Rev. Francis Leighton, born 5th Dec. 1801; Rector of Cardiston, co. Salop.

Catherine, dau. of Samuel Amy Severne, esq. of Wallop Hall, co. Salop, and of Thenford, in co. Northampton; mar. at Thenford, 12th Feb. 1829.

Forester Owen Leighton, an officer in the army, born 27th July, 1797, at Stonehouse, near Plymouth.

Mary, dau. of William Whately, esq.; mar. 9th June, 1827, at Hands-worth, near Birmingham.

Rev. Baldwin Leighton, born 1804.

Sarah Catherine, eldest dau. of Sir Richard Hughes, Bart. of East Bergholt Lodge, Suffolk; mar. 8th March, 1849, at East Bergholt.

Edward Barclay Leighton, died in 1808; was drowned in the Severn.

Baldwin Leighton, born 27th October, 1836.

Stanley Leighton, born 13th October, 1837.

Frances Christina, born 24th December, 1832.

Isabella, born 11th March, 1834; married 21st October, 1858, at Alberbury, Beriah Botfield, of Norton, co. Northampton, and Decker Hill and Hopton Court, co. Salop.

Charlotte, born 27th September, 1835.

Margaret, born 10th June, 1840.

Francis Burgh Leighton, born 4th September, 1834.

Charlton Thomas Leighton, born 27th May, 1836.

Edward William Forester Leighton, born 20th December, 1839.

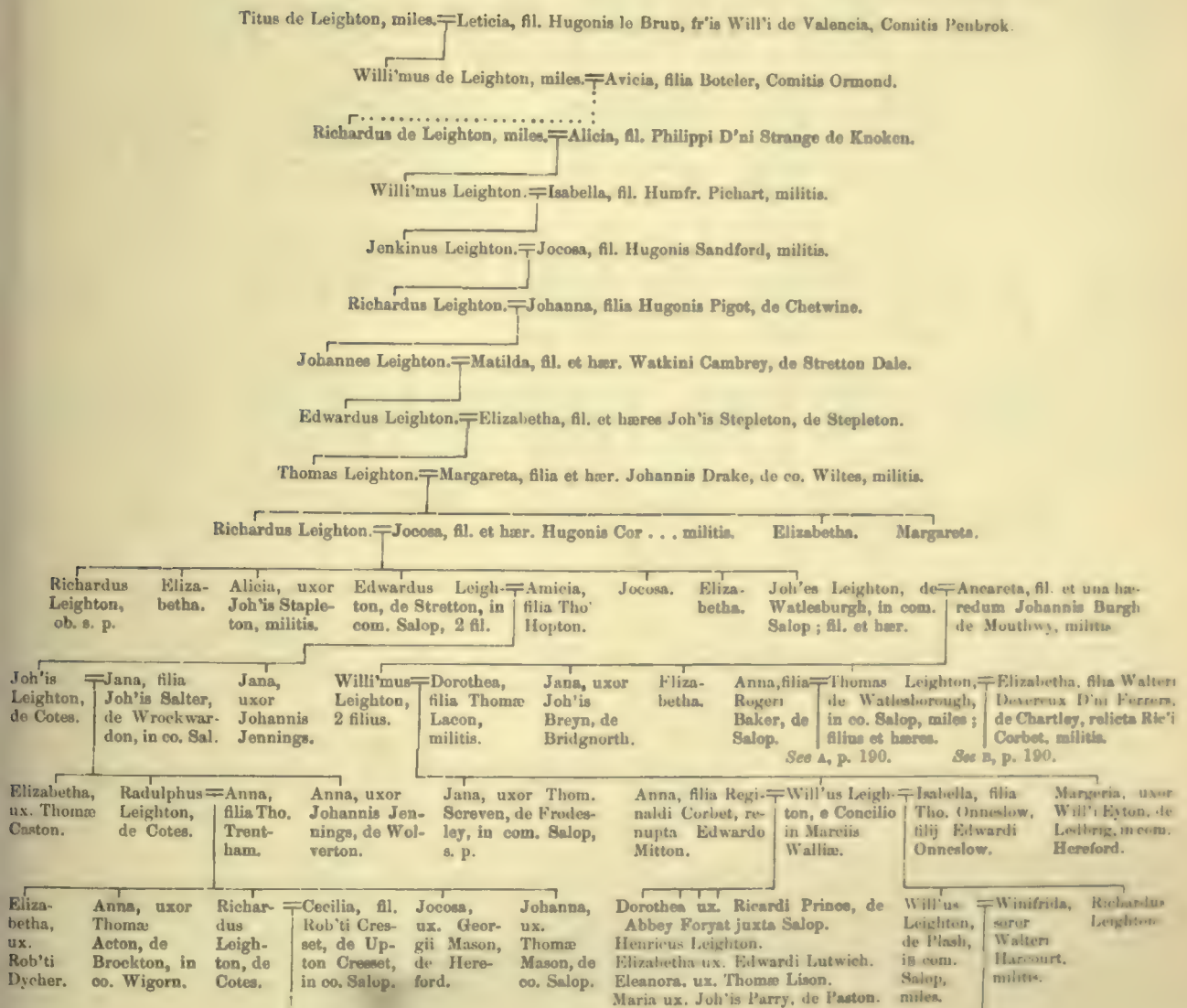
Louisa Anne, born April, 1830.

Emma Victoria, born Feb. 1832.



PEDIGREE from the VISITATION of SHROPSHIRE in the COLLEGE of ARMS, LONDON.

[Vinc. 134, pp. 573-77.]



a					b		
1. Anna, ux. Thomæ Austen, de Ludlow.	4. Katherina, uxor Ed'ri Bagulegh, de com. Staff.	Willi- mus	= Maria, filia	Richardus Leigh- ton, fil. et hæres.	Harecourtus=Elizabetha, Leighton, de fil. Joh'is Plash, a <sup>o</sup> Dantsey, 1623. militis.	...., uxor Will'i Rose clerici.	Dorothea, uxor .... Goodrick, de insula Eliensi, in co. Cantabr.
2. Francisca, uxor Ed'ri Brooke, de Stretton.	6. Elizabetha. Thomas Leighton, fil. 5.	Leigh- ton, 3 fil.	Ric'i Lang- ley, de Salop.	Franciscus Leigh- ton, 4. Edwardus Leigh- ton, 6.			
3. Jana.	Nicholas Leighton, 2 fil.						
5. Margeria, uxor Rob'ti Dycher.							

A (p. 189).					B (p. 189).						
Edwardus, Willi'mus, Thomas, s. p.	Jocosa, ux. Will'i Spencer, de Witon.	Elizabetha, ux. Jacobi Leich, de Newton.	Ancareta, Matilda, s. p.	Margareta, uxor Joh'is ap. Henry.	Alicia, nup- ta Rogero Howks.	Joh'es Leighton, de Watesburgh, in com. Salop, ar.	Jocosa, fil. Ed'ri, Baronis Dudley.	Thomas. Richardus. s. p.			
1. Elizabetha, uxor Thomæ Scriven, de Frodesley, in com. Salop.	3. Jana, uxor Stephani Sankey, s.p.	Elizabetha, filia Edwardes, relicta Meverell.	= Edward' Leighton, de Watesburgh, miles; ob. 1593.	= Anna, fil. Pauli Darrell, de Lillingston Darrell, in co. Bucks.	5. Cecilia, uxor W <sup>i</sup> Jennyns, de Walleborn, renupta Barker.	6. Dorothea, ux. Thomæ Onneslow, de Boreaton, in co. Salop.	Thomas Leighton, capitaneus insulæ de Garsey, 2 filius.	= Elizabetha, filia Francisci Knolles, militis.			
2. Katherine, ux. Ric'i Wigmore, renupta Joh'i Dodg, de Kent.	4. Elianora ux. Th'æ Heneage, de comit. Lincoln.										
Richar- dus Leigh- ton, 2 filius.	= Kather- rina, filia Will'i Moston.	Eliza- betha, uxor Ed'ri Fox.	Katherina, ux. Caroli Fox, secre- tarii Walliæ.	Jocosa, ux. Fran- cisci Bromley, renupta Waltero Wrottesley, de com. Staff.	Tho. Leigh- ton, de Wat- lesburgh, in com. Salop, ar.	= Elizabetha, filia Will'i Gerrard, mil. Marescalli Hiberniæ.	3. Johan- nes, s. p.	Willi'mus Leighton, 4 filius.	Jana, filia Ed'ri Grey, de Powis.	Thomas Leighton.	= Maria, filia et cohæres Edwardi Baronis Zouch.
Rolandus 3. Jana, s. p.	Leonellus Leighton, 4, duxit Janam, fil. Thomæ Harper, de com. Cestr'.	Anna, uxor Rog'i Greves, de co. Wigorn, militis.	Maria, uxor Rob'ti Owen, de le Woodhouse, in com. Salop.	Rob'tus Leighton, de Wattlesborough, in com. Salop, ar. fil. et hæ. 1623.	= Anna, fil. Edwardi Devereux de Castle Bromwich, in com. Staff. Baronetti.	Edwardus Leighton, 2, cœlebs, 1623.	Thomas. Edward.	Leticia. Elizabetha. Grisalda.			
Edwardus Leighton, set. 14 annorum t'p'e visitationis.					Thomas Leighton, 2.						

PEDIGREE from the VISITATION of SHROPSHIRE in the COLLEGE of ARMS, LONDON.

[G. 15, p. 43.]

Sir Richard Leighton, of Leighton, in co. Salop, K. = Alyce, daughter to Phillip L. Strange.

William Leighton, Esquier = . . .

Jenkyn Leighton = . . .

Richard Leighton = . . .

John Leighton = Maud, daughter and heir of Watkyn Cambrey, in Strettones Dale.

Edward Leighton = Elizabeth, daughter and heire to John Stypleton, of Stypleton.

John Leighton, Esquier = Ancrcta, daughter and heir to Sir John Burghe, Lorde of Mouthey.

Sir Thomas Leyghton, Knight = Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrars.

John Leighton, Esquier, sonn and heire = Joyce, dau. to Edward Sutton, Knight, Lord Dudley. Richard Leyghton, 2 sonn, sans yssue.

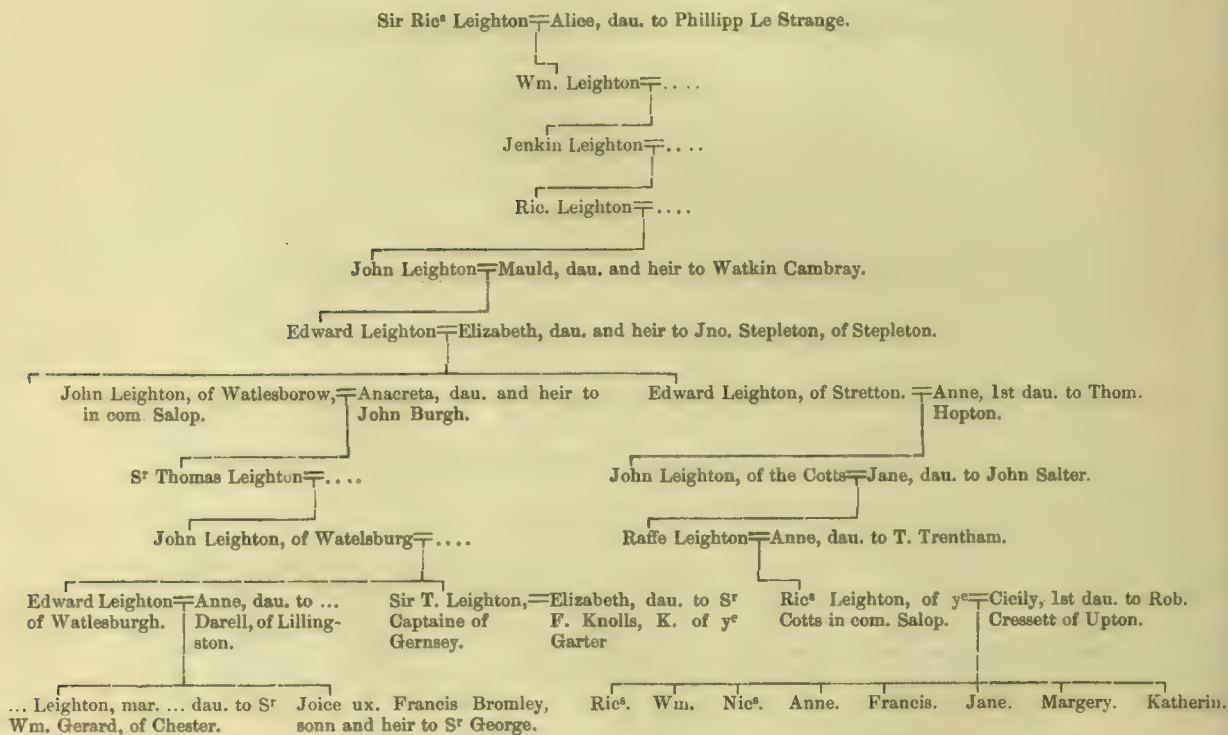
Edward Leighton, of Wattlesborough, in com. Sallop, Esquier.	= Anne, dau. to Pawle Darrell, of Lillingston, in com. Buck.	Thomas Leighton, K. Captayne of Jernesey, mar. Elizabeth, dau. to Sir Francis Knolls, Knight.	Charles Leighton, 3d, slayn at Newhaven, sans yssue.	Elizabeth, to Thomas Scryven, of Frodesley, in the county of Salopp.	Jane 2nd, mar. to Stephen Sankey. Elenor, 4 dau. mar. to . . . Hennage, of . . . in com. Surr.	Katherine mar. to Ric. Wygmora, of London, 1st husband; Lynner of Norfolk, 2nd husband; Callerd, 3rd husband; Edward Dodge, 4th husband; and had yssue by them all 4.	Dorothy 5th, mar. to Thomas Onneslow, of Atton, in com. Salopp, ar.	Cysley 6th, to William Jeunynge, of Salopp.
Richard Leighton, 2nd sonn.	Thomas Leighton, sonn and heire appa- rent. Anne.	Elizabeth, dau. to Sir William Gerrard, of Chester, K. Jane.	John Leighton, 3rd sonn.	William Leighton, 4th sonn.	Katherine, 1st dau. mar. to Charles Fox, of Bromfield, in c. Salop, ar.	Elizabeth, 2nd dau. mar. to Edward Foxe, of Gutet, in c. Salop, ar.	Joyce, 3rd dau. mar. to Sir Francis Bromley, of Heaton, in c. Salop, ar.	

Certified by E. LEIGHTON.



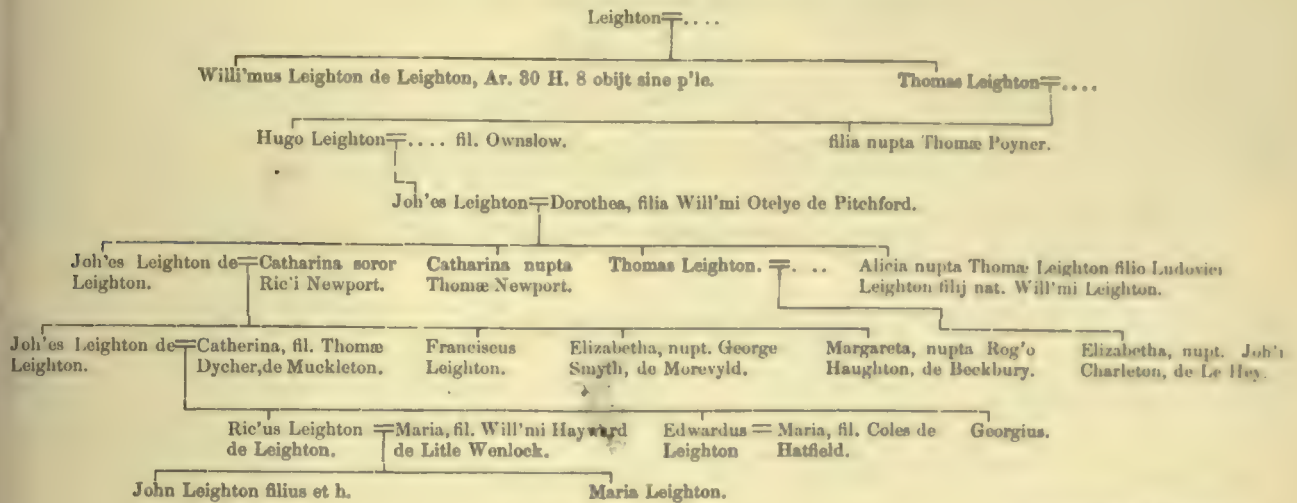
PEDIGREE from the VISITATION of SHROPSHIRE in the COLLEGE of ARMS, LONDON.

[Phil. 37, p. 24.]



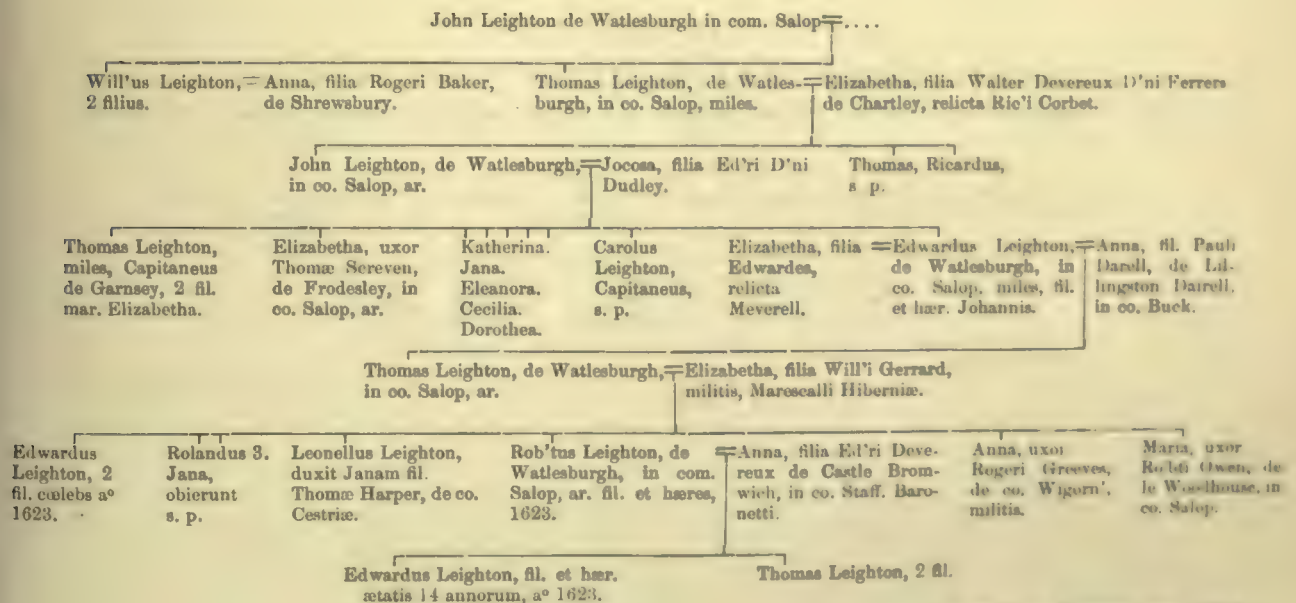
PEDIGREES from the VISITATION of SHROPSHIRE in the COLLEGE of ARMS, LONDON

[C. 20, p. 591.]



RICHARD LEIGHTON

[C. 20, p. 823.]

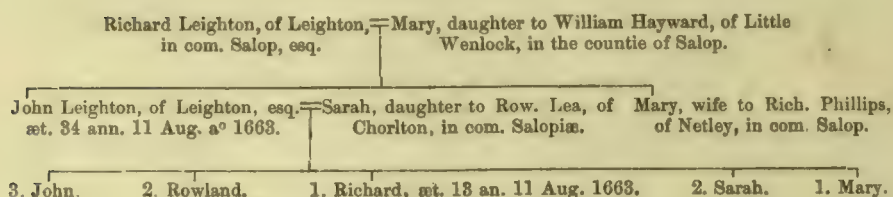


RICHARD STEPHENS. 1623

PEDIGREES from the VISITATION of SHROPSHIRE in the COLLEGE of ARMS, LONDON.

BRADFORD NORTH, taken at Wellington, 11th Aug. 1663.

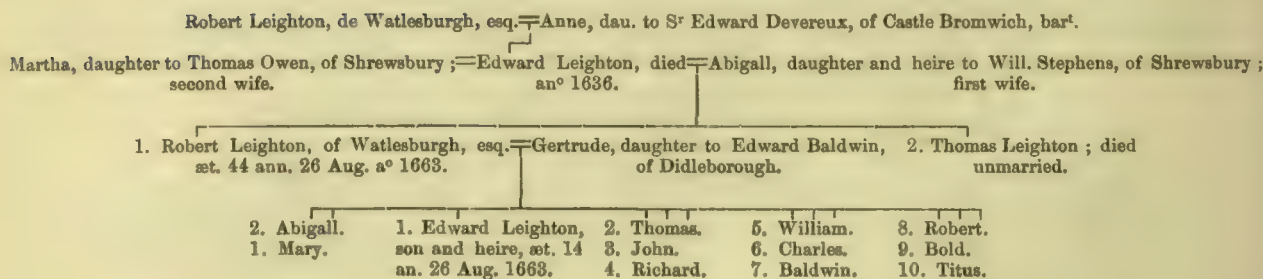
[C. 35, p. 61.]



Certified by RICHARD VICKERS,  
on the behalfe of JOHN LEIGHTON, Esq.

FORDE HUNDRED, taken at Shrewsbury, 24th Aug. 1663.

[C. 35, p. 55.]



Certified by ROBERT LEIGHTON, Esq.



## PEDIGREE from the VISITATION of SHROPSHIRE in the COLLEGE of ARMS, LONDON.

[D 10-14, p. 158.]

Anna Maria, only issue and heir of Richard Mitton, of Halston, co. Salop, esq. = Sir Charlton Leighton, of Watlesborough, in co. Salop, Bart. ; died 5th May, 1780. = Emma, dau. of Sir Robert Maude, of Ireland, bart. ; mar. in Oct. 1752 ; 2d wife.

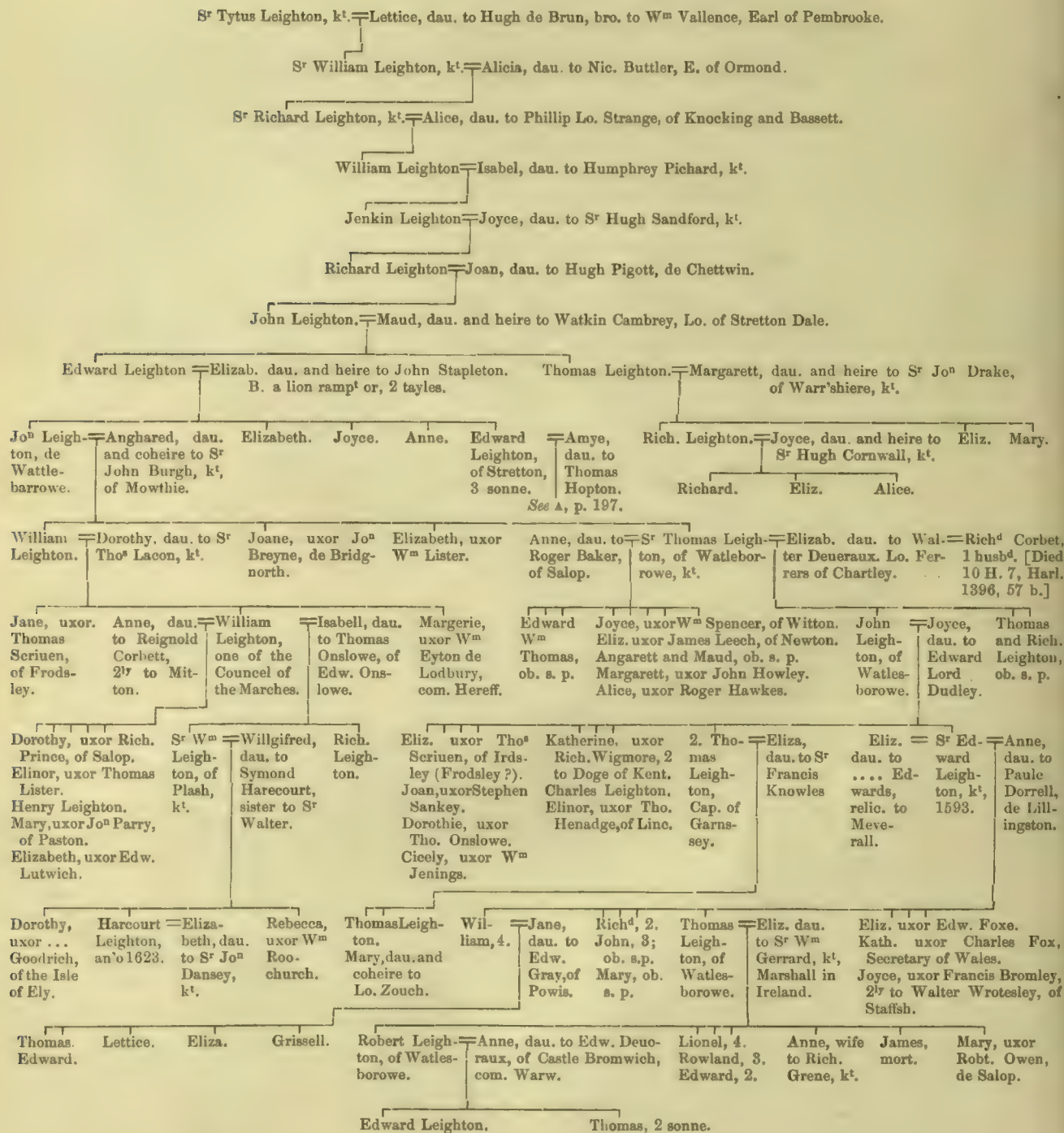
Nicholas Smythe, of Condober and of North Nibley, esq., High Sheriff of co. Gloucester ; died 3 March, 1790. = Anna Maria, succeeded to the Condober estates by her grandmother's will ; mar. at St. George Hanover Square, 19 Jan. 1767 ; died 27 Feb. 1776, aged 33 ; buried at Condober. Sir Charlton Leighton, of Watlesborough, Bart., eldest son and heir ; died unmarried in Dec. 1784. Honor ; died young. Annabella ; mar. to William Child, of Kinlet, in Salop ; living in 1815. Sir Robert Leighton, of Watlesborough aforesaid, Bart., 2d son ; succeeded his brother Sir Charlton, 1784. other issue.

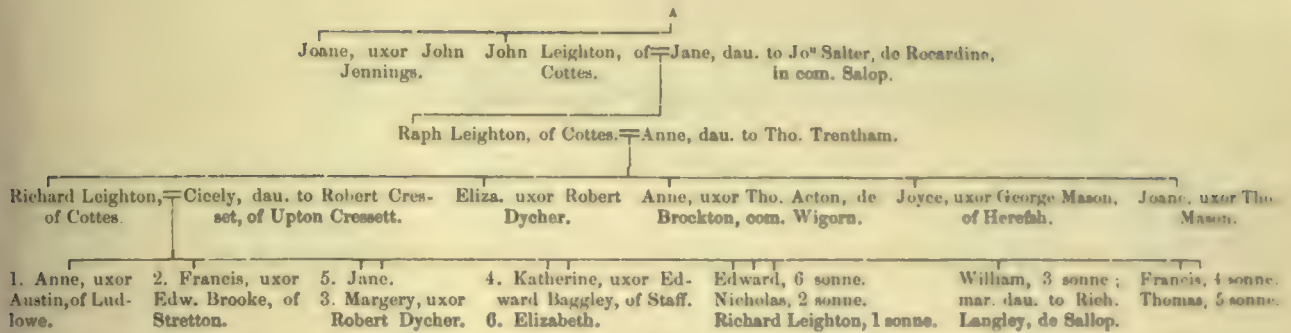
Edward Pemberton, of Longnor, in the county of Salop, esq. = Anna Maria Emma, eldest dau. ; born 15 May, 1770, and mar. at Condober, 9 Feb. 1792 ; now eldest co-heir of her brother, 1814. Nicholas Owen Smythe, of Condober, esq., eldest son and heir ; born 7 March, 1769 ; took the surname and arms of Owen by virtue of the King's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date 24 Feb. 1790 ; died, without issue, 30 Jan. 1804 ; bur. at Condober. Harriet, only dau. of James Townsend, of Bruce Castle, in Tottenham, co. Middlesex, esq., alderman and sometime Lord Mayor of London ; mar. at Tottenham 12 July, 1790 ; living 1815. Letitia Sophia, 2d sister ; born 1 Feb. 1772 ; mar. by special licence in Portman Square, 16 Feb. 1791, to Henry Augustus Leicester, esq., brother of Sir John Fleming Leicester, bart., of Ireland. Caroline Elizabeth, 3rd sister ; mar. 18 Jan. 1794, to Charles Cholmondeley, 2nd son of Thomas Cholmondeley, of Vale Royal, in co. Pal. Centr. Louisa Harriet, 4th sister ; mar. at St. George's, Hanover Square, in May, 1798, to Charles Leicester, of Stanthorne Hill, in Cheshire, esq.

Edward William ; took the name of Smythe Owen on succeeding to the estates of his uncle ; mar. 1824. = Charlotte Maria, dau. of John Edward Maddocks, esq. of Vronyw, co. Denbigh.

PEDIGREE from the VISITATION of SHROPSHIRE by RICHARD LEE, 1564, with Additions up to 1620.

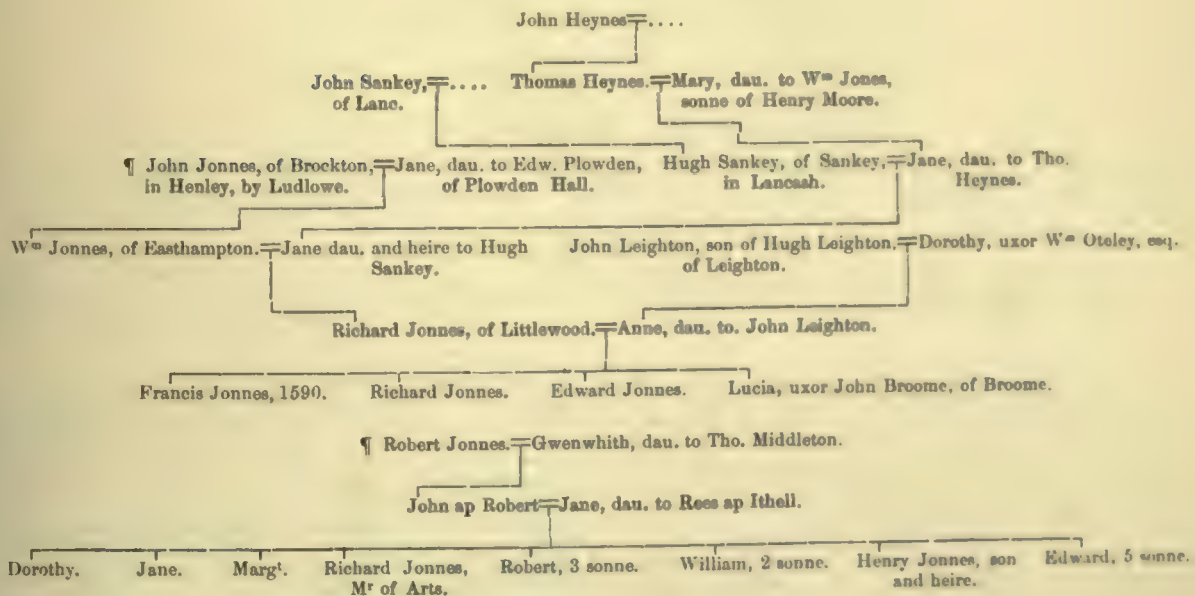
[MS. Harl. 1241, fo. 21.]





PEDIGREE from the VISITATION of SHROPSHIRE, 1564; and Additions, up to 1620.

[MS. Harl. 1241, fo 127b.]





PEDIGREE from the VISITATION of SHROPSHIRE, 1584, and other Collections, by JOHN WITHE.

[MS. Harl. 1396, folio 202.]

Titus de Leighton, miles. = Leticia, fil. Hugonis le Brune, fratris Will'i de Valencia, com. Pembrok.

Willi'mus de Leighton, miles. = Auicia, filia Botiler, com. Ormond.

Richardus de Leighton, miles. = Alicia, fil. Philippi, Dom'i Strange de Knokin.

Willimus Leighton. = Isabella, filia Humfri Pichard, militis.

Jenkinus Leighton. = Jocosa, fil. Hugonis Sandford, militis.

Richardus Leighton. = Johanna, fil. Hugonis Pigot, de Chetwine.

Johannes Leighton. = Matilda, fil. et hæres Watkini Cambrey, de Stretton Dale.

Edwardus Leighton. = Elizabetha, fil. et hæres Joh'is Stapleton, de Stapleton.

Thomas Leighton. = Margareta, filia et hæres Joh'is Drake, de com. Wilts, militis.

Richardus Leighton. = Jocosa, fil. et hæres Hugonis Cor . . . militis.

Richardus Leighton, ob. s. p.	Elizabetha, filia Joh'is Stapleton, militis.	Alicia, uxor Joh'is Stapleton, militis.	Edwardus Leighton, de Stretton, in com. Salop, 2 filius.	Annicia, filia Tho' Hopton.	Jocosa.	Elizabetha.	Johannes Leighton, de Wattlesburgh, in Salop, fil. et hæres.	Ancareta, fil. et una hæredum Joh'is Burgh, de Mowthwy, militis.
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Joh'es Leighton, de Cotes.	Jana, fil. Joh'is Salter, de Wrokmardin, in co. Salop.	Willimus Leighton, 2 filius.	Dorothea, fil. Thos. Lacon, militis.	Jana, uxor Joh'is Breyne, de Bridgnorth.	Elizabetha.	Anna, filia Rogeri Baker, de co. Salop.	Tho. Leighton, de Wattlesborough, in co. Salop, miles, filius et hæres.	Elizabetha, filia Walteri Devereux, Dom' Ferrers de Chartley, relicta Ric'i Corbet, militis.
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See A.

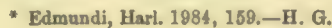
See B.

Elizabetha, uxor Thomæ Caston.	Radulphus Leighton, de Cotes.	Anna, filia Thomæ Trentham.	Jana, uxor Tho. Scriven, de Frodesley, in com. Salop, s. p.	Anna, filia Reginaldi Corbet, renupta Edwardo Mitton.	Willi'mus Leighton, e Concilio in Marchia Wallie.	Isabela, fil. Tho. Onslow, filii Edwardi Onslow.	Margeria, uxor Willelmi Eyton, de Ledbridge, in com. Hereff.
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Elizabetha, uxor Thomæ Acton, in co. Wigorn. Dycher.	Anna, uxor Thom. Acton, de Brockton, in co. Wigorn.	Richardus Leighton, de Cotes.	Cecilia, filia Roberti Cresset, de Upton Cresset, in co. Salop.	Jocosa, uxor Georgii Mason, de co. Salop.	Johanna, uxor Tho. Mason, de co. Salop.	Dorothea, uxor Ric'i Prince de Abbey Foryat, juxta Salop.	Eliaiora, uxor Thom. Leson.	Maria, uxor Joh'is Parry, de Paston.	Elizabetha, uxor Edwardi Lutwich.	Henricus Leighton.	Willi'mus Leighton, de Plash, in co. militis.	Winifrida, soror Walteri Harcourt, militis.	Richardus Leighton.
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Anna, uxor Austen, de Ludlow.	Francisca, uxor Ed'ri Brooke, de Stretton.	Jana.	Margeria, uxor Robert Dicher.	Katherina, uxor Ed'ri Bagulogh, de com. Staff.	2. Nicolaus.	Willi'mus Leighton, 3 fil. duxit Mariam, filiam Ric'i Langley, de Salop.	Richardus Leighton, fil. et hæres.	Franciscus Leighton, 4 filius.	Edwardus, 6.	Elizabetha.	Thomas Leighton, 5 filius.	Ursula, 2 dau. of Wiseman, Leighton, betha fil. of London, the relict of Sir Simon Herdy, knt.	Harcourt de Plashe, ano. 1623.	Elizabetha, fil. Joh'is Dantsey, militis, s. p.	uxor Wm. Rove, clerici.	Dorothea, uxor Goodrick, de Insula Eliensi, in co. Cantabr.
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## 199

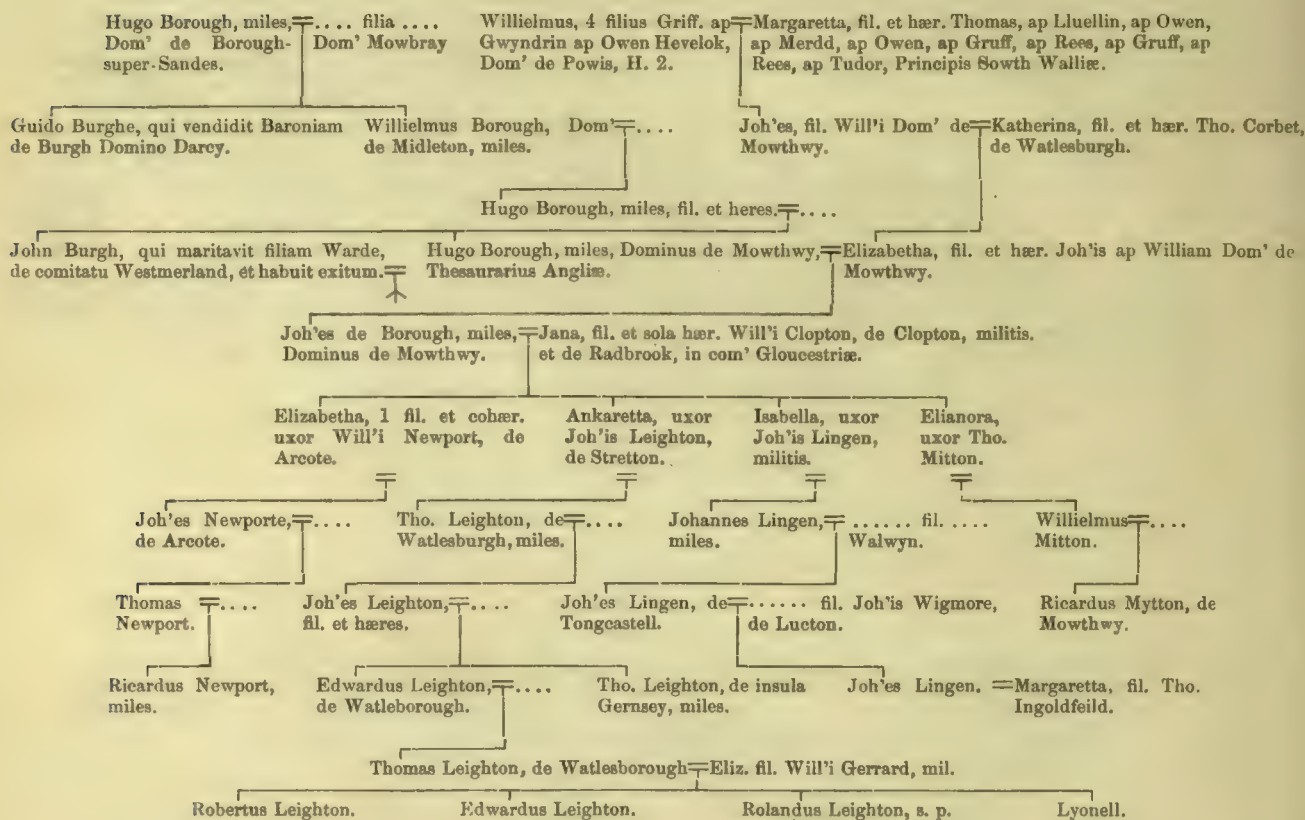


[MS. Harl. 1988, fol. 62.]



PEDIGREE from the VISITATION of SHROPSHIRE, 1584, with other Collections by JOHN WITHIE.

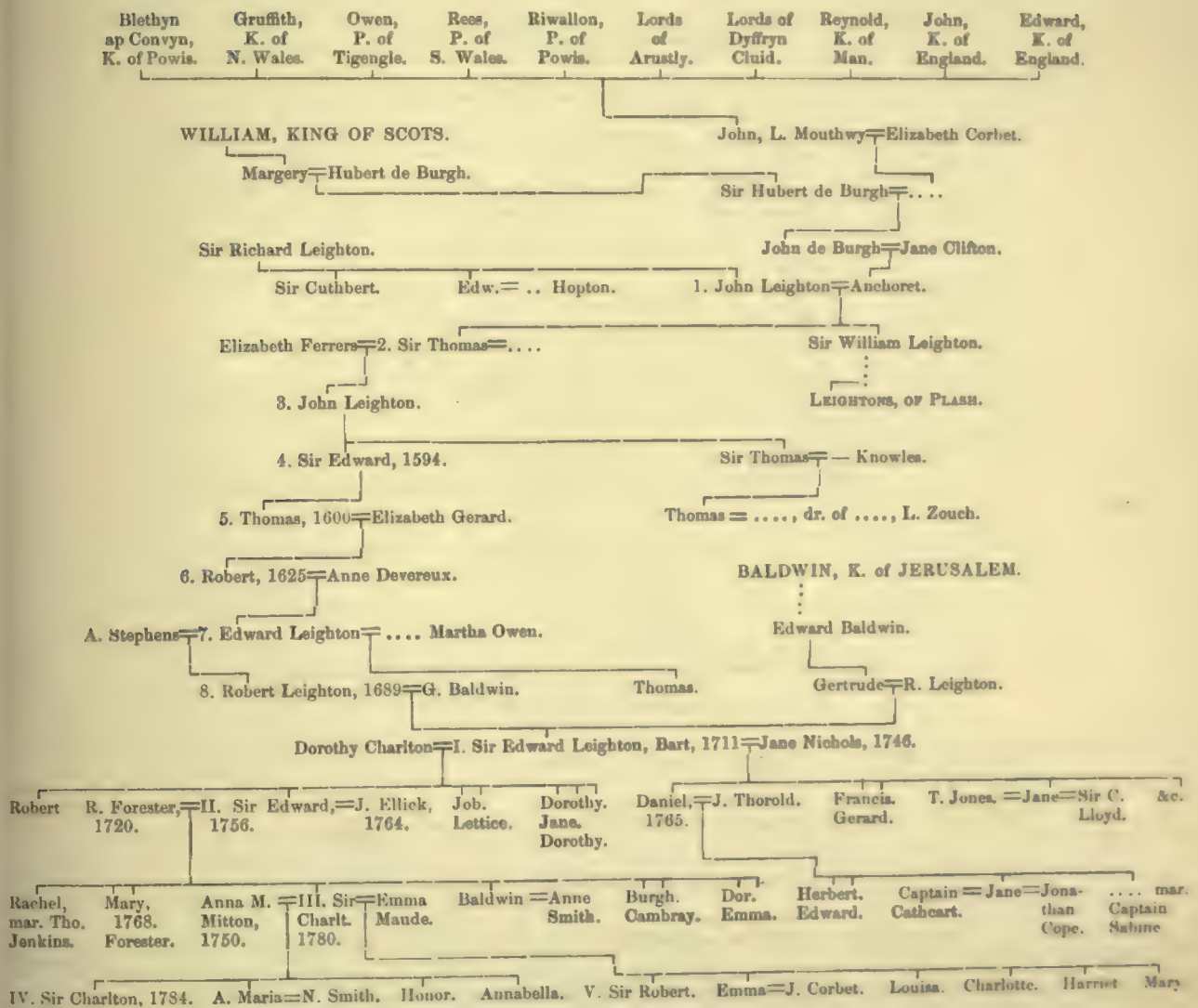
[MS. Harl. 1396, fol. 50b.]





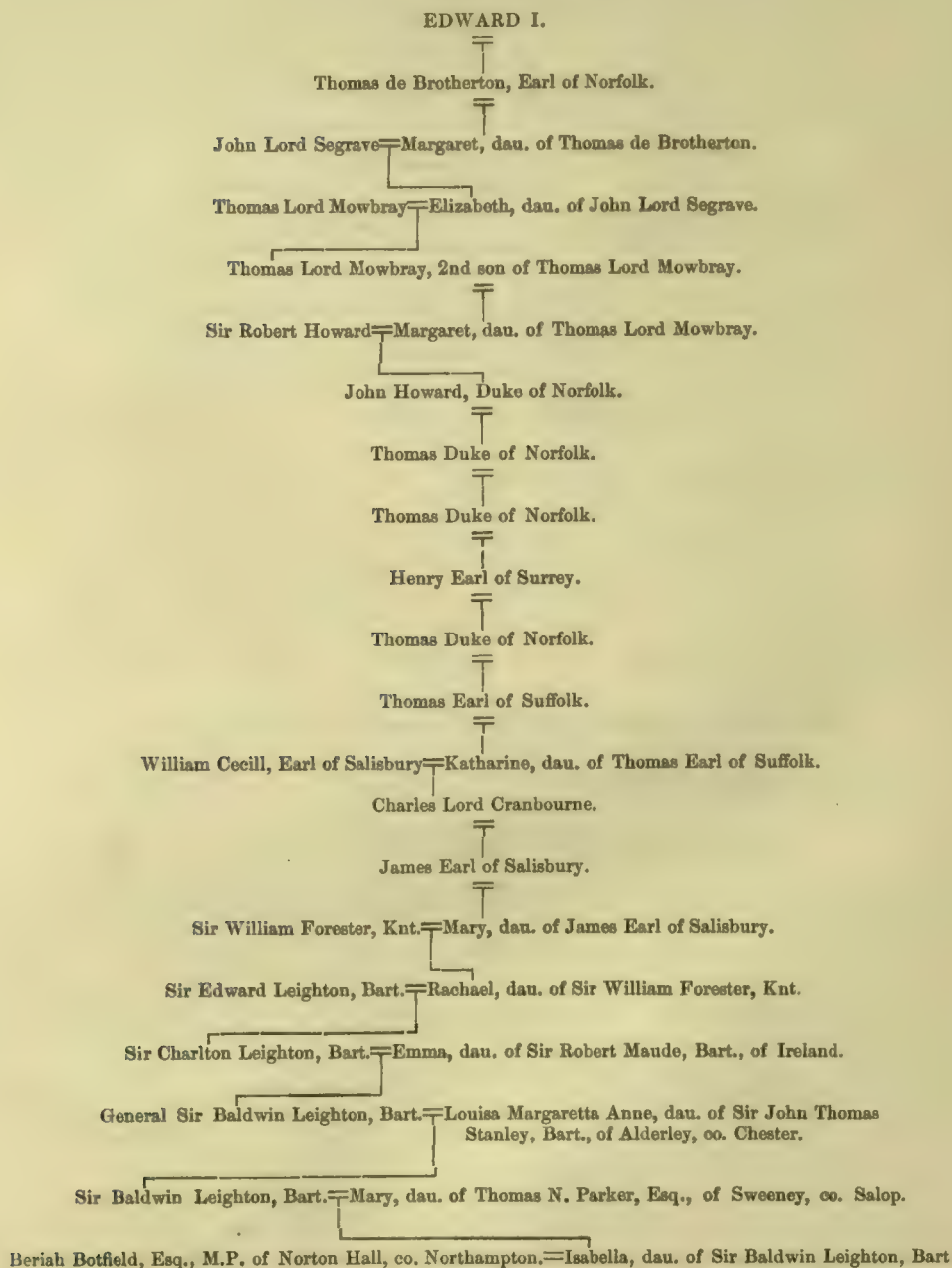
## GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF LEIGHTON OF WATLESBOROUGH, SHROPSHIRE.

[From Betham's Baronetage of England.]



PEDIGREE OF THE LEIGHTONS, SHEWING THEIR DESCENT  
FROM EDWARD I.

[Compiled by John Bowen, Shrewsbury.]



## Genealogy of the Family of Leighton.

The Genealogy of the antient and noble Family of the Leightons, who were originally seated at Leighton, near Buldewas Abbey, from whence they moved to Church Stretton about the reign of King Edw. III., and, in the reign of King Edw. IV. removed thence to Wattlesborough Castle, and lately have taken up their residence at Loton, the present Seat of the Family, with some corrections and amendments made from authentic writings and records, A.D. 1728.

N.B. Some Etymologists, upon observation of the various ways of spelling the name of this Family in old times, viz. Leton, Letun, Leaton, Letone, Lecton, &c., have conjectured that they were either of Roman or Saxon extraction; none of the modern, any more than the old ways of spelling it, having the least resemblance of the British, Danish, or Normond names.

## THE LEIGHTON PEDIGREE.

TOTILUS DE LEIGHTON,—lived before the Norman Conquest, of which the late Earl of Oxford had a record.

CUTHBERTUS,—lived in the time of the Conqueror, who is said to dispossess him of his estate  
S<sup>r</sup>. TITUS,—Knt. of the Sepulchre, co-founder of Buildwas Abbey, married . . . . .  
of Lacy.

S<sup>r</sup>. RICHARD, (temp. Edw. I.)—repurchased Manor of Leighton; m. d. and coheir of Warren.

S<sup>r</sup>. TITUS,—Knt. of the Sepulchre, m. Lettice, d. of Hugh Le Brun, bro. to Wm. de Valence, Earl of Pembroke.

S<sup>r</sup>. WILLIAM,—m. Amice, d. of Ric. Butler, Earl of Ormond.

S<sup>r</sup>. RICHARD, (temp. Edw. II.)—m. Alice, d. of Philip Id. Strange, of Knockin.

WILLIAM, Esq.,—m. Isabell, d. of Sir Humph<sup>y</sup> Pichard, Knt.

JENKIN,—m. Joyce, d. of Sir Hugh Sandford, Knt.

RICHARD, (Edw. II.)—m. Johanna, d. of Hugh Pigot, of Chetwynd; M.P. for Shropshire 1313,-14,-18.

JOHN, (Edw. III.)—m. Margaret, d. and heir of S<sup>r</sup>. John Drake, co. Wilts; High Sheriff for Salop temp. Edw. IV.

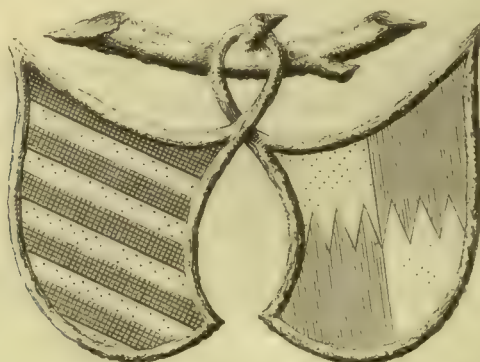
THOMAS,—m. Elena, d. and coheir of Thos. Cambray, of Stretton-le-Dale; bur. at Stretton 6 H. VI.

EDWARD,—m. Elizabeth, d. and heir of Sir John Stapleton, Knt.; ob. 34 H. VI.

JOHN,—m. Anchoret, d. and coheir of S<sup>r</sup>. John Burgh.



- ST. THOMAS,—Knt. Banneret; ob. 10 Hen. VIII.; m. I. Elizabeth, d. of Walter Devereux, Ld. Ferrers of Chartley; II. Anne, d. of Roger Baker, co. Salop.
- JOHN, Esq.,—m. Joyce, d. of Edward Sutton, Baron Dudley; ob. 23 Hen. VIII.
- ST. EDWARD,—ob. 12 Sept., 1547; m. I. Anne, d. of Paul Dayrell of Lillingstone Park; II. Elizabeth, d. of Rowland Edwards, of Shrewsbury.
- THOMAS, Esq.—ob. 1600; m. Elizabeth, d. of ST. Wm. Gerrard.
- ROBERT,—ob. 1625; m. Elizabeth, d. of Edw. Devereux of Castle Bromwich, co. Warwick.
- EDWARD,—b. 1609; d. 1632; m. I. Abigail, d. of William Stephens of Shrewsbury; II. Martha, d. of Thos. Owen of Shrewsbury.
- ROBERT,—b. 1628; d. 1688; m. Gertrude, d. of Edw. Baldwin of Diddleborough, co. Salop.
- ST. EDWARD,—(Bart. 2 March, 1692), b. 1648; d. 1711; m. I. Dorothy, d. of ST. Job Charlton of Ludford; II. Jane, d. of Daniel Nichols of London.
- ST. EDWARD,—b. 1681; d. 1756; m. I. Rachel, d. of ST. Wm. Forester, of Watling Street, Salop, Knt.; II. Judith, d. of John Elliot of Mile End, Esq. and relict of Captain Thwaites, E.I.C.
- ST. CHARLTON,—b. 1715; d. 1780; m. I. Anna Maria, d. of Richard Mytton of Halston; II. Emma, d. of ST. Robt. Maude.
- ST. CHARLTON,—b. 1747; d. 9 Sept. 1784, o. s. p.
- ST. ROBERT,—b. 1752; d. 1819, s. p.
- ST. BALDWIN,—son of Baldwin, 3d son of ST. Edward, Bart., of Loton, by Anne, d. of Captain Smith, a younger son of Smith, of Main, in Ireland; b. 1747; d. 1828; m. I. Ann, 2nd d. of Rev. Wm. Pigott, of Edgmond; II. Louisa Margarett Anne Stanley, d. of ST. Thomas Stanley, of Alderley Park, co. Chester.
- ST. BALDWIN,—b. 1805; m. Mary, eldest d. of Thos. Netherton Parker, of Sweeney Hall, co. Salop. Heir, his son, BALDWIN, b. 27 Oct. 1836.



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## POSTSCRIPT.

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### MARRIAGE OF THE REV. ARTHUR THYNNE

(*From the Illustrated London News*).

ON Tuesday, June 28, 1859, a marriage was solemnised in Westminster Abbey between the Rev. Arthur Thynne, son of the Rev. Lord John Thynne, Canon and Sub-Dean of Westminster, and Miss Kendall. The imposing novelty of a choral wedding, the venerable edifice selected for its performance, and the distinguished party invited to assist at it, attracted a numerous concourse of spectators. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Lord John Thynne, assisted by the Dean of Westminster; the Rev. W. Gresley, Prebendary of Lichfield; and the Rev. J. Clarke Haden, Precentor of Westminster. Nothing could be more imposing than the whole service; and the effect of the procession, headed by Mrs. Frank Gresley, mother of the bride, and Lady John Thynne, mother of the bridegroom, followed by the beautiful bride herself and her ten lovely bridesmaids, as it passed from the Jerusalem Chamber to the foot of the altar, will not be speedily forgotten. The service was chanted by the full choir, and the organ was presided at by Mr. Turle. The bride was conducted to the altar by her stepfather, Major Gresley. She selected as her bridesmaids her sisters, Miss Ethel Kendall and Miss Gresley, Miss Thynne, Miss Selina Thynne, the Ladies Florence and Mary Lascelles, Lady Louisa Crichton, Miss Watts Russell, Miss Wickstead, and Miss Torlesse.

The *invités* were the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marquess and Marchioness of Bath and Lady Louisa Thynne, Earl and Countess Cawdor, the Earl and Countess of Harewood, the Earl and Countess of Desart, Lord and Lady Walter Scott, the Earl and Countess of Erroll, the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury and Ladies Talbot, Lady Wharnccliffe, Hon. Octavius and Lady Caroline Duncombe, Mr. and Lady Georgiana Balfour, Viscount and Viscountess Castlerosse, the Baron and Baroness de Cetto, Lord and Lady Wensleydale, Lady Louisa Mills, Lord and Lady Edward Thynne, the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, the Hon. Egremont and Mrs. Lascelles, Archdeacon and Mrs. Bouverie, Lord Henry and Lady Maria Thynne, Viscount Crichton, the Rev. W. Bentinek, Lady Knatchbull, the Hon. Capt. and Mrs. Denman, Mr. and Mrs. Watts Russell, Mr. D. Watts Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Helme, Messrs. R. and A. Helme, Mr. Nigel Madan, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Walter Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Nichols, Mr. Robert Nichols, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Torlesse, Mr. Howard Galton, Mrs. Wickstead, Mr. J. Grote, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Dyott.

The precincts of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, were constituted a parish under Vic. xx. c. 19, and called "the Close of St. Peter, Westminster." Having thus become a parish church, by sect. 9 of the same Act provision was made for obtaining a licence for the celebration of marriages. This was the first marriage celebrated under the present law; but it is not the first time that a member of the Thynne family has been married in Westminster Abbey; for, on August 12, 1673, Sir Richard How, of Wishford, Wilts, was married to Mary, sister of Thomas first Viscount Weymouth, in Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

APPENDIX OF DOCUMENTS

ILLUSTRATING THE

STEMMATA BOTEVILLIANA.





## No. I. PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.

### EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS RELATING TO THE FAMILY OF BOTFIELD.

No. 1.—Extracts from the REGISTER of BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, and BURIALS in the Parish of LEEBOTWOOD, from the year 1549 to the year 1733.

1549.—There was baptized a child of Peeter Botfield's the 15th day of November, the name Anne.

1552.—There was baptized a child of Peeter Botfield's the 7th day of February, the name Joane.

1553.—There was baptized a child of Peeter Botfield's the 10th day of September.

1555.—There was baptized a child of Richard Botfield's, name Geoffery.

1557.—There was burried a child of John Botfield's the 20th day of March, the name Elyn.

1558.—There was burried Peeter Botfield the 25th of June.

1562.—There was baptized a child of Thomas Botfield's the 6th day of September, the name Richard.

1564.—Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Botfield and Joyce his wife, was baptized the of January.

1565.—Elyn, the daughter of Richard Botfield and Elyn his wife, was baptized the 5th day of June.

1568.—Elin, the daughter of Thomas Botfield and Joyce his wife, was baptized 14th day of Aprill.

1570.—Elyn, the wife of Richard Botfield, was burried the 24th day of January.

1571.—Richard Botfield, the son of Peeter Botfield and his wife, was baptized the 17th day of February.

- 1573.—Richard Botfield was burried the 17th of Aprill.
- 1574.—Alice, the daughter of Thomas Botfield and his wife, was baptized the 13th day of June.
- 1575.—John, son of Thomas Botfield, was burried the 17th day of January.
- 1577.—Joane, the daughter of Thomas Botfield, was burried the 20th.
- 1578.—William, sonne of Peeter Botfield and of his wife, was baptized the 27th day of February, 1578.
- 1581.—Peter Botfield and Alice Britton were marryed the 5th day of September.  
Elizabeth, daughter of Peeter Botfield and his wife, was baptized the 19th of October.
- 1582.—Roger Clowds and Jane Botfield were marryed the 9th of July.  
Alice, the daughter of Thomas Botfield and his wife, was burried the third of October.
- 1583.—Thomas, sonne of Peeter Botfield and of \_\_\_\_\_, was baptized the 28th of November.
- 1585.—Laurye, the daughter of Peeter Botfield and Anne his wife, was baptized the 24th of September.  
Margarett, the daughter of Peeter Botfield and of his wife, was baptized the 10th day of November.
- 1587.—Elinor, the daughter of Peeter Botfield and his wife, was baptized the 21st of January.
- 1589.—Peeter Botfield was burried the 15th of February.  
William, sonne of Peeter Botfield and his wife, was burried the 9th of March.
- 1590.—William, sonne of Peeter Botfield, was baptized the first day of Aprill.
- 1591.—William, sonne of Peeter Botfield and of Alice his wife, was burried the 18th of April.
- 1592.—Jane, the daughter of Peeter Botfield and his wife, was baptized the 26th of Aprill.
- 1594.—Penellope, the daughter of Peeter Botfield and of Alice his wife, was baptized the 20th of October.  
John Davis and Alice Botfield were marryed the 26th day of November.
- 1595.—Katherine, daughter of Roger Botfield and of his wife, was baptized the first day of February.  
Katherine, daughter of Roger Botfield and of his wife, was burried the first day of March.
- 1597.—Anne, the daughter of Peeter Botfield and Alice his wife, was baptized the 9th day of October.
- 1598.—Katherine, the daughter of Geofferye Botfield and of Joyce his wife, was baptized the second day of September.

- 1606.—Randle Vernon and Elinor Botfield were marryed the first day of July.  
1608.—Anne Botfield, widow, was burryed the first of February.  
1610.—Alice Botfield, wife of Peter Botfield, was burryed the 7th day of Aprill.  
Thomas Botfield was burryed the       th of July.  
1612.—George Botfield was burryed the 21st of November.  
1622.—Peeter, the sonne of Thomas Botfield and of Jane his wife, was baptized the first day of Januarye.  
1624.—Roger Botfield was burryed the 27th day of Julye.  
Richard, the sonne of Thomas Botfield and Joanne his wife, was baptized the 7th day of March.  
1627.—William, the sonne of Thomas Botfield and Joane his wife, was baptized the 29th day of Aprill.  
1629.—John, the sonne of Thomas Botfield and Joanne his wife, was baptized the 24th day of Januarye.  
1630.—John, the sonne of Thomas Botfield and of Joanne his wife, was burryed the second of June.  
1661.—Peeter, sonne of Peeter Botfield, by Marye his wife, was baptized April the 9th, 1661.  
1663.—Marye, the daughter of Peeter Botfield, by Marye his wife, was baptized the second day of Februarye, 1663.  
1665.—Marye Botfield was burryed November the 7th.  
1668.—George Botfield was burryed the       of September.  
1674.—Thomas Botfield and Joyce Kendricke were joyned together in marriage the 4th day of October, by Richard Elice, Curate.  
William Botfield was burryed November 17th.  
1676.—Thomas Botfield, dyer, was buried October 27th.  
1684.—William Botfield, fuller, was burryed the 8th of Aprill.  
Elizabeth Botfield, was burryed the 29th of Maye.  
1693.—Eliz. Botfield, daughter of Peter Botfield and Sarah his wife, was baptized Feb. 27th.  
1694.—John Botfield (who lived a godly life) was burryed Aprill 11th.  
Eliz. Botfield, was burryed Aprill the 14th.  
1698.—Sarah, daughter of Peeter Botfield, by Sarah his wife, was baptized the 20th of December, 1698.  
1712.—John Botfield and Mary Botfield were marryed May 12th, 1712.  
1733.—Peter Botfield burryed April 26th.

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The within writings, purporting to be Extracts from the Register of Baptisms.



Marriages, and Burials, in the parish of Leebotwood, from the year 1549 to the year 1733, are true copies from the said Register, made by me, at Longnor, this 19th day of March, 1841.

WATIES CORBETT, Perpetual Curate of Leebotwood with Longnor.

No. 2.—Extracted from the PARISH REGISTERS of ST. JULIAN'S,  
SHREWSBURY, co. Salop, beginning with the year 1559.

1559, October 8th.—John Ginno and Johan Bottfyld was married.

1560, March 24.—John Bottfyld was buried.

1575, May 16.—Richard Bottfyld and Ellinor Phyllipps married.

1575-6, Feb. 24.—Thomas Bottfyld, tanner, was buried.

1593, Sept. 22.—Isaake, son of Richard Bottfyllde, buried.

1594, March 24.—Jacob, son of Richard Bottfylld, chrystened.

1612, April 7.—Richard Bottfyld was buried.

Nov. 17.—Beatryche Bottfylld, wyddow, was buried.

1615, Feb. 4.—Thomas, son of Richard Bottfylldd, chrystened.

1634, Oct. 16.—Richard Botfield burried.

1764, Feb. 17.—Mr. Thomas Botevyle, of St. Chad's, batchelor, and Mrs. Ann Hewlett, of this parish, spinster, married.

I hereby certify that the above are true Extracts from the Register Books of the parish of St. Julian, in the town of Shrewsbury. Extracted by me, this twentieth day of May 1845.

J. J. ROGERSON, Perpetual Curate of St. Julian's.

No. 3.—Extracted from the REGISTER of CHURCH PULVERBATCH.

Commences in 1541. The first sixty years of the present Register or thereabouts have been transcribed on parchment by the same hand, from the originals, not now there. From 1633 to 1658, and from 1700 to 1706, there are no entries, the Registers having been lost.

1592.—Thomas Bottfield et Catherina Partriche nupti fuerunt eodē die [xxiij<sup>o</sup> die mensis Novembris.]

- 1594.—Rowlandus Bottfield, filius Thomæ Bottfield et Catherinæ uxoris eius, baptizatz fuit tertio die mensis Novembris.  
 Catherina Bottfield, uxor Thomæ Bottfield, sepulta fuit decimo die mensis Novembris.  
 Rowlandus Bottfield, filius Thomæ Botfield, sepultus fuit xij<sup>o</sup> die mensis Decembris.
- 1600.—Thomas Bottfyeld, filius Thomæ Bottfield et uxoris eius, baptizatz fuit iiij<sup>o</sup> die Maii.
- 1603.—Johannes Botfyeld, filius Thomæ Botfelde, baptizatus fuit decimo quinto die mensis Marcij.
- 1607.—Ricū Botfyld, pochie de fregle,\* et Elnore Corbet, nupti fuerint quindessyme die Septēbris.
- 1621.—Catherena Botfild, filia Richardi Botfild, baptizata fuit sexto die Februarij annoq<sup>o</sup> p̄dicto.
- 1622.—Katherina Botfild, filia Richardi Botfild, sepulta fuit vicessimo quinto die Martij, anno p̄dicto.  
 Rogerus Botfild, filius Richardi Botfild, baptizatus fuit decimo sexto die Februarij annoq<sup>o</sup> p̄dicto.
- 1625.—Richardus Botfelde sepultus fuit tricesimo die Martij, anno predic̄.
- 1691.—Thomas, y<sup>e</sup> son of Robert and Elisab<sup>th</sup> Botfield, was baptised April y<sup>e</sup> 3d.
- 1692.—Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Bottfield, baptised Septembr y<sup>e</sup> 27.
- 1697.—Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Bottfield, bapt<sup>d</sup> June y<sup>e</sup> 18th.
- 1708.—Robert Botfield was buried January 25th.
- 1726.—John, y<sup>e</sup> son of John Bottfield and Mary his wife, was baptised November 13.
- 1727.—Elizabeth Botfield, widow, was buried Aprill y<sup>e</sup> 7.
- 1734.—Will<sup>m</sup>, son of John and Mary Botfield, was baptized Aprill the 8th.
- 1736.—Robert, son of John and Mary Botfield, was baptized Febuary y<sup>e</sup> 28th.
- 1739.—Sarah, daughter of John and Mary Botfield, was baptized February y<sup>e</sup> 5th.
- 1740.—Mary, the wife of John Botfield, was buried March the 22d.
- 1741.—John Botfield was buried December the 31st.

\* fregle, i. e. Frodesley, now called, in the Shropshire dialect, Frogley and Fredgley.—J. M.

No. 4.—Extracted from the PARISH REGISTERS of ST. ALKMUND,  
SHREWSBURY, co. Salop.

- 1576, Feb. 12.—Katherine Botfilde, daughter of Richard Botfilde, C.  
1576, Sept. 6.—Richard Botfild's wife was buried.  
1579, Sept. 23.—Richard Botfild and Ellnor Beddow were married.  
1580, April 16.—Katharine Botfilde, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Thomas Botfild, C.  
1580-1, Feb. 26.—Thomas Botfilde, y<sup>e</sup> sonne of Richard Botfilde, was christ<sup>d</sup>.  
1582, Aug<sup>t</sup> 3.—Ales Botfylde, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Richard Botfilde, crist<sup>d</sup>.  
1583, Oct. 24.—Edward Botfilde and Lucy Phillips were married.  
Oct. 14.—John Botfilde, y<sup>e</sup> sonne of Rich<sup>d</sup> Botfild, crist<sup>d</sup>.  
1585, Jan. 28.—Rich<sup>d</sup> Botfield, y<sup>e</sup> sonne of Richard Botfield, crist<sup>d</sup>.  
1588-9, Feb<sup>ry</sup> 6.—Abraham Botfilde, y<sup>e</sup> sonne of Richard Botfild, crist<sup>d</sup>.  
Feb. 22.—Ellnor Botfilde, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Edward Botfilde, crist<sup>d</sup>.  
1591, July 3.—Ellnor Bottfilde, y<sup>e</sup> wife of Richard Botfilde, was buried.  
July 24.—Isaac Botfild, y<sup>e</sup> sonne of Richard Botfild, crist<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 24 of July.  
Sept. 23.—Ann Botfild, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Edward Botfield, crist<sup>d</sup>.  
1595, June 23.—Ann Botfilde, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Edward Botfilde, buried.  
1598, Oct. 4.—Mary Botfild, daughter of Edward Botfild, crist<sup>d</sup>.  
1599, July 12.—Isaac Botfild, y<sup>e</sup> sone of Edward Botfild, was buried.  
1601, Jan<sup>ry</sup> 29.—Mary, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Edward Bottfilde, was buried.  
1604, Sept. 24.—Lucy, y<sup>e</sup> wife of Edward Botfild, was buried.  
Sept. 26.—Katharine Botfilde was buried.  
1624, Sept. 22.—Mary, y<sup>e</sup> wife of John Botfilde, of y<sup>e</sup> parish of St. Marries, butcher,  
was buried.  
1646, Feb. 7.—Thomas, the sonne of Thomas Botfield, was baptised.

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The above is a true extract from the several Register Books of the parish of St. Alkmund, Shrewsbury, this seventeenth day of May, 1845.

CHARLES E. J. WIGHTMAN, Vicar of St. Alkmund's.

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No. 5.—Extracted from the PARISH REGISTER of STOTTESDEN,  
otherwise STODDESSEN, co. Salop.

In the year of our Lord God 1605, Mary Botfielde was baptized the 28th day of  
November, a<sup>o</sup> p<sup>do</sup>.

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I certify that the above is a correct copy from the Register Book of the parish of  
Stoddesden, in the county of Salop. Witness my hand, this 3rd day of June, A.D.  
1850. G. J. MADDISON, Vicar of Stoddesden.

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No. 6.—Extracted from the PARISH REGISTERS of ACTON BURNELL,  
co. Salop.

- 1606, Sept. 7.—Humfrey Botfeeld, of Frodesley, was buried.  
1610, July 4.—Margaret Botfeld, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Harry Botfeld and his wyfe,  
was bapt<sup>d</sup>.  
1611, Feb. 23.—Joane Botfield, the daughter of Harry Botfield, of Ruckley, was  
baptized.  
1614, May 15.—Richard Botfylde, the son of Henry Botfylde, was baptized.  
1623, January 2.—One Rowland Botfield, an infant, of Frodesly, buried.  
1703, July 11.—Thomas Townsend and Joyce Botfield married.  
1706, May 19.—Joyce, the wife of Thomas Botfield, was buried.  
1710, June 4.—Thomas Botfield, of this parish, and Mary Hodgkiss, of the parish  
of Hughlee, were married.  
1712, Nov. 27.—Joyce, the daughter of Thomas Botfield and Mary his wife, was  
baptized.  
1713, Jan<sup>y</sup> 30th.—Thomas Botfield, jun<sup>r</sup>, was buried.  
1714, June 12.—Thomas and Mary Botfield were married.  
1716.—Thomas, son of Thomas Botfield, was baptized.  
Thomas, son of Thomas Botfield, was buried.  
1717, Jan<sup>y</sup> 14 —John, son of Thomas Botfield, of Acton Burnell, baptized.  
1719, October 6.—Mary, daughter of Thomas Botfield, of Acton Burnell, baptized.  
1720, Dec. 9.—Thomas, son of Thomas Botfield, of Acton Burnell, baptized.

- 1733, July 23.—Mary, wife of Thomas Botfield, of Acton Burnell, buried.  
1735, April 8.—Thomas, son of Thomas Botevill alias Botfield, was buried.  
1740, October 6.—Mary, daughter of Thomas Boteville or Botfield, of Acton Burnell, was buried.  
1747, March 11.—Thomas Botfield, of Acton Burnell, was buried.  
1753, April 24.—Thomas, the son of John Botteville by Susannah his wife, was baptized April 24, 1753.  
1754, July 21.—John, the son of John Bottevyll by Susannah his wife, was baptized.  
1755, Nov. 6.—Mary, the daughter of John Botteville, was baptized.  
1757, Jan<sup>ry</sup> 18.—William, the son of John Botteville by Susannah his wife, was baptized.  
1758, Jan<sup>ry</sup> 16th.—John Botteville was buried.  
May y<sup>e</sup> 12th.—Richard, y<sup>e</sup> son of John Botteville by Susannah his wife, was baptized.  
1765, July 15th.—Mary, daughter of Susannah Botteville, widow, was buried.
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Certified by the Rev. E. H. WAINWRIGHT, Rector of the parish of Acton Burnell,  
June 10, 1845.

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No. 7.—Extracted from the PARISH REGISTERS of LEIGHTON, co.  
Salop.

- 1632, April 8.—Francisca Botfyeld, dr of W<sup>m</sup> Botfyeld and Francisca his wife, bapt<sup>d</sup>.  
1632, April 8.—Francisca, wife of W<sup>m</sup> Botfyeld, sepult.  
1663, May 4.—Mary, the wife of Thomas Botfield, buried.  
1663, April 14.—Martha, the dr of Tho<sup>s</sup> Botfield, by Mary his wife, bapt<sup>d</sup>.  
1664, Feb<sup>ry</sup> 4th.—Humfrey Botfield, buried.
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## No. 8.—Extracted from the REGISTERS of WOLSTASTON, co. Salop.

1607, April 19.—Elizabeth Botfield, the daughter of Jeffery, was buried.

1617, January 28.—Ellin<sup>r</sup>, daughter of Jeffery Botfield, was baptized.

1623, Dec. 24th.—Thomas, son of Jeffery Botfield, was baptized.

[Several pages of the Register are here quite defaced.]

1627, Nov. 8th.—Thomas, son of Thomas Botfield, was baptized.

1629, May 9.—Thomas Brown (or some similar name) and Catharine Botfield were married.

1630, January 15.—Richard, the son of Thomas Botfield and Dorothy his wife, was baptized.

1632, March 14.—Mary, the daughter of Thomas Botfield and Dorothy his wife, was baptized.

1634, July 9.—John, the son of Thomas Botfield and Dorothy his wife, was baptized.

1640, March 9.—Thomas Botfield was buried.

1640, January .—Joyce, the wife of Geoffry Botfield, was buried.

1641, April 4.—Roger Botfield was buried.

1641, August 22.—Thomas Rogers and Mary Botfield were married.

1641, January 27.—Mary, the daughter of Thomas Rogers and Mary his wife, was baptized.

1642, July 10.—Richard, the son of Richard Botfield and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized.

1645, July 28.—Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Botfield and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized.

1714, July 19.—Richard Botfield was buried.

1714–15, March 24.—John, the son of John Botfield and Mary his wife, was baptized.

1719–20, June 23.—Jane Botfield was buried.

1723–4, March 15.—Peter, the son of John Botfield and Mary his wife, was baptized.

1723–4, March 23d.—Peter, son of John and Mary Botfield, was buried.

1726, Nov. 1.—Peter, son of John Bodfield and Mary his wife, baptized.

1733, Feb. 26.—Mary, the wife of John Botfield, was buried.

1740, Augt. 20.—Susan, the wife of James Botfield, of All Stretton, was buried.

1751, Augt. 21.—John Botfield the elder was buried.



No. 12.—Extracts from the PARISH REGISTERS of LUDLOW, taken at  
LUDLOW, December 20th 1855, by MARKHAM JOHN THORPE.

The Parish Registers commence in 1558. No entries between 1646 and 1661.

Anno Dñi 1679.—Weddings. George Southell and Jane Bodfield, Nov. 17<sup>o</sup>. L.

Anno Dñi 1683.—Christenings. Theophilus, y<sup>e</sup> son of Richard Botevile and Anne,  
Aug. 20.

1709, June 27.—Ma<sup>r</sup> Botfield Kettleby, of y<sup>e</sup> pish of Tenbury, and Anne White, of  
Easthope..

1714, Aug<sup>t</sup> 12th. Ma<sup>r</sup> ffrancis Lucas and Anne Botfield, both of the parish of  
Didlebury.

1720, May 3d.—Bapt. Benjamine, son of William Botevyle and Mary his wife.

1721, July 21st.—Bapt. Ann, daugh<sup>t</sup> of Mr. William Botevyle and Mary his wife.

1722, Aug. 24th.—Bapt. Thomas, son of William Botevile and Mary his wife.

1723, Nov. 24th.—Bapt. Richard Henry, son of Mr. William Botfield and Mary his  
wife.

1723-4, Mar. 23d.—Bur. Richard Henry, son of William Botfield.

1725, April 14.—Bapt. Eliz. daughter of W<sup>m</sup>. Botevile and Mary his wife.

1728, Aug<sup>t</sup> 27.—Bapt. Rich<sup>d</sup>. son of Wm. Botevile and Mary his wife.

1730, May 5th.—Bur. Mr. W<sup>m</sup>. Botevile.

June 3d.—Bur. son of Mary Botevile, wid.

1731-2, Mar. 11.—Bur. Mr. Rich<sup>d</sup>. Botevile.

1746, Dec. 18.—Bapt. William Henry, son of Thos. Botevyle and Elinor.

1752, Dec. 20.—Ann Botevile, spins<sup>t</sup>, buried.

Examined to 1755.

No. 13.—Extracted from the PARISH REGISTER of BRACE MEOLE,  
near Shrewsbury, attested by Mr. JOSEPH MORRIS.

Richard Botevyle, of Botevyle, and Anne Colfax, were married the 2d November,  
1682.

## No. 14.—Extracts from REGISTERS at WENLOCK.

- Mense Julij 1699.—Johes fit Johis Botfield et Annæ ux: bapt: est primo die.
- Mense Novembris 1701.—Elizabetha fit Johis Botfield et Annæ ux: bapt: est 23 die.
- Mense Decembris 1703.—Wittmus fit Johis Botfield et Annæ vx: bapt: est 8 die.
- Mense Martij 1704.—Frañcus fit Richardi Botfield et Mariæ vx: bapt: est 14 die.
- Mense Februarij 1705.—Maria fit Johis Botfield et Anne vx: bapt: est 17 die.
- Mense Januarij 1707.—Thomas fit Johis Botfield et Annæ vx: bapt: est 9 die.  
     Thomas fit Johis Botfield et Annæ vx: sepultus est 11 die.
- Mense Maij 1709.—Anna fit Johis Botfield et Annæ vx: bapt: est 15 die.
- Mense Augusti 1711.—Anna fit Johis Botfield et Annæ vx: sepult: est 24 die.
- Mense Augusti 1712.—Thomas fit Johis Botfield et Annæ vx: bapt: est 10 die.
- Mense Martij 1713.—Elizabetha illegit: Mariæ Botfield et (ut ait) Elizei Price baptia  
     est 29 die.
- Mense Februarij 1714.—Martha illegit: Ursulæ Brown et (ut ait) cujusdam Thomæ  
     Botfield de Bridg North bapt: 25 die.
- Mense Februarij 1715.—Josephus King fit Johis Botfield et Annæ vx: bapt: est 12 die.
- Mense Novembris 1720.—Ričus Williams inquilinus et Isabella Botfield de hac parochia  
     nupti sunt per banñ 6 die.
- Mense Martij 1720.—Thomas fit Johis Botfield et Annæ ux: sepult: 17 die.
- Mense Novembris 1723.—Johes fit Johis Botfield jun<sup>r</sup> et Janæ ux: baptus est 13 die.
- Mense Decembris 1724.—Ričus Botfield sepultus est 20 die.
- Mense Aprilis 1725.—Anna fil: Johis Botfield Jun<sup>r</sup> & Janæ ux: bapt: est 2<sup>d</sup> die.
- Mense Martij 1726.—Alicia fil Johis Botfield et Janæ ux: bapt: est 10 die.
- Mense Martij 1727.—Johes fill. Johannis Botfeild & Janæ ux: sepultus est octavo die.
- Mense Februarij 1728.—Johes Hotchkis Inquilinus et Hanna Botfeild de hac parochia  
     nupti sunt p bannos 16 die.
- Mense Aprilis 1729.—Isabella fit Johis Botfeild & Janæ ux: baptus est 8<sup>o</sup> die.
- Mense Maij 1731.—Tho<sup>s</sup> fil: Johis Botfield et Janæ ux: bapt: est 12 die.
- Mense Augustj 1731.—Maria Botfield vid: sepult: est 21 die.
- Mense Martij 1732.—Ričus fil: Frañci Botfield et Janæ ux: bapt: est 11<sup>o</sup> die.
- Mense Aprilis 1733.—Martha fil: Frañci Botfield & Saræ ux: bapt: est sexto die.
- Mense Septembris 1733.—Johes fil: Johis Botfield Jun<sup>r</sup> et Janæ ux: bapt: est 27<sup>o</sup> die.
- April 1736.—Bapt<sup>d</sup> Joseph King son of John & Jane Botfield y<sup>e</sup> 16 day.
- June 1736.—Mar: Richard Peck and Elizabeth Botfield both of this pish y<sup>e</sup> 13 day.
- April 1737.—Bur. Anne wife of John Botfield P. the 13 day.
- September 1740.—Bapt. Francis son of Francis and Jane Botfield the 7<sup>th</sup> day.
- October 1742.—Bur'd Thomas son of John & Jane Botfield the 13 day.

No. 12.—Extracts from the PARISH REGISTERS of LUDLOW, taken at  
LUDLOW, December 20th 1855, by MARKHAM JOHN THORPE.

The Parish Registers commence in 1558. No entries between 1646 and 1661.

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1709, June 27.—Ma<sup>r</sup> Botfield Kettleby, of y<sup>e</sup> pish of Tenbury, and Anne White, of  
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1723, Nov. 24th.—Bapt. Richard Henry, son of Mr. William Botfield and Mary his  
wife.

1723-4, Mar. 23d.—Bur. Richard Henry, son of William Botfield.

1725, April 14.—Bapt. Eliz. daughter of W<sup>m</sup>. Botevile and Mary his wife.

1728, Aug<sup>t</sup> 27.—Bapt. Rich<sup>d</sup>. son of Wm. Botevile and Mary his wife.

1730, May 5th.—Bur. Mr. W<sup>m</sup>. Botevile.

June 3d.—Bur. son of Mary Botevile, wid.

1731-2, Mar. 11.—Bur. Mr. Rich<sup>d</sup>. Botevile.

1746, Dec. 18.—Bapt. William Henry, son of Thos. Botevyle and Elinor.

1752, Dec. 20.—Ann Botevile, spins<sup>l</sup>, buried.

Examined to 1755.

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Mense Martij 1704.—Frañcus fit Richardi Botfield et Mariæ vx: bapt: est 14 die.

Mense Februarij 1705.—Maria fit Johis Botfield et Anne vx: bapt: est 17 die.

Mense Januarij 1707.—Thomas fit Johis Botfield et Annæ vx: bapt: est 9 die.

Thomas fit Johis Botfield et Annæ vx: sepultus est 11 die.

Mense Maij 1709.—Anna fit Johis Botfield et Annæ vx: bapt: est 15 die.

Mense Augusti 1711.—Anna fil Johis Botfield et Annæ vx: sepult: est 24 die.

Mense Augusti 1712.—Thomas fit Johis Botfield et Annæ vx: bapt: est 10 die.

Mense Martij 1713.—Elizabetha illegit Mariæ Botfield et (ut ait) Elizei Price baptia est 29 die.

Mense Februarij 1714.—Martha illegit Ursulæ Brown et (ut ait) cujusdam Thomæ Bodfield de Bridg North bapt: 25 die.

Mense Februarij 1715.—Josephus King fit Johis Botfield et Annæ vx: bapt: est 12 die.

Mense Novembris 1720.—Ričus Williams inquilinus et Isabella Botfield de hac paroch nupti sunt per banñ 6 die.

Mense Martij 1720.—Thomas fit Johis Botfield et Annæ ux: sepult: 17 die.

Mense Novembris 1723.—Johes fit Johis Botfield jun<sup>r</sup> et Janæ ux: baptus est 13 die.

Mense Decembris 1724.—Ričus Botfield sepultus est 20 die.

Mense Aprilis 1725.—Anna fil: Johis Botfield Jun<sup>r</sup> & Janæ ux: bapt: est 2<sup>a</sup> die.

Mense Martij 1726.—Alicia fil Johis Botfield et Janæ ux: bapt: est 10 die.

Mense Martij 1727.—Johes fill. Johannis Botfeild & Janæ ux: sepultus est octavo die.

Mense Februarij 1728.—Johes Hotchkis Inquilinus et Hanna Botfeild de hac parochia nupti sunt p bannos 16 die.

Mense Aprilis 1729.—Isabella fit Johis Botfeild & Janæ ux: baptus est 8<sup>o</sup> die.

Mense Maij 1731.—Tho<sup>s</sup> fil: Johis Botfield et Janæ ux: bapt: est 12 die.

Mense Augustj 1731.—Maria Botfield vid: sepult: est 21 die.

Mense Martij 1732.—Ričus fil: Frañci Botfield et Janæ ux: bapt: est 11<sup>o</sup> die.

Mense Aprilis 1733.—Martha fil: Frañci Botfield & Saræ ux: bapt: est sexto die.

Mense Septembris 1733.—Johes fil: Johis Botfield Jun<sup>r</sup> et Janæ ux: bapt: est 27<sup>o</sup> die.

April 1736.—Bapt<sup>d</sup> Joseph King son of John & Jane Botfield y<sup>e</sup> 16 day.

June 1736.—Mar: Richard Peek and Elizabeth Botfield both of this pish y<sup>e</sup> 13 day.

April 1737.—Bur. Anne wife of John Botfield P. the 13 day.

September 1740.—Bapt. Francis son of Francis and Jane Botfield the 7<sup>th</sup> day.

October 1742.—Bur'd Thomas son of John & Jane Botfield the 13 day.

January 1747.—Bur'd John Botfield Jun<sup>r</sup> the 12 day.

October 1748.—Mar'd William Williams and Jane Botfield Wid. the 15 day.

November 1748.—Mar'd Richard Pugh and Alice Botfield by Banns the 14 day.

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I hereby certify that the above are faithfully extracted from the Registers belonging to the parish church of Much Wenlock.

T. D. TINKLER, Curate.

May 15th, 1810.

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No. 15.—Extracted from the PARISH REGISTERS of DIDDLEBURY,  
co. Salop.

1665, Nov. 28.—Roger Botfield was buried.

1667, Sept. 2.—Anne, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Thomas Botfield and Anne his wife, was baptized.

1671, Oct. 3.—Thomas, y<sup>e</sup> sonne of Thomas Botfield and Jane his wife, was baptiz<sup>d</sup>.

1676, Jan<sup>ry</sup> 14.—Richard Botfield and Elizabeth Normcott were married.

1679, Jan<sup>ry</sup> 28.—Elizabeth, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Thomas Botfield and Jane his , was baptized.

1680, Oct. 31.—John, y<sup>e</sup> son of Richard Botfield and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized.

1682, Dec. 17.—Margarett, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Richard Botfield and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized.

1684, March 14.—Anne Botfield was buried.

(*Sic*) Richard Botfield and Elizabeth his wife.

1687, Oct. 8.—Joan, the daughter of Richard Botfield and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized.

1688, April 24.—William, y<sup>e</sup> son of Thomas Botfield and Jane his wife, was baptized.

1690, Sept. 24.—Thomas Botfield was buried.

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THOMAS EVANS, Dy. Reg. Hereford.

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No. 16.—Extracted from the REGISTERS of the Parish Church of  
ST. CHAD, SHREWSBURY, co. Salop.

- 1705, Jan. 15.—Thomas, son of Richard Botfeild, sadlar, and Elizabeth his wife, christened.
- 1731-2, Feb. 22.—John, s of Rich<sup>d</sup> Botviold, christened.
- 1732, Feb. 20.—Rich<sup>d</sup>, s of Rich<sup>d</sup> Botvile, christened.
- 1733-34, Feb. 14.—Will<sup>m</sup>, s of Rich<sup>d</sup> Botvile, christened.
- 1738, December 21.—Botvile, Thomas, s of Rich<sup>d</sup>, christened.
- 1746, Oct. 24.—Botvile, Richard, sadler, buried.
- 1751, April 19.—Botteville, W<sup>m</sup>, s of Martha, buried.
- 1751, July 22.—Botteville, John, s of Martha, buried.
- 1763, Sept. 8.—Richard Newling and Martha Botevyle married.
- 1764, June 15.—Newling, William, son of Mr. Richard, baptised.  
June 24.—Newling, William, son of Mr. Richard, buried.
- 1765, Aug. 11.—Newling, William, son of Richard and Martha, christened.
- 1766, Feb. 27.—Newling, Martha, wife of Mr. Richard, buried.
- 1783, Nov. 11.—Botevyle, Mr. Thomas, apothecary, aged 63, buried.
- 1794, . . . 24th.—Thomas Botevyle and Catharine Slater married.
- 1797, Jan. 18.—Ann Botevyle, aged 85, buried.
- 1807, Feb. 17.—Thomas Botvyle, aged 67, buried.
- 1807, Nov. 4.—Edward Botevyle and Mary Ann Jones married.
- 1808, April 10.—Catharine Botvyle, aged 59, buried.
- 1809, Aug. 17.—Newling, Richard, aged 73, buried.
- 1810, June 14.—Thomas Botevyle and Harriett Trehearn married.
- 1811, April 1.—Ann Elizabeth Botevyle, a child, buried.
- 1814, Aug. 2d.—Thomas, son of Thomas and Harriett Botevyle, christened. (Born January 31st.)
- 1815, April 2.—Jane Harriet, daughter of Edward and Mary Botevyle, christened. (Born Sept. 30, 1814.)
- 1816, June 4.—Edward Brandon, son of Edward and Mary Botevyle, christened. (Born 20th April.)
- 1816, Nov. 10.—Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Harriett Botevyle, christened. (Born Sept. 22d.)
- 1818, June 5.—Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Mary Anne Botevyle, christened. (Born 28th June, 1812.)
- 1822, June 28.—Mary Anne Botevyle (aged 34), buried.
- 1823, May 9.—Botevyle, Anne, aged 2 years, buried.



1824, Feb. 22.—Thomas John, son of Edward and Mary Anne Botevyle, christened.  
(Born 21st May, 1809.)

1830, July 30.—Edward Botevyle, widower, and Priscilla Lissimore, widow, married.

1831.—Thomas Botevyle buried at St. Michael's.

1831, Oct. 18.—Elizabeth Botevyle, aged 67, buried.

1836, Sept. 1.—Martha Botevyle, aged 57, buried.

1838, Aug. 8.—Thomas Botevyle and Margaret Jones married.

1841, Sept. 29.—William Henry Tyler and Emily Botevyle married.

Mr. William Newling buried at Shrawardine.

Certified by JAMES WEBSTER, Parish Clerk.  
16th June, 1845.

Epitaph in St. Chad's old churchyard:—

ANNE, W. OF THOMAS BOTEVYLE, 1797, ÆT. 55.

NINE OF THEIR INFANT CHILDREN.

THOMAS BOTEVYLE, 1797, ÆT. 55.

No. 17.—Extracted from the PARISH REGISTER of EATON CONSTANTINE, co. Salop.

1668, April 17th.—Ales, the dr of Thomas and Mary Botfield, bapt<sup>d</sup>.

1670, Jan. 3rd.—William, son of Thomas and Mary Botfield, bapt<sup>d</sup>.

No. 18.—Extracted from the PARISH REGISTER of CHURCH STRETTON.

1742.—James, y<sup>e</sup> son of James Botfield and Mary his wife, was baptized August y<sup>e</sup> eighth, 1742.

The above is a true copy from the Register Book belonging to the parish of Church Stretton, in the county of Salop. Witness my hand this 9th day of December, 1840.

PRESTON NUNN, Curate of the above parish.

No. 19.—Extracts from the PARISH REGISTERS of the Church of  
DAWLEY, in the county of Salop.

- 1728, December 15.—John, the son of Richard Botfield, by Jane his wife, was buried.
- 1732, December 24.—Mary, the daughter of Beriah Botfield, by Margaret his wife, was baptized.
- 1735, May 28.—Thomas Botfield, of the parish of Madeley, was buried.
- May 28.—Mary Botfield, widow, was buried.
- 1739, June 11.—Richard and Sarah, son and daughter of Beriah Botfield, by Margaret his wife, were baptized.
- 1739, July 31.—Richard, the son of Beriah Botfield, by Margaret his wife, was buried.
- 1739, September 11.—Sarah, the daughter of Beriah Botfield, by Margaret his wife, was buried.
- 1740, February 15.—Thomas and Martha, son and daughter of Beriah Botfield, by Margaret his wife, were baptized.
- 1740, February 17.—Martha, the daughter of Beriah Botfield, by Margaret his wife, was buried.

I do hereby certify that the above Extracts are faithfully copied from the Parish Registers of the Church of Dawley, in the county of Salop. Witness my hand, this eleventh day of September, in the year 1840.

JOHN WOOD, Minister of Dawley.

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Further Extracts from the PARISH REGISTER BOOKS of the Church  
of DAWLEY, in the county of Salop.

- 1741, December 15.—Mary, the daughter of Beriah Botfield, by Margaret his wife, was buried.
- 1754, April 8.—Beriah Botfield was buried.
- 1762, February 19th.—Thomas, the son of Thomas Botfield, by Margaret his wife, was baptized.

1763, May 9.—Patten, daughter of Thomas Bodfield, by Margaret his wife, was baptized.

1766, August 15.—William, son of Thomas Botfield, by Margaret his wife, was baptized.

1767, March 21.—Jane, wife of Richard Botfield, was buried.

Burials 1769.

July 19.—Richard Botfield was buried.

I do hereby certify, that the above are all faithfully extracted from the Church Registers of the parish of Dawley, Salop. Witness my hand this 7th day of December, 1840.

JOHN WOOD, Minister of Dawley.

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No. 20.—Extracts from the REGISTERS of the PARISH of MADELEY,  
in the county of SALOP.

One of the Register Books of all persons christned within the parish of Madeley, in the county of Salop, in the liberties of Wenlock Magna, and in the diocese of Hereford. Beginning the twenty-fifth of March, 1726. faithfully kept and recorded by Jeremiah Taylor Vic: of ——— etc.

Memorandum, that the Register from 1719 to 1726 is lost, as known to all the parish.

Married 1728, Nov. 17.—William Baugh and Agnes Botevyle, both of y<sup>s</sup> psh.

This is a true extract taken from the Register of marriages kept for Madeley parish, county of Salop, and given by me this 11th day of Sept. 1840.

G. EDMONDS, Vicar.

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1730, Oct. 14.—Mary D. of William Baugh and Agnes his wife.

The above is a true extract taken from the Register of Baptisms kept for Madeley parish, county of Salop, and given by me this 11th day of Sept. 1840.

G. EDMONDS, Vicar.

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Mense May, 1731.—Thos. fil. Johis Botfield and Jane ux: bapt: est 12 die.

Taken by me, GEO. SALT, this 11th day of September, 1840, in the presence of the clerk of the parish, in the absence of the Vicar.

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1732, Feb. 14.—Beriah Botevyle, of Dawley, and Margaret Colley of y<sup>e</sup> p<sup>sh</sup>.

1749, Jan<sup>y</sup>. 17.—Edward Davies and Isabella Botevyle, both of Much-Wenlock parish.

The above is a true extract from the Register of Marriages for the year 1732, in the parish of Madeley, in the county of Salop, made this 18th day of July, 1843.

J. H. GWYTHYER, Vicar.

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1769, Feb. 18.—William Botfield a poor man.

The above is a true extract from the Register of burials in the parish of Madeley, in the county of Salop, made this 18th day of July, 1843.

J. H. GWYTHYER, Vicar.

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No. 21.—Extract from the PARISH REGISTER of WORFIELD, co. Salop.

No. 23. Thomas Botfield, of the parish of Dawley, batchelor, and Margaret Baker, of this parish, spinster, were married in this Church by license, with consent of friends, this 28th day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty, by me,

ROBT. BROWN, C. C.

This marriage was solemnized between us { Thos. Botfield.  
Margaret Baker.

In the presence of { William Baker.  
Ann Baker.

I certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the Parish Register of Worfield, in the county of Salop, this 28th day of May, 1849.

C. F. BROADBENT, Vicar.

Worfield, 28 May, 1849.

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No. 22.—ALL SAINTS CHURCH, BROSELEY, Salop. The Parish  
Registers commence in 1570.

1776, March 10.—Baptised, John, son of Joseph and Anne Bodfield.

1780, October 15.—Married, Aaron Golden and Mary Botfield.

1790, November 21.—Married, Francis Golden and Anne Botfield.

Examined by MARKHAM THORPE, 23 September, 1854, who states there are no other Botfields registered between 1570 and 1810.

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No. 23.—Extracts from the REGISTER of the Parish of STIRCHLEY,  
in the county of Salop.

1801, April 9th.—Thomas Botfield, of Ditton, late of Dawley Magna, Gent. was buried.

1803, Nov. 9th.—Margaret Botfield, widow of the late Thomas Botfield, of Ditton, Gent. was buried.

The above are truly extracted from the Parish Register of Storchley, Salop. Witness my hand this seventh day of December, 1840.

H. M. PHILLIPS, Rector.

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No. 24.—Extract from the Register of the CHURCH of SAINTS PETER  
and PAUL at ASTON, near Birmingham.

The year 1806, page 512, No. 1820.—Beriah Botfield, of the parish of Cleobury Mortimer, in the county of Salop, batchelor, and Charlotte Withering, of this parish,

spinster, were married in this Church by licence granted by the Rev. Dr. Spencer, this 26th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and six, by me,

B. SPENCER, Vicar.

This marriage was solemnized between us { Beriah Botfield.  
 { Charlotte Withering.

In the presence of { Thos. Botfield.  
 { W. Withering.

This is a true copy of the Register kept in the parish Church of Saints Peter and Paul, Aston, near Birmingham, in the county of Warwick. Taken this 5th day of May, 1837.

H. CHAVASSE, Curate.

No. 25.—Extract from the REGISTERS of the Parish of CLEOBURY  
 MORTIMER, in the county of Salop.

Baptized 5th March 1807.—Beriah, son of Beriah Botfield, Esq. and Charlotte his wife, privately at Ditton, and born the same day.

The above is a true copy from the Register of Baptisms in the parish of Cleobury Mortimer, county of Salop. Witness my hand, this 15th day of March 1841.

G. MOULTRIE, Vicar.

No. 26.—Extract from the PARISH REGISTER of NORTON BY  
 DAVENTRY, co. Northampton.

A.D. 1813, May 6.—Beriah Botfield, Esq. of Norton, aged 44, was buried.

THOMAS COLE, Curate.

Charlotte Botfield, widow of the above Beriah Botfield, of Norton, aged 47, was buried Nov. 3, 1825.

JOHN ROSE,  
 H. A. HOLDEN, } Officiating Ministers.



Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the ceremony was performed.
A.D. 1813. Beriah Botfield, Esq.	Norton	May 6	44	Thos. Cole, Curate.
1825. Charlotte Botfield	Norton	Nov. 3	47	John Rose, and H. A. Holden, Officiating Ministers.

I certify that the above are correct extracts from the Register of Burials of the parish of Norton. W. F. SANDERS, Curate of Norton, Northamptonshire.  
February 25th, 1841.

No. 27.—Copy from the REGISTER of BURIALS in the Parish of  
HOPTON WAFERS, in the county of Salop, in the year 1843.

Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the ceremony was performed.
1843. Thomas Botfield	Hopton	January 26th	80 years	Tho. Woodward, Rector.

The foregoing is a true copy from the Register of Burials in the parish of Hopton Wafers. Witness my hand, this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

THO. WOODWARD, Rector of Hopton Wafers.

Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the ceremony was performed.
1856. Lucy Botfield	Hopton Court	August 22nd	82	Chas. Walcot, Officiating Minister.

I certify that the above is a correct extract taken from the Register of Deaths, in the parish of Hopton Wafers, in the county of Salop. Witness my hand, this 24th day of August, in the year 1856.

ALEXR. WOODWARD, Rector.

No. 28.—Extract from the PARISH REGISTER of SHIFFNAL, in the county of Salop.

Burial in the parish of Shiffnal, in the county of Salop, in the year 1851.

Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the ceremony was performed.
1851. William Botfield	Decker Hill	January 1st	84 years	Townsh. Brooke, Vicar.

The above is a true and correct extract from the Shiffnal Register. Witness my hand, this first day of February, 1851.

TOWNSHEND BROOKE, Vicar.

Burials in the parish of Shiffnal, in the county of Salop, in the year 1851.

Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the ceremony was performed.
1851 Lucy Botfield	Decker Hill	Decr. 16th	81 years	Fra. Spedding, Curate.

The above is a true and correct extract from the Shiffnal Register. Witness my hand, this 20th day of Decr. 1851. FR<sup>s</sup>. SPEDDING, Curate.

#### No. 29. —CERTIFICATE of BAPTISM of the Children of THOMAS BOTEVYLE, of FORD.

The undermentioned are all the children of me, Thomas Botevyle, of Shrewsbury, and Margaret my wife:—

Registered in the Parish Register of Alberbury, in the county of Salop, and christened at Ford, in the said county:—

Harriet, born 14 September, 1839.

Emily, born 21 June, 1842.

Elizabeth, born 9 April, 1844.

Margaretta Jane, born 9 February, 1846.

Registered in the Parish Register of Pontesbury, in the said county, and christened at Cruckton, in that parish:—

Susannah, born 11 February, 1848.

Baptized at Shrewsbury.

Thomas Beriah, born 18 May, 1852.

Frances, born 8 July, 1855.

THOMAS BOTEVYLE.

Shrewsbury, 10 January, 1856.



No. 30.—Entries in BOOK of COMMON PRAYER, wanting the title,  
with Calendar, &c. Octavo, in coeval calf.

Thomas Botfeld his booke,  
God give him grace thereon  
to looke, and with his favour and his  
grace in heaven send him a dwell  
yng place.

Ano domini 1674.

In the same handwriting are the entries:—

March the 23, 1688-9.—Mary Botfeld, the daughter of Thomas Botfeld and Abigaoil, was born, being Saturday at 5 of the clock in the afternoon.

Ann Botfield was born October the 8th day, at 12 of y<sup>e</sup> clock at night, in y<sup>e</sup> yeare of our Lord God 1691, y<sup>e</sup> same yeare y<sup>e</sup> house was built, it being Thursday.

April 2 day, 1694.—Abigail Botfeld was borne, it being Monday, at 12 of y<sup>e</sup> clock at noon.

December y<sup>e</sup> 26th day, 1696.—Thomas Botfield, y<sup>e</sup> sonne of Thomas Botfield, senior, was borne, it being Tuesday, about five of y<sup>e</sup> clock in y<sup>e</sup> morning.

December y<sup>e</sup> 5th, 1699.—Margaret Botfield was born, it being Tuesday, half an hower after 3 of y<sup>e</sup> clock in y<sup>e</sup> afternoon.

February the 28th, 1702-3.—Beriah Botfield was borne, it being Sunday, half an hower after 7 o'clock att night.

Agness Botfield was borne September y<sup>e</sup> second, 1706, att 3 of y<sup>e</sup> clock in y<sup>e</sup> afternoon, it being Monday.

Thomas Lloyde was borne September y<sup>e</sup> 5th, 1686, at 6 of y<sup>e</sup> clock in y<sup>e</sup> morning, being Sunday.

Thomas Botfield, his booke. 1669.

Testis Henry Crockett. 1684.

Thomas Bottfield his booke. God give  
him grace thereon to looke, and with his  
favor and his grace, in heaven send him  
a dwelling place. Amen. Amen.

1679.

No. 31.—Extracts from the BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, &c. Oxford, 1733. THE HOLY BIBLE, O. and N. T. Oxford, 1736, with Index. THE BOOK OF PSALMS, London, 1735. Collected in one volume quarto, in the original calf binding.

On the fly-leaf is written :

Beriah Botfield, his book, anno 1736.

I, Beriah Botfield, was born Februari y<sup>e</sup> 28th, 1702-3.

My wife Margaret crisened October y<sup>e</sup> 7th, 1703.

On the reverse of the same :

Beriah Botfield, son of Thomas and Abigaile Botfield, born February 28th, 1702-3, it being Sunday, half an hour after 7 a clock at night.

Mary Botfield, daughter of Beriah and Margaret Botfield, born December 16th, 1732, about 7 a clock in the morning.

Thomas Botfield, son of Beriah and Margaret Botfield, born February 14th, 1736-7, about 12 a clock at night.

On the last leaf of the Prayer Book is written :

Beriah Botfield, his book, año 1736.

On the fly-leaf at the end of the volume is written :

Thomas Botfield, son of Thomas and Margaret Botfield, born February 14th, 1762, it being Sunday, half an hour past one o'clock in the morning.

William Botfield, son of Thomas and Margaret Botfield, born May 7th, 1766, it being Wednesday, about eleven o'clock at night.

Beriah Botfield, son of Thomas and Margaret Botfield, born July 27th, 1768, it being Wednesday about one o'clock in the morning.

Beriah Botfield, son of Beriah and Charlotte Botfield, was born March 5th, 1807, being Thursday, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, a very cold night, the hardest frost this winter, at Earl's Ditton, Salop.

On the reverse of this leaf is written :

Margaret Botfield, daughter of John and Ann Adams, was baptized October y<sup>e</sup> 7th, 1703.

Margaret Botfield, daughter of William and Anne Baker, was born December 6th, 1730, at Bromley, in the parish of Worfield.

Thomas, the son of Thomas and Margaret Botfield, was born at Dawley, February 14th, 1762; was married at Wrexham, February 14, 1800, to Lucy, the daughter of William and Sarah Skelthorne, of Liverpool.

William, the son of the aforesaid Thomas and Margaret Botfield, was born at Dawley, May 7th, 1766; was married at Donnington, January 14th, 1794, to Lucy, the daughter of John and Betty Bishton, of Kilsall, Salop.

Beriah, the son of the aforesaid Thomas and Margaret Botfield, was born at Dawley, July 27th, 1768; was married at Aston, near Birmingham, July 26th, 1806, to Charlotte, daughter of William and Helena Withering, of the Larches.

Beriah, the son of Beriah and Charlotte Botfield, was born at Earl's Ditton, Salop, March 5th, 1807.

The Office of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages,  
Somerset House, London.

BAPTISMS.

Date of the Quarter.	Surname of Parent.	Name, if any, or Sex of Child.	Superintendent Registrar's District.	Vol.	Page
1837 Sept.	Botfield	William	Stourbridge	XVIII	284
1838 Sept.	Botfield	Eliza	Stourbridge	XVIII	435
" "	Botfield	John	Clebury Mortimer	XVIII	39
1839 Sept.	Botfield	Susannah	Worcester	XVIII	497
" Dec.	Botevyle	Harriet	Atcham	XVIII	I
1840 Mar.	Botfield	Elizabeth	Whitechapel	II	562
" June	Botfield	John	Stourbridge	XVIII	463
1841 Mar.	Botfield	Allen	Stourbridge	XVIII	479
" Sept.	Botevyle	John Wm. Chinnery	Bury Saint Edmund's	XIII	390
" "	Botfield	Marianne	Clebury Mortimer	XVIII	41
1842 Mar.	Botfield	John George	Whitechapel	II	605
" "	Botfield	Julia	Clebury Mortimer	XVIII	46
" June	Botfield	Mary	Clebury Mortimer	XVIII	46
" Sept.	Botfield	Charlotte	South Molton	X	173
" "	Botfield	George	Stourbridge	XVIII	128
" "	Botfield	John	Stourbridge	XVIII	424
" "	Botevyle	Emily	Atcham	XVIII	I



BAPTISMS, *continued.*

Date of the Quarter.	Surname of Parent.	Name, if any, or Sex of Child.	Superintendent Registrar's District.	Vol.	Page.
1843 Mar.	Botfield	Female	Kidderminster	XVIII	389
" Sept.	Botfield	Maria	Cleobury Mortimer	XVIII	39
1844 Mar.	Botfield	James	Cleobury Mortimer	XVIII	47
" "	Botfield	Mary Ann	Worcester	XVIII	581
" June	Botevyle	Elizabeth	Atcham	XVIII	2
" Sept.	Botfield	Emma	Whitechapel	II	561
" "	Botfield	John	Madeley	XVIII	93
" Dec.	Botfield	John Barker	Kidderminster	XVIII	366
1845 June	Botfield	Roseannah	Stourbridge	XVIII	444
" Dec.	Botfield	Robert	Cleobury Mortimer	XVIII	39
1846 Mar.	Botevyle	Margaretta Jane	Atcham	XVIII	1
" June	Botfield	Jane	Whitechapel	II	655
" Sept.	Botfield	Elizabeth	Ludlow	XVIII	90
1847 Mar.	Botfield	Ellen	Dudley	XVIII	268
" June	Botfield	Emma	Kidderminster	XVIII	382
" "	Botfield	Thomas	Cleobury Mortimer	XVIII	39
" Sept.	Botfield	Jabez	West Bromwich	XVIII	532
1848 Mar.	Botfield	Female	Dudley	XVIII	257
" June	Botfield	Robert Henry	East London	II	227
" Sept.	Botfield	Mary Ann	Ludlow	XVIII	84
1849 Mar.	Botfield	Sarah Ann	Dudley	XVIII	312
" June	Botfield	Eliza	Madeley	XVIII	98
" "	Botfield	Henry	West Bromwich	XVIII	675
" Sept.	Botfield	Eliza	Cleobury Mortimer	XVIII	41
1850 Mar.	Botevyle	Mary Ann	Shrewsbury	XVIII	167
" June	Botfield	Jane	Ludlow	XVIII	75
" Sept.	Botfield	Jane	Cleobury Mortimer	XVIII	42
" "	Botfield	Richard	Madeley	XVIII	105
" Dec.	Botfield	Elizabeth Ann	St. Luke's	II	323
1851 Mar.	Botfield	Eliza	Cleobury Mortimer	XVIII	45
1852 June	Botfield	James	Cleobury Mortimer	6 a	511
" "	Botevyle	Male	Shrewsbury	6 a	596
1853 Mar.	Botfield	Mary Ann	St. Luke's	1 b	548
" June	Botfield	Francis Henry	Madeley	6 a	560
1854 Sept.	Botfield	Emily	Cleobury Mortimer	6 a	493
" "	Botfield	Lydia	Cleobury Mortimer	6 a	489

## EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.

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## MARRIAGES.

Date of the Quarter.	Surname.	Name.	Superintendent Registrar's District.	Vol.	Page.
1837 Sept.	Botfield	Ann	Pontypool	XXVI	109
1838 Sept.	Botfield	Thomas	Shrewsbury	XVIII	195
1839 June	Botfield	Eliza	Cleobury Mortimer	XVIII	85
" "	Botfield	Elizabeth	Hackney	III	90
" Dec.	Botfield	Mary	Hackney	III	107
1840 Dec.	Botfield	Sophia Ann	Shoreditch	II	345
1841 Sept.	Botevyle	Emily	Shrewsbury	XVIII	203
" "	Botevyle	Emily	Shrewsbury	XVIII	203
" Dec.	Botfield	Thomas	Stourbridge	XVIII	585
" "	Botevyle	Thomas John	East London	II	195
1843 Mar.	Botfield	Hannah	Dudley	XVIII	324
" June	Botevyle	Jane	Aston	XVI	240
" "	Botfield	James	Worcester	XVIII	595
1844 June	Botfield	Willmott	Bethnal Green	II	25
" Sept.	Botfield	William James	Shoreditch	II	418
1845 Sept.	Botfield	Bridget	Ludlow	XVIII	506
" "	Botfield	Fanny	Stourbridge	XVIII	95
" "	Botfield	Samuel	Ludlow	XVIII	11
1846 Mar.	Botfield	Thomas	Dudley	XVIII	305
" Sept.	Botfield	Ann	Cleobury Mortimer	XVIII	51
" "	Botfield	Elizabeth	West Bromwich	XVIII	651
" Dec.	Botfield	Ann	Madeley	XVIII	149
1847 Mar.	Botervyle	Elizabeth	Atcham	XVIII	15
" "	Botervyle	Elizabeth	Atcham	XVIII	15
" Dec.	Botfield	Robert Henry	East London	II	240
1848 June	Botfield	Sarah	Worcester	XVIII	667
" Sept.	Botfield	Dorothy	Birmingham	XVI	426
" Sept.	Botfield	Francis	Madeley	XVIII	129
1849 June	Botfield	Thomas	Madeley	XVIII	201
1850 Mar.	Botfield	William	Whitechapel	II	470
" June	Botfield	Jacob	St. Luke's	II	387
" "	Botfield	Mary	Cleobury Mortimer	XVIII	87
1851 June	Botfield	Elizabeth	Madeley	XVIII	169
" "	Botfield	Sarah Susan	Birmingham	XVI	429
" Dec.	Botevyle	Mary Ann	Cheltenham	XI	319
1852 June	Botfield	Emily Ann	Shoreditch	I c	342
" Dec.	Botfield	Thomas	Dudley	6 c	138

## DEATHS.

Date of the Quarter.	Surname.	Name.	Superintendent Registrar's District.	Vol.	Page.
1838 Mar.	Botfield	Hannah	Ludlow	XVIII	79
1839 "	Botfield	Elizabeth	Worcester	XVIII	361
1840 "	Botfield	James	Cleobury Mortimer	XVIII	39
" June	Botevyle	Georgiana	West London	II	155
" "	Botfield	Maria	Droitwich	XVIII	196
1842 Mar.	Botfield	John	Ludlow	XVIII	77
" Sept.	Botfield	John	Stourbridge	XVIII	316
1843 Mar.	Botfield	Thomas	Cleobury Mortimer	XVIII	33
" "	Botfield	Female	Kidderminster	XVIII	280
" June	Botfield	Elizabeth	Wellington, S.	XVIII	152
" "	Botfield	Maria	Madeley	XVIII	92
" Dec.	Botfield	John	Cleobury Mortimer	XVIII	35
1844 Mar.	Botfield	John George	Whitechapel	II	485
" June	Botfield	Sarah	Cleobury Mortimer	XVIII	37
" Sept.	Botfield	Mary Ann	Worcester	XVIII	355
" Dec.	Botfield	Elizabeth	Ludlow	XVIII	70
" "	Botfield	Hannabella	Cleobury Mortimer	XVIII	37
" "	Botfield	Thomas	Dudley	XVIII	248
1845 Mar.	Botfield	James	Worcester	XVIII	473
" "	Botfield	John	Kidderminster	XVIII	341
" Dec.	Botfield	Thomas	Birmingham	XVI	188
1846 June	Botfield	Ann Sophia	Cleobury Mortimer	XVIII	39
1847 Mar.	Botfield	Ellen	Dudley	XVIII	255
1848 Mar.	Botfield	Female	Dudley	XVIII	268
" June	Botfield	John	Madeley	XVIII	77
" Dec.	Botfield	George	West Bromwich	XVIII	411
1849 Sept.	Botevyle	Edward	Shrewsbury	XVIII	134
" "	Botevyle	Edward	Shrewsbury	XVIII	134
" "	Botevyle	Harriet	Shrewsbury	XVIII	144
1850 Mar.	Botevyle	Priscilla	East London	II	167
" Dec.	Botfield	Robert Alford	St. Luke's	II	213
" "	Botfield	Elizabeth	Dudley	XVIII	199
" "	Botfield	William	Shiffnall	XVIII	122
1851 Sept.	Botfield	Thomas	Ludlow	XVIII	63
" Dec.	Botfield	Lucy	Shiffnall	XVIII	122
1852 Mar.	Botfield	Jacob	London	1 c	91
" Sept.	Botfield	Jane	Cleobury Mortimer	6 a	355
" Dec.	Botfield	Sarah	Bethnal Green	1 c	199
1853 Mar.	Botfield	Mary	Ludlow	6 a	437
" June	Botfield	Sarah	Whitechapel	1 c	246



No. 32.—Extracts from the REGISTER of the Parish of WORFIELD,  
co. Salop, relating to the family of BAKER.

November A° Dom. 1563.—The 4 day was cristened Jease, daughter of John Baker, of Bromley, yeoman, and Margaret his wyffe.

February, 1564.—The 17 day was buried Jease, daughter of John Baker, of Bromley, yoman, and Margott his wyffe.

May, 1566.—The 22 day was cristened Jease, daughter of John Baker, of Bromley, yoman, and Marget his wyffe.

September, 1567.—The 29 day was married John, the sonne of John Baker, of Bromley, to Elizabeth, the daughter of Roger Jannes, of Bromley, and Jonne his wyffe.

December, 1574.—The 9 day was buried Agnes Baker, of Hollen, wydow, householder.

November, 1576.—The 27 day were marryed John, son of Robb' Bache, and Mary, daughter of John Baker, of Bromley, yeoman, and of , in Chadsley pysh.

December, 1578.—The 14 day was cristened Mary, daughter of John Baker, of Bromley, jun<sup>r</sup>, yeoman, and Elizabeth.

November, 1580.—Were maryed W<sup>m</sup> Rowley, of Catstrey, and Alice, daughter of John Baker, of Bromley, yeoman, and Marget.

December, 1584.—The 24 day were maryed Roger, sonne of John Baker, of Bromley, yeoman, serving mā to Thomas Hord, of Horde Parke, esquier, to Dorothy Hord, daughter of John Hord, of Horde Parke, esquier, decessed, in London, in Litle St. Barthlemewes, nere the Royall Exchaing, by vertu of a lisens had from the Byshope of Canterbury, as yt there doth and may appeare, A° 1583.

July, 1585.—The 3 day was buried John Baker, of Bromley, yeoman, housholder.

February, 1586.—The 5 day was christened Roger, sonne of John Baker, of Bromley, yeoman, and Elizabeth.

January, 1588.—The 22 day were maryed Richard Carp̃ter (*i. e.* Carpenter), of Kynlett, yeoman, and Jease, daughter of John Baker, of Bromley, yeoman, decessed, Marget.

November, 1590.—The 23 day were marryed John, sonne of Richard Barratt, of Alscott, yeoman, and Eliza, daughter of John Baker, of Broñ, yeoñ, decē.

October, 1591.—The 22 day were marryed Thomas Baker, of Penne, yeoman, and Margett Oldbury, daughter of John Oldbury, of Wykin, husbā (*i. e.* husbandman).

- August, 1592.—The 20 day was christened Margett, daughter of Thomas Baker, of Penn, yeoman, and Elizabeth his wife.
- September, 1592.—The 13 day was buried Elizabeth, wyffe of John Baker, of Bromley, yeomā.
- April, 1593.—The 16 day were maryed by a license John Baker, of Bromley, yeoman, and Margery, daughter of W<sup>m</sup> Lem, of Bridgnorth, yeomā.
- September, 1593.—The last day was christened Elizabeth, daughter of John Baker, of Bromley, yeomā, and Margery.
- July, 1598.—The 9 day was christened Thomas, sonne of John Baker, of Bromley, yeomā, and Margery.
- June, 1601.—The 21 day was christened Francis, sonne of John Baker, of Bromley, yeoman, and Margery his wife.
- July, 1602.—The 9 day was buried Richard, sonne of John Baker, of Bromley, husbandman, and Margery his wife.
- February, 1602.—The 24 day was christened Margot, daughter of John Baker, of Bromley, yeoman, and Margery his wife.
- December, 1605.—The 26 day was christened John, sonne of John Baker, of Bromley, yeoman, and Margery.
- Aprill, 1613.—The 8 day was buried Marget Baker, of Bromley, widow.
- November, 1615.—The 26 day were married Richard Bradeney, of the parishe of Penne, and Marie Baker, daughter of John Baker, of Bromley, yeoman.
- Aprill, 1623.—The 20 day was baptized Francis, sonne of John Baker, junior, of Bromley, husbandman, and Mary his wyffe.
- February 1624.—The 13 day was baptized Richard, sonne of John Baker, junior, of Bromley, husbandman, and Mary his wyffe.
- June, 1626.—The 19 day was buried John Baker, of Bromley, yeoman.
- March, 1626–1627.—The . . day was baptized William, sonne of John Baker . . .
- May, 1626.—The 12 day was buried Francis, sonne of Francis Baker, of Bromley, husbandman, and Mary his wyfe.
- December, 1627.—The 2 day was baptised Thomas, sonne of Francis Baker, of Bromley, husbandman, and Mary his wyfe.
- January, 1627.—The 2 day was buried . . . daughter of John Baker, of Bromley, husbandman, and Mary his wyfe, dying.
- January, 1634.—The 16 day was buried Margery Baker, of Bromley, widow.
- February, 1639.—The 14 day was buried Margott Baker, of Bromley, spinster.
- June, 1643.—The 24 day was buried Mary, wyfe of Francis Baker, of Bromley, husbandman.
- November, 1645.—The 3 day was baptised Francis, sonne of Francis Baker, of Bromley, husbandman, and his wyfe.

June, 1646.—The 17 day was buried Sara, daughter of John Baker, of Bromley, husbandman, and Mary his wyfe.

December, 1646.—The 6 day was baptised John, sonne of Francis Baker, of Bromley, husbandman, and Anne his wyfe, born November 12 day.

Aprill, 1649.—The fift day was baptised Richard, sonne of Francis Baker, of Bromley, husbandman, and Anne his wyfe, born March 24.

October, 1651.— . . . day, was baptized Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Baker, of Bromley, and Anne his wyfe, born 6 day.

I certify, that the annexed Extracts of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, are true and correct copies of the Parish Registers of Worfield, in the county of Salop, this 17th day of July, 1849.

C. F. BROADBENT, Vicar.

No. 23. Thomas Botfield, of the parish of Dawley, batchelor, and Margaret Baker, of this parish, spinster, were married in this Church by license, with consent of friends, this 28th day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty, by me,

ROBERT BROWN, C. C.

This marriage was solemnized between us { Thos. Botfield.  
Margaret Baker.

In the presence of { William Baker.  
Ann Baker.

I certify that the above is a true and correct Copy of the Parish Register of Worfield, in the county of Salop, this 28th day of May, 1849.

C. F. BROADBENT, Vicar.

Worfield, 28 May, 1849.



## No. 33.—Extracts from the REGISTER OF MARKET DRAYTON.

Baptisms solemnized in the parish of Market Drayton, otherwise Drayton  
in Hales.

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents' Names.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
May 8, 1815. No. 332	Mary, dau. of	James and Ann	Baker	Drayton	Tanner	T. Atcherley
April 15, 1816. No. 465	Ann, dau. of	James and Ann	Baker	Drayton	Tanner	R <sup>d</sup> Parsons, Curate
Oct. 30, 1818. No. 818	Eliza, dau. of	James and Ann	Baker	Drayton	Tanner	Thos. Hutchin- son
Mar. 29, 1820. No. 1041	Harriet, dau. of	James and Ann	Baker	Drayton	Tanner	J. P. Stubbs
Jan. 11, 1822. No. 1159	Sophia	James and Ann	Baker	Drayton	Tanner	J. P. Stubbs

Baptisms solemnized in the parish of Worfield, in the county of Salop.

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents' Names.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
Feb. 9, 1836. No. 976	Fanny	James and Ann	Baker	Oldington	Tanner	C. F. Broadbent, Curate.

Born Jan. 9th, 1823.—Privately baptized at Market Drayton.

C. F. BROADBENT, Curate.

Feb 9, 1836	Lucy	James and Ann	Baker	Oldington	Tanner	C. F. Broadbent, Curate.
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Born May 25th, 1825.—Privately baptized at Market Drayton.

C. F. BROADBENT, Curate.

Extracted from the above Register by

May 12th, 1845.

THOMAS SOLBY.

## No. 34.—Entries of the family of BAUGH, from MADELEY REGISTER.

## Baptisms.

1737, June 12	. .	Agnes, f. William and Agnes.
1753, June 12	. .	—— f. Thomas and Jane.
1794, June 12	. .	—— f. William and Elizabeth.
1769, June 12	. .	Amelia, f. William and Amelia.
1768, Aug. 4	. .	Ann, f. John and Jane.
1789, Feb. 9	. .	—— f. Edward and Susanna.
1770, Aug. 1	. .	Armella, f. Thomas and Martha.
1740, Aug. 23	. .	Benjamin, f. Joseph and Ann.
1742-3, Jan. 6	. .	—— f. Thomas and Jane.
1786, Feb. 26	. .	—— f. William and Sarah.
1795, June 21	. .	—— f. William and Sarah (born 7th June).
1741, Oct. 25	. .	Beriah, f. William and Agnes.
1737, July 24	. .	Edward, f. Joseph and Ann.
1766, March 10	. .	—— f. Edward and Elizabeth.
1792, July 15	. .	—— f. Edward and <i>Rosannah</i> .
1746-7, Jan. 1	. .	Elizabeth, f. Thomas and Jane.
1768, Jan. 31	. .	—— f. Joseph and Hannah.
1787, Sept. 30	. .	—— f. William and Hannah.
1795, July 12	. .	—— f. William and Amelia.
1780, Dec. 24	. .	George, f. Edward and Elizabeth.
1787, Nov. 25	. .	—— f. Edward and <i>Rosannah</i> .
1773, April 25	. .	Hannah, f. Edward and Elizabeth.
1748, Oct. 25	. .	Jane, f. Thomas and Jane.
1779, Oct. 24	. .	—— f. John and Jane.
1788, July 13	. .	—— f. Thomas and Martha.
1756, Oct. 5	. .	Jenny, f. John and Jane.
1748, April 21	. .	John, f. John and Martha.
1751, June 24	. .	—— f. Thomas and Jane.
1760, Dec. 25	. .	—— f. William and Armela.
1770, Dec. 9	. .	—— f. John and Jane.
1772, March 8	. .	—— f. Thomas and Martha.
1784, Aug. 5	. .	—— f. Thomas and Martha.

- 1733, May 14 . . John, f. Joseph and Ann.  
 1742, Oct. 28 . . — f. Joseph and Ann.  
 1741, Sept. 6 . . Joice, f. John and Martha.  
 1773, March 28 . . Isabella, f. Joseph and Elizabeth.  
 1734, Feb. 23 . . Joseph, f. Joseph and Anne.  
 1749, March 29 . . — f. William and Agnes.  
 1760, Sept. 7 . . — f. Edward and Elizabeth.  
 1773, April 11 . . — f. John and Jane.  
 1760, March 9 . . Kezia, f. John and Jane.  
 1732-3, Feb. 18 . . Margaret, f. William and Agnes.  
 1746, May 20 . . — f. John and Martha.  
 1774, May 28 . . Martha and Maria, f. Thomas and Mary.  
 1779, Sept. 29 . . Mark, f. Thomas and Martha.  
 1771, Dec. 29 . . Martha, f. Thomas and Amelia.  
 1779, Aug. 29 . . Mathew Maria, f. William and Armelia.  
 1729, Dec. 7 . . Mary, f. Joseph and Anne.  
 1730, Oct. 14 . . — f. William and Agnes.  
 1743-4, Feb. 5 . . — f. John and Martha.  
 1744, Dec. 26 . . — f. Thomas and Mary.  
 1764, Dec. 23 . . — f. John and Jane.  
 1792, Jan. 8 . . — f. Thomas and Unice.  
 1741, April 1 . . Richard, f. Thomas and Jane.  
 1743, Aug. 28 . . — f. William and Agnes.  
 1776, March 24 . . — f. William and Elizabeth.  
 1785, Oct. 30 . . — f. Thomas and Martha.  
 1755, July 30 . . Samuel, f. Thomas and Jane.  
 1782, Oct. 23 . . — f. Thomas and Martha.  
 1750, July 25 . . Sarah, f. John and Martha.  
 1758, Aug. 6 . . — f. Thomas and Jane.  
 1775, Oct. 2 . . — f. Benjamin and Mary.  
 1776, March 17 . . — f. William and Emilia.  
 1777, Oct. 12 . . — f. John and Jane.  
 1792, Aug. 26 . . — f. William and Sarah.  
 1788, Dec. 14 . . Susannah, f. Edward and Rosannah.  
 1736, March 6 . . Thomas, f. John and Jane.  
 1745-6, Feb. 17 . . — f. William and Agnes.  
 1769, Aug. 17 . . — f. Benjamin and Mary.  
 1773, Feb. 21 . . — f. Benjamin and Mary.



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|----------------|-----|---|
| 1776, May 26   | . . | Thomas, f. Thomas and Martha.   |
| 1782, July 14  | . . | ——— f. John and Jane.   |
| 1735, Oct. 19  | . . | William, f. Thomas and Jane.  |
| 1739, June 4   | . . | ——— f. William and Agnes.   |
| 1758, Oct. 1   | . . | ——— f. William and <i>Armelia</i> .                                       |
| 1763, Sept. 2  | . . | ——— f. Edward and Elizabeth.  |
| 1764, Aug. 25  | . . | ——— f. Beriah and Isabella, privately; was publicly bapt-<br>tized Oct. 5 |
| 1766, Jan. 26  | . . | ——— f. William and Amelia.  |
| 1771, Oct. 6   | . . | ——— f. Joseph and Elizabeth.  |
| 1778, Jan. 18  | . . | ——— f. Thomas and Martha.   |
| 1787, July 8   | . . | ——— f. Richard and Martha.  |
| 1789, Sept. 28 | . . | ——— f. William and Sarah.   |
| 1793, May 20   | . . | ——— f. William and Susannah.  |
| 1796, Jan. 24  | . . | Nelly, f. Benjamin and Nelly.   |
| Dec. 11        | . . | Elizabeth, f. Edward and Hannah.  |
| 1798, May 27   | . . | Unice, f. Thomas and Unice.   |
| July 22        | . . | John, f. Benjamin and Eleanor.  |
| 1800, Feb. 9   | . . | Joseph, f. William and Susanna.   |
| March 30       | . . | Benjamin, f. Benjamin and Eleanor.  |
| Sept. 21       | . . | Elizabeth, f. Joseph and Catherine.                                       |
| Oct. 12        | . . | Martha, f. Thomas and Hannah.   |
| 1801, July 12  | . . | Maria, f. William and Sarah.  |
| Aug. 30        | . . | William, f. Edward and Hannah.  |
| Sept. 27       | . . | Cornelius, f. Thomas and Unice.   |
| 1802, Oct. 3   | . . | Maria, f. Benjamin and Eleanor.   |
| 1803, Feb. 20  | . . | Maria, f. George and Mary.  |
| July 10        | . . | Jane, f. Edward and Hannah.   |
| 1804, May 20   | . . | Jonathan, f. William and Susannah (born May 1).                           |
| Sept. 2        | . . | Robert, f. William and Elizabeth.   |
| Oct. 7         | . . | Armelia, f. Thomas and Hannah.  |
| Dec. 8         | . . | Jane and Sarah, f. Joseph and Catherine.                                  |
| 1805, Jan. 20  | . . | Richard, f. Benjamin and Eleanor.   |
| Feb. 10        | . . | Maria and Amelia, f. Benjamin and Sarah.                                  |
| April 12       | . . | Sarah, f. Samuel and Ann.   |
| Aug. 4         | . . | James, f. William and Susannah.   |
| 1806, July 13  | . . | Amelia, f. William and Elizabeth.   |
| Aug. 17        | . . | Harriott, f. Benjamin and Eleanor.  |
| 1807, March 8  | . . | Sarah, f. Thomas and Hannah.  |

- 1808, Feb. 21 . . Jane, f. William and Susannah.  
 April 17 . . William, f. Benjamin and Eleanor.  
 1810, Jan. 28 . . Elizabeth, f. Samuel and Elizabeth.  
 March 18 . . Sarah and Luke, f. William and Susannah.  
 July 22 . . Martha, f. William and Elizabeth.  
 1811, Feb. 3 . . . Joseph, f. Thomas and Elizabeth.  
 1812, Jan. 28 . . William, f. William and Elizabeth.  
 June 7 . . . Mary, f. William and Susannah.  
 Sept. 20 . . Maria, f. William and Elizabeth.  
 1813, Jan. 31 . . Mary Ann, f. Samuel and Ann (collier).  
 1814, Aug. 14 . . Thomas, f. Joseph and Catherine (collier).  
 Nov. 27 . . Maria, f. Thomas and Hannah (collier).  
 1815, May 21 . . Ann, f. William and Elizabeth (collier).  
 1816, June 16 . . Mark, f. Thomas and Hannah (collier).  
 1817, Sept. 7 . . Mary Ann, f. Thomas and Hannah (collier).  
 1818, Feb. 22 . . William, f. William and Elizabeth (miner, The Lloyds).  
 Nov. 22 . . William and Maria, f. Samuel and Ann (miner, Madeley Wood).  
 1821, May 13 . . Samuel, f. Samuel and Ann (miner, Madeley Wood).  
 1822, April 28 . . Sarah, f. Benjamin and Ann (miner, Madeley Wood).  
 1823, Dec. 7 . . . Sarah Ann, f. Samuel and Ann.  
 1825, Nov. 20 . . Thomas, f. Benjamin and Harriet (collier, Madeley Wood).  
 1826, Jan. 1 . . . William, f. Benjamin and Elizabeth (collier, Wase's Row).  
 Sept. 24 . . John f. Benjamin and Ann (collier, Madeley Wood).

Marriages, from Madeley Register.

- 1728, Nov. 17.—William Baugh and Agnes Botevyle, both of y<sup>s</sup> p̄sh.  
 1754, Sept. 16.—John Baugh, collier, and Jane Davies.  
 1757, Sept. 26.—William Baugh and Harriet Cox.  
 1763, November 12.—Beriah Baugh, tailor, and Isabella Glazebrook.  
 1764, May 12.—William Baugh and Elizabeth Sherwood.  
 1765, June 30.—Joseph Baugh, carpenter, and Sarah Hodgkiss.  
 July 22.—Richard Baugh, collier, and Ann Tees.  
 Oct. 13.—Samuel Baugh, collier, and Elizabeth Jones.  
 1769, Oct. 16.—Thomas Baugh, collier, and Martha Powis.  
 1770, Dec. 23.—Joseph Baugh, collier, and Elizabeth Pickrell.  
 1785, July 24.—William Baugh, collier, and Sarah Harris.  
 1786, Feb. 5.—Edward Baugh and Rosannah Harris.

- 1786, Oct. 29.—William Baugh and Hannah Davies.  
 Oct. 30.—Thomas Baugh and Martha Terry, widow.  
 1789, April 14.—William Baugh and Elizabeth Hart.  
 Nov. 16.—Thomas Baugh and Nice Hotchkiss.  
 1794, Oct. 27.—William Baugh and Ann Roberts.  
 1798, Oct. 22.—Thomas Baugh and Hannah Boden.  
 1799, July 28.—Joseph Baugh and Catherine Thomas.  
 1802, April 19.—George Baugh and Mary Pickering.  
 1803, Nov. 21.—William Baugh and Elizabeth Cox.  
 1805, Feb. 18.—Samuel Baugh and Margaret Millington.  
 1806, Feb. 24.—Thomas Baugh and Hannah Hays.  
 March . . .—Thomas Aston and Jane Baugh.  
 1808, Feb. 28.—Samuel Baugh and Sarah Taylor.  
 Oct. 10.—Thomas Baugh and Ann Mawn.

Extracted by BENJAMIN WRIGHT.

### A Copy from Madeley Register.

- 1765.—Richard Baugh and Ann Tees, by banns, were married.  
 [This Richard, born 1743, had 13 children.]  
 1786, Oct. 30.—Thomas Baugh and Martha Terry, were married.  
 [This must be a son of Richard's; baptised 1766, had 8 children.]  
 1790, September 27.—Richard Baugh and Martha Morgan were married at Dawley.  
 [This must be a son of Richard's; was baptised at Dawley 1770, had 4 children.]

Extracted from the above Register by BENJAMIN WRIGHT.

### Copied from Dawley Register.

8 Children of this Thomas and Martha Baugh.

- 1788, December 25.—Nancy, daughter of Thomas Baugh, by Martha his wife, was baptised.  
 1791, April 17.—Richard, son of Thomas Baugh, by Martha his wife, was baptised.



- 1793, May 19.—Amelia, daughter of Thomas Baugh, by Martha his wife, was baptised.
- 1796, February 7.—Barbarah, daughter of Thomas Baugh, by Martha his wife, was baptised.
- 1798.—Meriah, daughter of Thomas Baugh, by Martha his wife, was baptised.
- 1800, August 24.—Isabella, daughter of Thomas Baugh, by Martha his wife, was baptised.
- 1802, September 19.—Sydonea, daughter of Thomas Baugh, by Martha his wife, was baptised.
- 1804, April 8.—Thomas, son of Thomas Baugh, by Martha his wife, was baptised.
- 
- 1796, January 10.—Richard, son of Richard and Martha Baugh, was baptised.
- 1797, November 12.—Sarah, daughter of Richard and Martha Baugh, was baptised.
- 1799, September 22.—William, son of Richard Baugh, by Martha his wife, was baptised.
- 1802.—Ann, daughter of Richard Baugh, by Martha his wife, was baptised.

13 Children of this Richard and Ann Baugh.

- 1766, April 18.—Thomas, son of Richard Baugh, by Ann his wife, was baptised.
- 1768, January 12.—Mary, daughter of Richard Baugh, by Ann his wife, was baptised.
- 1769, June 23.—Agnes, daughter of Richard Baugh, by Ann his wife, was baptised.
- 1770, December 26.—Richard, son of Richard Baugh, by Ann his wife, was baptised.
- 1773, April 4.—Barbarah, daughter of Richard Baugh, by Ann his wife, was baptised.
- 1774, December 18.—Beriah, son of Richard Baugh, by Ann his wife, was baptised.
- 1776, May 19.—Isabella, daughter of Richard Baugh, by Ann his wife, was baptised.
- 1778, March 1.—Joseph, son of Richard Baugh, by Ann his wife, was baptised.
- 1779, September 12.—Nancy, daughter of Richard Baugh, by Ann his wife, was baptised.
- 1780, October 1.—William, son of Richard Baugh, by Ann his wife, was baptised.
- 1782, March 10.—John, son of Richard Baugh, by Ann his wife, was baptised.
- 1783, October 12.—Samuel, son of Richard Baugh, by Ann his wife, was baptised.
- 1785, March 6.—Mary, daughter of Richard Baugh, by Ann his wife, was baptised.
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## MARRIAGES from DAWLEY CHURCH, commencing 1764.

1790, September 27th.—Richard Baugh and Martha Morgan, were married.	
1804, December 31.—John Baugh and Mary Jones	„
1814, October 3.—Thomas Baugh and Marah Ingram	„
1816, May 19.—Richard Baugh and Letitia Bailey	„
1819, May 9.—Samuel Baugh and Mary Bailey	„
1820, May 28.—William Baugh and Sarah Griffiths	„
1821, May 7.—William Baugh and Elizabeth Griffiths	„
1822, July 7.—John Baugh and Rachel Bailey	„
1832, April 22.—Benjamin Baugh and Elizabeth Jones	„
1833, November 20.—John Baugh and Prudence Palmer	„
1834, January 24.—William Baugh, widower, and Honor Onions, by license	„
1848, August 7.—William Baugh and Rebecca Thompson	„

## BURIALS from DAWLEY CHURCH, commencing 1764.

1769, December 14.—Mary, daughter of Richard and Ann Baugh, was buried.	
1802, January 24.—William, son of Edward Baugh	„
March 21.—Joseph, son of Joseph Baugh	„
October 31.—Peter, son of William Baugh	„
1803, May 1.—Ann, daughter of Richard and Martha Baugh	„
1804, January 10.—Joseph Baugh	„
February 3.—Richard Baugh	„
March 11.—William, son of Thomas and Martha Baugh	„
May 18.—Thomas, son of Thomas and Martha Baugh	„
September 4.—Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Baugh	„
1805, January 29.—Lydia Baugh	„
August 29.—Thomas Baugh	„
1806, July 8.—Elizabeth, daughter of William Baugh	„
1808, September 16.—John, son of William Baugh	„
1809, January 4.—Philip, son of John Baugh	„

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|--|---|
| 1809, March 26.—Elizabeth, daughter of the late Richard Baugh, was buried. |   |
| 1810, August 12.—Harriot, daughter of William Baugh                        | ” |
| November 18.—Barbarah, daughter of Thomas Baugh                            | ” |
| 1812, March 22.—Harriot, daughter of William Baugh                         | ” |
| 1814, April 1.—Richard Baugh, aged 70 years                                | ” |
| 1815, December 24.—Mary Baugh, aged 58 years                               | ” |
| 1816, March 10.—William Baugh, an infant                                   | ” |
| 1817, February 20.—John Baugh, Dawley, aged 18 years                       | ” |
| 1818, July 17.—Nancy Baugh, aged 75 years                                  | ” |
| 1819, January 4.—Mary Baugh, aged 37 years                                 | ” |
| 1820, April 9.—William Baugh, aged 7 years                                 | ” |
| 1824, May 19.—Josiah John Clark Baugh, aged 2 years                        | ” |
| 1825, May 15.—William Baugh, Little Dawley, aged 65 years                  | ” |
| 1826, April 14.—Caroline Baugh, aged 18 months                             | ” |
| 1828, March 27.—Joseph Baugh, aged 18 months                               | ” |
| January 1.—Ann Baugh, Dawley Green Lane, aged 84 years                     | ” |
| 1829, January 24.—Philip Baugh, Dark Lane, aged 18 years                   | ” |
| 1830, January 19.—Mary Ann Baugh, Old Park, aged 22 years                  | ” |
| October 20.—Sarah Baugh, Little Dawley, aged 30 years                      | ” |
| 1831, April 13.—Joseph Baugh, Horse Hay, aged 74 years                     | ” |
| 1833, March 6.—Joseph Baugh, Horse Hay, aged 28 years                      | ” |
| June 10.—John Baugh, Old Park, aged 26 years                               | ” |

BURIALS from MALINSLEE CHURCH.

- 1835, April 12th.—William Baugh, Old Park, aged 65 years „  
 1836, Feb. 17.—Mary Ann Baugh, Horse Hay, aged 5 years „  
     December 13,—Leticia Baugh, Hinksay, aged 48 years „  
 1837, Nov. 30.—William Baugh, Old Park, aged 45 years „  
 1838, September 16.—Joseph Baugh, Horse Hay, aged 16 years „  
 1842, July 23.—Hannah Baugh, Horse Hay, aged 77 years „  
     August 14.—Beriah Baugh, Moorhouses, aged 48 years „  
     [This ends the Malinslee Church.]  
 1844, February 13.—Sarah Baugh, Little Dawley, aged 76 years „  
 1845, February 26.—John Baugh, Dark Lane, aged 24 years „



1853, April 1.—Edward Baugh, Lightmoor, aged 32 years, was buried.

[This ends the Burials from Dawley and Malinslee.]

All the above Extracts were taken from the Register by,

BENJAMIN WRIGHT.

Ironbridge, November 26, 1855.

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No. 35.—EXTRACTS from the PARISH REGISTER of DONNINGTON,  
relating to the Family of BISHTON.

A° D'ni 1587.—Roger Byshton, of Kyllshall, husbandman and householder, was buried the fourth daye of December, a°o p̄dict.

[This Roger was the purchaser of property at Kelsall, in the 4th Elizabeth, as by deed in possession of Reverend H. Bishton, 1849.—J. Dale.]

1593.—Joane Bysheton, of Kyllshall, wydowe, late wyef of Roger Byshton, husbandman, was buried the fourth daye of februarye a° p̄dict.

1603.—William Bishton, sone of Roger Bishton, of Kysall, was baptized the seconde daye of december, anno p̄d̄.

1608.—Anne, the daughter of Roger Byshton, was baptized the xxth day of May, anno p̄dict.

1617.—Dorothy Byshton, wyfe of Roger Byshton, was buried the xxxth day of October, anno p̄dict.

1631.—William Byshton, of Kelsall, and Sarah Beech, of Arscott, were married togeather the first day of ffebruary, anno p̄dict.

1632.—Roger, the sonne of Willyam Byshton and Sarah his wyfe, was baptized the xxth day of November, anno p̄dict.

1634.—John, the sonne of William Bishton and Sarah his wyfe, was baptized xvjth day of October, anno p̄dict.

1636.—Anne, the daughter of William Byshton and Sarah his wyfe, was baptized the nynth day of October, anno p̄dict.

1639.—William, the sonne of William Byshton and Sarah his wyfe, was baptized the seaven and twentyeth day of March, anno p̄dict.

1641.—Edward, the sonne of William Byshton and Sarah his wyf, was baptized the eight day of August, anno p̄dict.

1642.—Edward, sonne of William Byshton, was buried the xxvijth day of March, anno p̄dict.

- 1649.—William Byshton was buried the \* the 27th day of March, anno p̄dict.
- 1657.—Roger Byshton, yoman, was buried the thirteenth day of March, anno p̄dicto.
- 1661.—Sarah, the wife of William Bishton, was buried the 18 of September.
- 1663.—William Byshton, the sonne of Roger Byshton and Ruth his wife, was baptized May the 3d, 1663.
- 1664.—John, the sonne of Roger and Ruth Byshton, was baptized Feb<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 28th, 1664.  
John, the sonne of Roger and Ruth Byshton, was buried March y<sup>e</sup> 2nd, 1664.
- 1666.—John, the sonne of Roger Byshton and Ruth his wife, was baptized Aprill the 5th, 1666.
- 1668.—Thomas, the sonne of Roger Byshton and Ruth his wife, was baptized July y<sup>e</sup> 26, anno p̄dict.
- 1669.—Thomas Byshton, the soñe of Roger Byshton, was buried 9mber 30th, año p̄dict.
- 1669-70.—Roger Byshton was buryed January 17th, año D'ni 1669-70.
- 1675.—William Byshton, of Kelshall, was buried January y<sup>e</sup> 30th, a'no p̄dict.
- 1701.—William Byshton, of this parish, husbandm̄, and Elizabeth Lovat, of Laply parish, were maryed May the 8th, 1701.
- 1704.—William, the son of W<sup>m</sup> Bishton and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized September the 18th, 1704, a yeoman's child.
- 1704.—Elizabeth, the wife of Will. Bishton, was buried September the 21st, 1704.
- 1706.—William Bishton, yeoman, and Sarah Whiston, both of this parish, were married April 13, 1706, w<sup>th</sup> a licence.
- 1707.—Elizabeth, daughter of William Bishton and Sarah his wife, was baptized November 20, 1707.
- 1714.—Lucy, the daughter of Richard Whiston and Jane his wife, was baptized July 11th, 1714.
- 1732.—William Bishton and Lucy Whiston, both of this parish, weeare married June y<sup>e</sup> 29, 1732, with license.
- 1735.—John, son of William Bishton and Lucy his wife, was privtely baptized and rec'd into y<sup>e</sup> Church February y<sup>e</sup> 20, 1734-5.

The above are true Copies of Entries (being thirty-one in number) in the Baptismal,

\* So in the Register.

Burial, and Marriage Registers of the parish of Donington, in the county of Salop, extracted by me,

JOSEPH DALE, A. M. Curate of Donington.

Albrighton, 7th April, 1849.

N.B. The two last entries were in the hand-writing, as I think, of an unlearned Parish Clerk, who appears to have kept the Registers for several years.

- 
- 1737.—Ann, daughter of William Bishton and Lucey his wife, was baptized May  
ye 30, 1737.  
1740.—William, son of William Bishton and Lucy his wife, was baptized Janeuary  
ye 7th, 1739.  
1742.—Lucy, daughter of William Bishton and Lucy his wife, was baptized July  
ye 23, 1742.  
1746.—Betty, daughter of Thomas Jellecorse and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized  
Janeuary ye 24th, 1745-6.
- 

#### Marriages of the children of William Bishton. (Abridged Extracts.)

- 1759.—Thomas Cuxson and Anne Bishton were married 29th September, 1759.  
1765.—John Bishton and Betty Jellicorse were married 24th January, 1765.  
1769.—John Minor and Lucy Bishton were married 30th November, 1769.  
1789.—William Bishton and Frances Blakemore were married 2nd May, 1789.
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#### Marriages of the children of William Bishton and Betty his wife. (Abridged Extracts.)

- 1789.—George Baylis and Anne Bishton were married 8th January, 1789.  
1791.—John Bishton, junr, and Sophia Baylis were married 10th February, 1791.  
1794.—William Botfield and Lucy Bishton were married 14th January, 1794.  
1806.—Henry Crump and Sarah Bishton were married 24th April, 1806.  
1811.—Thomas Bishton and Elizabeth Dale were married 25 March, 1811.
-



- 1766.—John, the son of John Bishton and Betty his wife, was baptized November the twentyeth, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, of Kilsall.
- 1768.—Ann, the daughter of John Bishton and Betty his wife, was baptiz'd September the twenty-second, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, of Kilsall.
- 1770.—Lucy, the daughter of John Bishton and Betty his wife, was baptiz'd the 25th of November, 1770.
- 1773.—William Roger, the son of John Bishton, of Kilsall, and Betty his wife, was privately baptized February 7th, and received into the Church Mar: 25, 1773.
- 1776.—Betty, daughter of John Bishton, of Kilsall, Gent. and Betty his wife, was baptized privately July 11th, 1776.
- 1776.—Betty, the daughter of John Bishton, of Kilsall, and Betty his wife, was buried July 11th, 1776.
- 1777.—Whiston, the son of John Bishton and Betty his wife, having been privately baptized, was received into the Church Nov. 27, 1777.
- 1779.—George Octavius, son of John Bishton and Betty his wife, was baptized March 30, 1779.
- 1781.—Henry, son of John Bishton, of Kilsall, and Betty his wife, was baptized Feb: 25, 1781.
- 1782.—Sarah, the daughter of John Bishton, of Kilsall, and Betty his wife, was baptized 28 Octo: 1782.
- 1784.—Holbrooke, son of John Bishton, of Kilsall, and Betty his wife, was baptized May 1st, 1784.
- 1785.—Thomas, the son of John Bishton, of Kilsall, and Betty his wife, was privately baptized August 23rd, and received into the Church November 21st, 1785.
- 1784.—Holbrooke, son of John Bishton, of Kilsall, was buried May 21st, 1784.
- 1785.—Whiston, the son of John Bishton, of Kilsall, and Betty his wife, was buried April 17th, 1785.
- 1798.—Elizabeth Sophia, the daughter of John Bishton, junr. of Kilsall, Gent. and Sophia his wife, was baptized privately December 4th, 1798, and afterwards received into the Church.
- 1799.—Lucy, the daughter of George Baylis, of Neach Hill, Gent. and Anne his wife, was baptized privately January 18th, 1799, and afterwards received into the Church.
- 1801.—Anne, the daughter of William Roger Bishton, of Shakerley in this parish, Gentleman, and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized privately Feby. 15, 1801, and afterwards received into the Church.

- 1802.—John, the son of William Roger Bishton, of Shakerley in this parish, Gentleman, and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized privately March 26th, 1802, and afterwards received into the Church.
- 1802.—William Henry, the son of George Baylis, of Neach Hill, Gent. and Anne his wife, was baptized privately August 18th, 1802, and afterwards received into the Church.
- 1805.—Thomas, the son of George Baylis, of Kilsall, Gent. and Anne his wife, was baptized privately October ye 19th, 1805, and afterwards received into the Church.
- 1805.—Henry Bishton, the son of John Bishton, Esq. of Kilsall, was buried April 25th, 1805, aged 24.
- 1805.—Betty, the wife of John Bishton, of Kilsall, Esq. was buried June 6th, 1805, aged 59.
- 1805.—William Roger Bishton, of Prior's Lee, Gent. was buried October 30th, 1805, aged 32.
- 1806.—John Bishton, of Kilsall, Esquire, was buried January 4th, 1807, aged 72.
- 1810.—John Bishton, of Kilsall, Esq. was buried August 31st, aged 43.
- 1812.—Henry, the son of Thomas Bishton, of Donington Rectory, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, was privately baptized the 3rd of January, 1812, and afterwards received into the Church 20th August, anno eod.
- 1812.—Sophia, the widow of John Bishton, late of Kilsall, Esq. was buried February 21st, 1812, aged 45.
- 1812.—George, the son of Henry Crump, of Shakerley, Esq. and Sarah his wife, was privately baptized the 4th of October, 1812, and received into the Church the 4th of August, 1813.

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Baptisms at DONINGTON, Salop. From the Register commencing  
A.D. 1813.

1813, 18th Feb. No. 4.

Elizabeth Sophia, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Bishton, Donington Rectory, Esquire.

1814, 14th Feb. No. 16.

Mary Bishton, daughter of Henry and Sarah Crump, Shakerley House, Esquire.

1814, 25 May, No. 22.

Catharine Dale, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Bishton, Neach Hill, Esquire.

1816, 28 August, No. 48.

Sarah Ruth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Bishton, Neach Hill, Donington, Esquire.

1816, 28 Sept. No. 49.

Lucy, daughter of Henry and Sarah Crump, Shakerley House, Esquire.

1818, 12th May, No. 80.

Thomas, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Bishton, Neach Hill, Donington, Esquire.

1821, 23 June, No. 114.

George, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Bishton, Tong Lodge and Neach Hill, Esquire.

1823, 11th Dec. No. 149.

Christopher Roger, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Bishton, Tong Lodge and Neach Hill, Esquire.

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Burials at DONINGTON, Salop. From the Register commencing  
A.D. 1813.

1814, No. 10.

William Bishton, Lizard Grange, Tong, 1814, 6th May, 75 years.

1819, No. 44.

Sarah Ruth Bishton, Neach Hill, Donington, 1819, April 16th, 2 years and 7 months.

1824, No. 75.

Frances Bishton, widow of the late William Bishton, Beckbury Hall, 1824, January 22, 74 years.

1824, No. 77.

Catharine Dale Bishton, 2nd daughter of Thos. Bishton, Esq. Tong Lodge, in the parish of Tong, 1824, July 1st, 10 years.

1824, No. 78.

Elizabeth Sophia Bishton, eldest daughter of Thos. Bishton, Esq. Kilsall, Donington, 1824, August 23d, 11 years.

1824, No. 83.

Elizabeth Bishton, wife of Thomas Bishton, Esq. Kilsall, Donington, 36 years.

1839, No. 169.

Sarah Crump, wife of Henry Crump, Bowling Green House, Albrighton, 1839, August 31st, 56 years.



1839, No. 170.

George Baylis, Shiffnal, 1839, October 15th, 73 years.

1839, No. 172.

Thomas Bishton, Kilsall, Donington, 1839, November 27th, 54 years.

1840, No. 180.

George Baylis, Brierly Hill, 1840, June 3d, 51 years.

1842, No. 191.

Christopher Roger Bishton, Beckbury, but late of Kilsall, 1842, March 12th, 18 years.

1844, No. 203.

George Crump, Albrighton, late of Stafford, 1844, 26th January, 31 years.

1845, No. 211.

George Octavius Bishton, Sydnal Lane, Donington, 1845, 12th November, 66 years.

1846, No. 212.

George Bishton, third son of the late Thomas Bishton, of Kilsall, Esq. Lower Hall, Beckbury, 1846, 25th February, 24 years.

The following was omitted in its proper place:

1841, No. 187.

Mary Bishton Crump, the Bowling Green, Albrighton, 1841, September 20th, 27 years.

#### MARRIAGE.

1823.—Captain Arden Adderley, R.N. of the parish of Lea Marston, in the county of Warwick, and Anne Bishton, of the parish of Donington, in the county of Salop, were married in this Church by licence, this 21st day of October, 1823, by me,

BOWYER ADDERLEY, Officiating Minister.

Extracts from the Registers of the parish of Donington, com. Salop.

JOSEPH DALE, Curate.

Albrighton, 21st June, 1849.

No. 36.—Extracts from the PARISH REGISTERS at LICHFIELD,  
relating to the Family of HECTOR.

LICHFIELD ST. MARY'S, commencing 1659.

- 1661-2, March 19.—Edmund, son of Edmund Hector, bapt<sup>d</sup>.  
 1663, Nov. 29.—Thomas, son of Mr. Edmund Hector, bapt<sup>d</sup>.  
 1665, Dec. 3.—Edmund, son of Edmund Hector, bapt<sup>d</sup>.  
 1674, Aug. 2.—Philip, son of Edmund Hector, bapt<sup>d</sup>.  
 1678, Sep. 22.—John, son of Mr. Edmund Hector, bapt<sup>d</sup>.  
 1679, Sep. 27.—Charles, son of Mr. Edmund Hector, bapt<sup>d</sup>.  
 1681, Sept. 4.—James, son of Mr. Edmund Hector, bapt<sup>d</sup>.  
 1682, Aug. 31.—Benjamin, son of Mr. Edmund Hector, bapt<sup>d</sup>.  
 1683, Sep. 9.—Nathaniel, son of Mr. Edmund Hector, bapt<sup>d</sup>.  
 1684, Jan. 14.—Mary, d<sup>r</sup> of Edmund Hector, Gen<sup>t</sup>. bapt<sup>d</sup>.  
 1700, Sept. 26.—Brookes, son of Mr. George Hector, bapt<sup>d</sup>.  
 1702, Dec. 29.—Mary, d<sup>r</sup> of Mr. George Hector, bapt<sup>d</sup>.  
 1704, Nov. 20.—Penelope, d<sup>r</sup> of Mr. George Hector, bapt<sup>d</sup>.  
 1706, June 11.—Henry Boylston and Ann Hector, married.  
 1706, Oct. 17.—Ann, d<sup>r</sup> of Mr. George Hector, bapt<sup>d</sup>.  
 1708, Dec. 1.—Sarah, d<sup>r</sup> of Mr. George Hector, bapt<sup>d</sup>.  
 1710, Sept. 5.—Geo. son of Mr. George Hector, bapt<sup>d</sup>.  
 1710-11, Jan. 10.—Ann, d<sup>r</sup> of Mr. Benj<sup>n</sup> Hector, bapt<sup>d</sup>.  
 1710-11, Nov. 5.—Sharlott, d<sup>r</sup> of Mr. Geo. Hector, bapt<sup>d</sup>.  
 1714, Aug. 3.—Mary, d<sup>r</sup> of Benjamin Hector, bapt<sup>d</sup>.  
 1715, April 3.—Lydia, d<sup>r</sup> of Mr. George Hector, bapt<sup>d</sup>.  
 1717, July 10.—Honora, d<sup>r</sup> of Mr. George Hector, bapt<sup>d</sup>.  
 1720, Sept. 12.—Philip, son of Mr. Benj<sup>n</sup> Hector, bapt<sup>d</sup>.

[No entry of Cook<sup>r</sup>.]

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LICHFIELD ST. MICHAEL'S, commencing 1663.

- 1708, April 5.—Elizabeth, d<sup>r</sup> of George Hector, buried.  
 1713, Dec. 1.—Frances, d<sup>r</sup> of George Hector, buried.  
 1716, Aug. 26.—Mary, d<sup>r</sup> of Benj<sup>n</sup> Hector, buried.

1717, May 15.—Lydia, dr of George Hector, buried.

1721, Nov. 6.—Hester, dr of George Hector, buried.

1726, Aug. 26.—Mrs. Dorothy Hickter, buried.

1741, Sept. 15.—Philip Hector, buried.

[No entry of Cooker.]

### LICHFIELD ST. CHAD, commencing 1659.

No entry of Hector or Cooker.

The above is a List of Names during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.  
There are a few years deficient in each parish.

Extracts of MARRIAGE and BAPTISMS, from the REGISTERS kept in the  
Parish Church of SAINT MARY, in the county and city of LICHFIELD,  
within the county of Stafford, the 16th day of December, 1851.

August, 1682.—Beniamin, sonn of Mr. Edmond Hector, was baptized 31th.

September, 1683.—Nathaniell, sonn of Mr. Edmond Hector, was baptized 9th.

January, 1684.—Mary, daugh<sup>r</sup> of Mr. Edmond Hector, was baptized 14th.

April, 1686.—Ann, daughter of Mr. Edmond Hector, was baptized 6th.

Sept. 1700.—Brooks, son of Mr. Geo. Hector, bapt. 26.

December, 1702.—Mary, da. of Mr. Geo. Hector, bapt. 29.

Nov. 1704.—Penelope, dau. of Mr. Geo. Hector, bapt. 20.

June, 1706.—Nupt. Hen. Boylston and Ann Hector, married 11.

October, 1706.—Ann, da. of Geo. Hector, bapt. 17.

December 1708.—Bapt. Sarah, da. of Mr. Geo. Hector, 1.

Sept. 1710.—Bapt. George, son of Mr. George Hector, 5.

November 1711.—Bapt. Charlott, the daugh. of Mr. George Hector, 7.

October 1713.—Bapt. Frances, the daugh. of Mr. George Hector, 24.

August 1714.—Bapt. Mary, daug. of Mr. Benja. Hector, 3.

April 1715.—Bapt. Lydia, dau. of Mr. George Hector, 3.

July 1717.—Bapt. Honora, daug. of Mr. George Hector, 10.

Sep. 1720.—Bap. Philip, son of Mr. Benjamin Hector, 12.

WILLIAM BUSHBY WILKINS, Curate of St. Mary's, Lichfield.

16th December, 1851.



### Marriage Bonds, 1696, at Lichfield.

Lichen: 26 Octobris, 1696.—Fiat Līa Matrimonialis inter Georgium Hector de civitate Lichen: celebem ætatis 20 annorum ad minus et Elizabetham Brookes parochiæ Kingsbury solutam ætatis 21 annorum ad minus.

Ministro de Kingsbury.

Edmondus Hector, pater,  
bb: et Jur: prædictus Hector coram

W. WALMISLEY, Sur.

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### Parish Registers of Kingsbury.

1696, October 29.—Marryed Mr. George Hector, of Lichfeild, and Mrs. Elizabeth Brookes.

Extracted by MARKHAM THORPE,  
June 11, 1853.

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### Extracted from the Registry of the Bishop of Lichfield.

Know all men by these presents, that we, Brooke Hector, of the Close of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, in the county of Stafford, Gent. and John Doe, of the same, yeoṃ, are held and firmly bound unto the Right Reverend Father in God Richard Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, in the sum of one hundred pounds of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid unto the said Lord Bishop, or to his certain attorney, his executors, administrators, or assigns, to which payment well and truly to be made, we oblige ourselves, and each of us by himself, for the whole our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals. Dated the fifteenth day of February, in the eighth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty-four.

The condition of the above written obligation is such, that, if there shall not hereafter appear any lawful let or impediment by reason of any pre-contract, consanguinity, affinity, or any other just cause whatsoever, but that Edmund Withering, of the parish of Shiffnall, in the county of Salop, batchelor, aged 22 years, and Sarah Hector, of the same parish, spinster, aged 21 years and upwards, may lawfully marry together; and that there is not any suit depending before any judge, ecclesiastical or civil, for or concerning any such pre-contract; and that the consent of the parents, or others the governors of the said parties, be thereunto first had and obtained; and that they cause their said marriage to be openly solemnized in the face of the parish church of Shiffnall aforesaid, between the hours of eight and twelve of the clock in the forenoon; and do and shall save harmless and keep indemnified the above-nam'd Lord Bishop, his Surrogates, and all others his officers and successors in office, for and concerning the premises; then the said obligation to be void, or else to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered (being first duly stamped) }  
 in the presence of      GEO. LOWE.      } BROOKE HECTOR (L.S.)

Lichf<sup>d</sup>, 15 February 1734.

Let a Marriage Licence be granted between Edmund Withering, of the parish of Shiffnall, in the county of Salop, Batchelor, aged 22 years, and Sarah Hector of the same parish, Spinster, aged 21 years and upwards.

Brooke Hector, of the Close of Lichfield, Gent., was then duly sworn,  
 and the Licence was decreed to be granted by me,

To the Minister  
 of Shiffnall.

J. STEPHENSON. Junr.

Witness, JNO. FLETCHER.

Examined 18th March, 1852.

J. MOTT, D. Reg.

### No. 37.—Extracts from PARISH REGISTERS relating to the family of WITHERING.

Richard, the sonne of William Witheringe and Dorothe his wyfe, was baptized the  
 second day of November, 1630.

Edmund, y<sup>e</sup> sonne of William Witheringe and Dorothe his wyffe, was baptized y<sup>e</sup>  
 ——— April, 1632.

William, sonne of William Witheringe and Dorothie his wyffe, was baptized ye 8th day of July, 1633.

Anne, the daughter of William Witheringe, Gent. and Dorothye his wyfe, was baptized 22 day of June, 1637.

Mary, daughter of W<sup>m</sup> Witheringe, Gent. and Dorothye his wyfe, was baptized the 30 day of October, 1638.

Jane, daughter of William Witheringe and Dorothye his wife, was baptized the 16th day of March, 1641.

Rich<sup>d</sup> Witheringe was buried y<sup>e</sup> 4th of November, 1651.

Dorothy, the wife of W<sup>m</sup> Witheringe, Gent. was buried y<sup>e</sup> 25th of July, 1663.

1685.—Will<sup>m</sup> Witheringe, Gent. was buried the 19th of May, certified the 20th.

1686.—John Gray and Ellen Witheringe was married October 24th.

1707.—Roger Witheringe was buried Jan. 15 day, and certified the 20th day of January.

1708.—William, the son of William and Ellen Witheringe, was borne November the 30th, and was baptized Decr. the 13th day.

1711.—Mary, the daughter of William and Hellin Witheringe, was borne September 30th and baptized October 4th day.

1712.—William, the son of William and Helenor Witheringe was buried July the 1 day. Certified the third day of July.

1713.—Edmond, the son of William and Elinor Witheringe, was born Dec. 30 day, and was baptized the 12 day of January.

Elizabeth, the daughter of William and Elinor Witheringe, was baptized the 22 day of May, anno 1716.

1716.—Mr. Will<sup>m</sup> Witheringe was buried the 26 day of Aug. and certified 1 day of Sept.

The above written are faithful extracts taken from the Register of the Parish Church of Cheswardine.

18 June, 1841.

CHARLES MILLER, Curate.

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William, the son of Edmund and Sarah Witherings, was baptized the 13th of April, 1742.

I certify that the above is a correct copy of the Register of Baptisms kept in the Parish Church of Wellington, in the county of Salop.

B. BANNING, Vicar.



February 1750.—Sarah, the daughter of Edmund and Sarah Witherings, was baptized 13.

This is a true copy of the Register kept in the parish Church of Wellington, in the county of Salop.

Witness, B. BANNING, Vicar.

Extracts from the REGISTER of the Parish Church of ST. MARY, at  
STAFFORD.

1772, page 144, No. 568.—William Withering, of this parish, doct<sup>r</sup> of physick, and Helena Cooks, of this parish, spinster, were married in this church by license this twelfth day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two, by me, J. DICKENSON, Rector.

This marriage was solemnized between us

	W <sup>m</sup> Withering.
	Helena Cooks.

In the presence of } John Turton.  
                                  } Tho. Amery.

The above is a true and faithful extract from the Marriage Register of St. Mary in Stafford, this ninth day of June, 1837, by me,

W. E. COLDWELL, M.A. Rector.

1776.—Baptized December 20, William, son of William and Helene Withering.

The above is a true copy of the Register kept in the parish Church of St. Philip, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick.

Extracted May 5th, 1837.

JOSEPH GELL, Clerk of St. Philip's Parish.

1778.—Baptized March 24, Charlotte, d<sup>r</sup> of William and Helene Withering.

The above is a true copy of the Register kept in the parish Church of St. Philip, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick.

Extracted May 5th, 1837.

JOSEPH GELL, Clerk of St. Philip's Parish.

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Funerals, 1799.

William Withering, M.D. aged 58 years, bur<sup>d</sup> Oct. 10.

Funerals, 1801, — Novr.

Helena Withering, relict to the late Dr. Withering, bur<sup>d</sup> Nov. 11th.

The above are true extracts from the Register of the parish of Edgbaston, Warwickshire, taken this 5th day of May, 1837.

CHARLES PEXELL, Vicar.

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Extract from the REGISTER of MARRIAGES solemnized in the Parish Church of SAINT MARTIN, BIRMINGHAM. Began on Tuesday, March 8th, 1808.

Page 63, the year 1808, No. 192.—William Withering, of this parish, bachelor, and Lydia Rickards, of this parish, spinster, were married in this Church by license from the Rev. Dr. Croft this eighth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, by me, CHS. CURTIS, Rector.

This marriage was solemnized between us { W. Withering.  
  { Lydia Rickards.

In the presence of { Willm. Hunt.  
  { Lydia Rickards.

This is a true copy of the Register kept in the parish Church of St. Martin, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick.

Extracted this 5th day of May, 1837.

ROBERT POWELL, Parish Clerk.

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Extract from the PARISH REGISTER of NORTON, in the county of  
NORTHAMPTON.

1814.—Mrs. Sarah Withering, spinster, at Mrs. Botfield's, of Norton, was buried  
Aug. 27.

I certify that the above is a correct extract from the Register of Burials of the  
parish of Norton.

February 25th, 1841.

W. F. SANDERS, Curate of Norton, Northamptonshire.

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Entries in the Holy Bible. London, 1653. Octavo.

"Helena Cookes, daughter of George Cookes and Ruth his wife, was born and  
baptized on Monday the twenty-ninth day of October. Anno Domini M.DCCL."\*

Helena, daughter of William and Helena Withering, was born at Stafford 5th  
March, 1775. Died 10th March, 1776.

William, son of William and Helena Withering, born 21st Nov<sup>r</sup>, 1776, at  
Birmingham.

Charlotte, daughter of William and Helena Withering, born 21st February, 1778.  
in Birmingham.†

\* In red ink, the hand-writing of the above Helena Cookes, the owner of the Bible.

† In the hand-writing of William Withering.

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## No. II. COURT AND CORPORATION ROLLS, &c.

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No. 38.—Extract from HUNDRED ROLLS in the custody of the Clerk of the Peace for Shropshire, at Shrewsbury, made 27 May, 1846, by GEORGE MORRIS, Esq.

In 1273. William de Bottesfeld and John his brother were foresters of the King's free hay of Schirlet, under Philip de Bagesovere, for which office they paid the said Philip 20s. per annum. P. 83.

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### No. 39.—DUGDALE MS. Letter K. Ashmolean Museum.

Dominus Hugo de Bottefeld, presented to the Deanery of the Collegiate Church of Astley, in the Archdeaconry of Coventry, on the presentation of Sir Thomas de Asteley, knight. 7 Ides Feb. a° 1358 (33 E. 3.)

In the handwriting of Sir William Dugdale, being excerpted from the Episcopal Registers of Lichfield.

This Hugh Bottefeld for some years held the family estate in Church Stretton Manor, and was succeeded therein by Richard Bottefeld, the son of his younger brother Thomas.

Sir Thomas Astley, the patron of Thomas Botfield, the chaplain, was the third Baron Astley, summoned to Parliament, and he married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Guy de Beauchamp, the great Earl of Warwick of that family.

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## No. 40.—GOUGH'S SALOP MSS. Bodleian Library, No. 1.

Blakeway's Shropshire, Parochial Clergy, volume I. page 255.

LEIGHTON.

1358, vij Idus febr. ij.

Sir Hugh de Bottefeld. (ob. 1375.)

Patrons, Abbot and Convent of Buildwas.

No. 41.—From the RECORDS of the ADMISSIONS into the GUILD MERCHANT of SHREWSBURY, on the Thursday before the Feast of St. Dionysius, in the 29th of King Henry the Sixth (1451.)

"Thomas Botfeld, filius Thome Botfeld, de Salop Bochouř, appntic<sup>9</sup> Riči Higge, de eadē Bochoř."

## No. 42.—GOUGH'S SALOP MSS. 10, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Salop.—Assessacio inhītanciū libtate ville Salop eia expenē burgensiū ad pliamētū dñi Reg<sup>9</sup> Henrici octavi inchoatū ap<sup>d</sup> ffres p̄dicatores civitate Londoñ tercio die Novembris anno regni sui xxj<sup>o</sup> continuand ap<sup>d</sup> Westm̄ ult<sup>a</sup> divsas progacōes p sex sepalia tempa quatuor annoꝝ extunc p̄ sequenciū vidit usq ad diem lune scilicet xxx diem mensis Marcij a<sup>o</sup> dñi Regē xxvj<sup>to</sup> lxxx<sup>i</sup> & ix<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> p expenē Roberti Dudley ⁊ Ade Mitton Burgensiū p civitate eiusdem ville

Johnes Botifeld . . . . . iiij<sup>s</sup>.

## No. 43.—EXAMINATION OF DOROTHY BULLOCK, 10 Dec. 1605.

[S. P. O. Domestic Jas. I. 1605, Dec. 10.]

The exāiaçon of Dorothye Bullock, the wyffe of John Bullock, of Lowe, Gent.  
taken the x<sup>th</sup> daye of December, before S<sup>r</sup> Richard Lewkenor, knight, and  
Richard Atkyps, esquier.

Toutching the x<sup>p</sup>istening or baptizing of the chyld of Marye Botfylde, wyffe of  
. . . . Botfylde, and syster to the saide John Bullock, borne aboute a moneth or  
three weekes sythens, shee sayeth shee knoweth nothing either of the byrth of the  
chylde or of the christening therof, butt that w<sup>ch</sup> shee harde by and from Frauncis  
Rowe, her husbandes servaunte, and the cause that shee was nott acquainted therew<sup>th</sup>  
was for that shee the saide Marye hadd marryed the saide . . . . Botfylde (being a  
poore laboring fellowe or thrassher) againste this exāiantes husbandes will, being her  
naturall brother, and therfor the saide John Bullock, her husbande, coulde nott abyde  
the sight of her the sayde Marye or her husbande. And toutching her husbandes  
going to London, and of his taking his leave of her att his going, and of the gelding  
or mare he rydde uppon, and of the men or companye that roade from home with  
him, shee sayeth her sayde husband was nott well, butt syckly att the tyme of his  
going, and a daye or twoe before, w<sup>ch</sup> made her bothe sorrowefull and fearefull of  
him in that journey, and for that cause shee peured him to take one Wiffms, w<sup>ch</sup>  
had bene an olde ser<sup>v</sup>nt of theirs, w<sup>th</sup> him to Worcester, to bringe her worde howe  
he dydde after that dayes travell, and so he dydde, and the next daye the saide  
Wiffms retorned home and brought worde that his M<sup>r</sup> was gone well from Worces-  
ter, and her husband roade from home uppon a black baye or darek baye mare, and  
uppon the same he came home againe, and dydd not (as this exāiat thincketh) or  
to her knowledge ryde or chaunge anny other horse, gelding, or mare in his waye  
outwarde or homewarde from London; and she confesseth that shee dyd at her  
husbandes departure from her (when he rode towards London) use sum sutche  
foolisshe wordes that shee feared shee shoulde see him no more, or sumwhat to that  
effect, w<sup>ch</sup> shee dydd in respect that her husband tooke that longe journey, he not  
being well, but ill at ease twoe or three dayes before.

Her + marck.

(Signed) R. LEWKENOR.



## Examination of FRANCIS ROWE, 10 December 1605.

Th'eſaiacon of Frauncis Rowe, ſer̄vnt to John Bullock, taken the x<sup>th</sup> daye of December 1605, before Sir Richard Lewkenor, knight, and Richard Atkyns, esquier.

Juſ R. L.—He ſayeth that on Thursdaye was fortnight, his master being come home from London the daye before, sent him to one Mr. Crofte of Northwoodd, with a letter, w<sup>ch</sup> Mr. Crofte not being att home, he, this exaīat, came back aboute one of the clock in the afternoone that Thursdaye, to a butchers house dwelling neare the churche of Stotterton, to bye a peece of meate as his m<sup>r</sup> hadd cōmaunded him, and there he sawe dyvers women and one man comyng from the churche, and bearing a chylde towards the alehouse, and one Botfylde that marryed one of his masters systers came also to the butcher's shopp, wheare he, this exaīat, was, and then this exaīat dydd aske hym what the women weare that hadd beene att the churche, and what they hadd doone there. Whereunto the saide Botfylde awnswered that they hadd beene att the churche to christen his chylde, being a woman chylde, and they weare going to the alehouse to the fyer to warme the chylde. And he sayeth that no boddy rydd w<sup>th</sup> m<sup>r</sup> from home when he went laste to London butt Wifms, that served his master longe before he, this exaīat, came to him, and he came home againe the next daye, and his m<sup>r</sup> dydde ryde oute uppon a darek broune or baye mare, and the same he came home uppon againe.

(Signed) R. LEWKENOR.

## Examination of THOMAS HORWELL, 10 Dec. 1605.

[S. P. O. Domestic Jas. I. 10 Dec. 1605.]

Apud Ludlow x<sup>o</sup> Decem̄r, anno R. Regis Jacobi, &c. tertio.

Juſ R. L.—The Examynacon and Deposicon of Thomas Horwell, of North Cleobury, in the com. of Sallop, yeoman, aged threescore yeares or thereabouts, sworne and examyned as a witnes on his Ma<sup>ty</sup> behalf before the Right Ho. the Kinges Ma<sup>ty</sup> Councell in the m̄ches of Wales, deposeth and sayeth as followeth :

Being examyned wheather he knoweth one Botfield and Mary his wief, being sister to one John Bullock, of the Lowe, in the com. of Sallop, and wheather the said Mary, wief to the said Botfield, was latelye, or within the space of this moneth last past,

deliᵛd of a child, sayeth that he knoweth the same Botfield and two sisters of the said John Bullocke, th'one named Jane, and th'other Marye, whearof on is wief to the said Botfield, but w<sup>ch</sup> of them soe is he cannot certainlye set downe, but as he taketh it, the said Mary is wief to the said Botfield; and sayeth, that w<sup>thin</sup> this fortnight last past he this depon<sup>t</sup> hard it reported by John Frauncis, curat of the parrishe of North Cleobury foresaid, and Nynton, in the said com. of Sallop, that the wief of the said Botfield was aboutes a moneth past deliᵛd of a child, but wheather the same weare male or female he did not heare, and sayeth that he hard it reported by some of his neighbours, but by whome he cannot certenly sett downe, that the said Mary was delivered of the same child at the house of Mary Bullock, widowe, mother to the wief of the said Botfield, called Walkam Wood, in the parishe of Stotesdon, in the said com. of Sallop.

Being further demaunded wheare the said child was christened, and by whome, wheather in the churche or in an howse, sayeth that of his owne knowledg he can say nothinge thearunto; but sayeth that the said John Frauncis reported to this depon<sup>t</sup> that Rob<sup>t</sup> Bullock, brother to the said Mary, requested the said Frauncis to christen the said child, w<sup>ch</sup> he the said Frauncis refused to doe, for that the said child, as he hard, was then allready christened; but he the said Frauncis did not tell this depon<sup>t</sup> the place wheare the said child was christened, nor by whome the same was soe christened.

(Signed) THOMAS HARWELL.

(Signed) R. LEWKENOR.

#### No. 44.—From the COURT ROLLS of the Manor of STRETTON.

23 E. 3.—On the Tuesday next before the Feast of St. Ethelbert the King.

On the Jury.—William de Bottefeld.

Walter de Bottefeld appeared for Hugh le Mere, who had been summoned to the Court.

John de Bottefeld appeared for Griffith Howel, who had been summoned to the Court.

Richard, the son of John de Bottefeld, was a party in a plea of trespass.

23 E. 3.—On the Tuesday next before the Feast of St. Thomas the Martyr, under the head of "Chirchstr'tton." There had accrued a heriot of an ox to the Lord of the Manor by the death of Richard de Bottefeld. [It will be seen hereafter that this Richard was the son of William de Bottefeld.]

23 E. 3.—Tuesday, being the Morrow of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, Walter de Bottefeld, on behalf of John de Bottefeld his brother, surrendered into the hands of the Lord of the Manor a moiety of one messuage belonging to the said John de Bottefeld, to the use of Hugh de Bottefeld chaplain, of which the said Hugh then had seisin by Thomas his brother, to be held by the same Hugh and his heirs according to the custom of the Manor.

23 E. 3.—On the Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Thomas the Martyr, Walter de Bottefeld surrendered into the hands of the Lord of the Manor two acres of land on the Heath, adjoining the road towards Montgomery, and John, son of the said Walter, was admitted tenant thereof according to the custom of the Manor. This appears to have been a friendly commencement of certain proceedings in the Court, in which John, son of William de Bottefeld, appears as plaintiff, and the said John, son of Walter de Bottefeld, is defendant. John, son of William, pleads that William, his father, died seised of the said land on the Heath adjoining the road towards Montgomery, and that after his death the land descended to Richard, son of William, and that the said Richard, being now dead, John his brother, son of William, was rightfully entitled to the same, but of which right he was deprived by John, son of Walter de Bottefeld, &c. to his damage, &c. and he prays justice, &c. The matter is then brought before the free tenants of the Court, who find that John, son of William, was entitled to the land, &c.

25 E. 3.—On the Tuesday in the Feast of St. Nicholas.

Walter de Bottefeld and John de Bottefeld are on the Jury.

And in a mutilated roll of this reign Roger Bottefeld, chaplain, son of Walter Bottefeld, is named.

John, son of John de Bottevelde, a party in a proceeding in the Court in this year.

31 E. 3.—On the Monday next after the Feast of the Ascension. Thomas de Bottefeld received seisin of three selions of land on Malkynhull, to be held by him according to the custom of the manor.

47 E. 3.—On the indorse of the roll of this year, a proceeding in the nature of replevin is entered, in which John de Bottefeld, chaplain, is plaintiff, and Walter, son of Roger Scotte, of All Stretton, is defendant.

47 E. 3.—On the Monday next after the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary.

The above proceeding is referred to as having taken place at the last preceding Court, with relation to one messuage, 40 acres of land, and 8 acres of meadow, which the said John de Bottefeld, chaplain, had then received from the said Walter, son of Roger Scot.

This is followed by a plea, in which the said John de Bottefeld charges the said



Walter Scot with detaining certain goods that had belonged to Isolde le Yonge, to whom he was cousin and heir.

1 R. 2.—The name of the above John de Bottefeld, chaplain, appears in proceedings in this year.

10 R. 2.—On the Tuesday after the Feast of St. Ethelbert. William de Botfeld is plaintiff in a plea of detinue.

12 R. 2.—Walter Botfeld is named in a mutilated roll of this year.

21 H. 6.—On the Monday before the Feast of St. Peter, John, son of Walter Bottefeld, is plaintiff in a plea of trespass.

24 H. 7.—A roll, much injured by damp, to which there is a jurat attached, but the only names legible thereon are

“ Thoñs de la Inne de Botfeld, yomā, juř.”

“ Thoñs Monslowe, husbondman, juř.”

1 H. 8.—On the Monday next before the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist:—

“ Willñs de la Inne ” is the sixth name on the jury, and his name is third on the Jury at a subsequent Court held in the same year.

26 Elizabeth.—At a Court held on the 10th of April, in this year, “ Humfry Thyn ” is named.

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#### No. 45.—From the COURT ROLLS of the Manor of STRETTON EN LE DALE.

[I give a translation of the entries. The original transcript is in Latin, being a copy of the admissions, &c. from the original Rolls, not now to be found.—J. M.]

2 H. 8.—A surrender of lands to the use of William de la Inne, his heirs and assigns; and said William admitted.

4 H. 8.—At a Court held in this year William de la Inne is the first name on the Jury.

5 H. 8.—On the day of St. Lucie the Virgin. At a Court held this day Thomas Wottenall, on behalf of John Corveser, surrendered a parcel of meadow, situate in “ March,” to Thomas de la Inne, his heirs and assigns. The said Thomas was then admitted to the same, and paid to the Lord *4d.* by way of fine.

6 H. 8.—Die Martis *pxm̃* añ *feř* S'ti Marċ Evanġ. Township of Church Stretton. At the Court held this day the Jury present that William de la Inne had died since the last Court, and that “ una vacca colorē nigri,” &c. had accrued to the

Lord as a heriot therein; and that Thomas de la Inne is the son and heir of the said William and of full age.

8 H. 8. Township of Church Stretton. At the Court held on the 8th of April in this year the Jury present that Thomas de le Inne had died since the last Court, and that "unū equū colorē badij," &c., of the value of 10 shillings, had accrued to the Lord as a heriot; and that John de le Inne, his son and next heir, was aged four years.

To this Court came William de la Inne (by Thomas Lewys senior and Thomas Minton his attorneys), and surrendered into the hands of the Lord all the messuages, lands, and tenements of which the said William\* had died seised within the Lordship of Stretton, according to the custom of the Manor, to the use and behoof of John de le Inne, son and heir of "Thomas Inne," to be held to him, his heirs, and assigns for ever; upon which the said John received seisin accordingly, and paid to the Lord for his relief 4s. 7d.

[On referring to Mr. Blakeway's Sheriffs of Shropshire it will be seen that he has given a mis-reading of this passage in the proceedings of the Court.—J. M.]

[Here the first Paper Book entries terminate so far as they relate to this inquiry.]

25 H. 8.—Die Lune px' ante f'm S̄ci Georgij m̄r̄rjs. At the Court held this day Thomas Botfeld, son and heir of William Botfeld, complained as to a trespass by Hugh Grov and Sibilla his wife.

25 H. 8.—Die Veñ px' post f'm S̄ci Luce Evangt. At the Court held this day Hugh Grov and Sibilla his wife, daughter of John Botfeld, and John Hyatt, son and heir of said Sibilla, are named in a proceeding in the Court.

At the same Court William Botfeld (by John Hygyns his attorney) surrendered certain lands in the Lordship of Stretton to his son John Botfield, who was admitted.

The said John Botfeld then surrendered the same lands to the use of Ralph Leighton and Anne his wife, who were admitted. On which

Thomas Botfeld, son and heir of the said William Botfeld, complained that the said Ralph and Anne had been unjustly admitted to the said lands, and put himself to the Jury thereon.

[This might have been a friendly proceeding on the part of Thomas to have the Surrender confirmed, as I do not find any further proceeding in the Rolls on this matter.—J. M.]

38 H. 8.—Die M̄s px' post f'm S̄ci Luce Evangelist. At the Court held this day

\* This, I think, is an error of the transcriber, and that said Thomas is intended, whose death had been just announced in the Court. The whole of these entries are in a paper book, transcribed from the original Rolls, which are not now to be found, and which appears to have been made for use of the officer of the Court, about a century and half ago.—J. M.

John Thynne, son and heir of Thomas Thynne deceased, was admitted to all the lands and tenements in the Manor of Stretton of which his father had died seised.

7th July, 38 H. 8.—At the Court held this day, the Jurors present that Peter Bottfeild and Richard Sonkye had diverted a certain water from its right course to their mills in Lebotwood.

36 Elizabeth. At a Court held this year for John Thynne esquire, then Lord of the Manor, it is mentioned (*inter alia*) that John Thynne gentleman was a free tenant of the Manor at that period in the township of Little Stretton.

20th April, 40 Eliz.—John Thynne Esquire then Lord of the Manor. At a Court held this day, John Thynne junior, gentleman, received seisin of all lands and tenements within the Manor of Stretton whereof his grandfather Thomas Thynne senior, gentleman, had died seised.

Several presentments were made about the year 1600 at various Courts, on which one Roger Botfeld was fined for trespass or encroachment at Womerton in the Manor. And on one occasion Ann Bottfield, of Lebotwood, is presented and fined for a trespass at Womerton.

28th April, 6 James.—(Joan Thynne, widow, being then Lady of the Manor.) John Thynne, of Deverell, Wiltshire, at a Court held this day, surrendered all his lands, &c. in Little Stretton, All Stretton, &c. to the use of Thomas Chelmick, who was admitted to the same.

On the 6th of October following the said Thomas Chelmick surrendered the same lands, &c. to Bonham Norton.

1st December, 12 James.—(Sir Thomas Thynne knight, then Lord of the Manor.) Mary Cludde, widow of Edward Cludde junior esquire, surrendered a messuage, tenement, mill, and lands in Church Stretton and Woodhouse, to Richard Botfield and Francis Botfield gentlemen to the use and behoof of their sister Martha the wife of John Sankey.

2d April, 1627.—At a Court held this day Daniel Roberts and Elizabeth his wife surrendered a messuage in Little Stretton to John Thynne esquire, for life, with remainder to John Thynne junior gentleman, son of the said John Thynne esquire.

[This was a purchase by the brother of the then Lord of the Manor. His grandson was of Little Stretton at the commencement of the 18th century, and was also named John Thynne.]

17th May, 1717.—At a Court held this day, John Gwynne of Condover, and others, surrendered certain lands in the Manor to James Bottfield senior of All Stretton and James Bottfield junior his second son, who were admitted; and they, on the same day, surrendered the same lands to Roger Bayly, of Longnor, who was admitted.

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## No. 46.—MANER' de STRETTON EN LE DALE.

Cuī Visus et Franĉ Pleĝ cum Cuī Baroñ Honōbilis Grace Thynne vidē dñe Maner' pred' ibm tenē decimo septimo die Maij anno rñi Georgii Dei gratia Magñ Brittañ Franĉ et Hyberñ Regis, fidei defensorē, &c. tertio, annoq, Dñi 1717, Corā Thoma Philips geñ ibm Seño, Sic irrotulatur,—

Ad hanc Cuī veneñ Johes Gwinne de Cundover, Anna Williams vidē, Johes Williams, et Sammuel Williams, Quatuor Customar' Teneñ hujus Maner' et sursū redideñ in manus dñe Maner' pred' toť ilt sepat' pceñ terť customar' cum pertiñ scituat' jaceñ et existeñ in All Stretton infra Maner' pde' custar' voĉ vel loquiť p noñ vel noia de Causer's meadow, Bullock Ridge meadow, et le West field, oibus vijs, aquis, aqueducť, easiamentť, pficuis, commodť, hereditamentť, advantaĝ et pertiñ quibuscunq, adunde spectañ pertiñ, ad opus et usum Jacobi Bottfeld señ, de Allstretton in coñ Salop p termiñ vite sue naturat', et post decessū ejus ad opus et usū Jacobi Bottfeld juñ, secundi filij pđi Jacobi senioř et hered et assign' suor' in perpetuum Et modo ad hanc Cuī venit pđs Jacobus Bottfeld in propria psona sua et petit admitti Teneñ dñe maner' prediĉť, premissa pđa cum pertiñ. Cui Dña et seneschat' suus pđs concessit inde sequia et virga habend' et tenend' pmissa pđa cum pertiñ pfať Jacobo Bottfeld senior, p et durañ termiñ vitæ suæ naturat' Et post ejus decessū ad opus et usū pđi Jacobi Bottfeld juñ, heredū et assign' suor' in perpetuū p reddiť setť cuī et oia al' serviĉ inde prius debiť et de jure consueť, dať Dñe pro fine p tat' stat' sic inde habend' uñ solliđ fecit fidelitať et admissus est inde teneñ modo et forma prđ. In cujus, &c.

Cuī Visus et Franĉ Pleĝ cum Cuī Baroñ Hoñobilis Grace Thynne vidē dñe Maner' pđ ibm tenē 17<sup>o</sup> die Maij añ, &c. ut supra.

No. 47.—Extracts from the COURT ROLLS of the Manor of STRETTON EN LE DALE, in the county of Salop, so far as they relate to property within the Manor in which the name of Botteville or Botfield occurs.

18th Oct. 1721.—Riĉus Botteville, of the town of Salop, in the county of Salop, saddler, surrendered a piece of land called Brooksbury, in Church Stretton, in the occupation of the said Riĉus Botteville or his assigns.

23d July, 1724.—Ric<sup>us</sup> Botteville, of the town of Salop, saddler, in his own proper person, and in completion of a certain agreement bearing date the 13th May then instant, made between Richard Botteville of Church Stretton gentleman and Thomas Mills of the same place, Richard Botteville of Salop surrendered a messuage called the King's Arms or Berry's, lying in Church Stretton.

3rd July 1735.—Richard Botteville of the town of Shrewsbury, in the county of Salop, saddler, son and heir of Richard Botteville, late of the town of Shrewsbury aforesaid, deceased, was admitted to Berry's messuage.

On the Suit Roll for the manor for the year 1735 is the name of Richard Botevyle, gentleman.

14th July 1737.—Richard Botteville and Martha his wife surrendered Berry's messuage to the use of Thomas Bishop.

[N.B. In the minute book the signature of Richard Botteville is thus, "Rich<sup>d</sup> Botevyle."]

23rd April, 1741.—Surrender to James Botevile, of All Stretton, and Mary his wife, of certain lands, called Westfield, Causer's Meadow, and Bullocks' Bridge.

15th Aug<sup>t</sup> 1745.—Surrender by James Botevile, of All Stretton, yeoman, and Mary his wife, of the last described lands to Moses Eaton of Botfield, gentleman.

25th Oct. 1751.—Surrender by Moses Eaton of the last described lands to James Botevile, who is admitted.

Same Court.—Surrender by James Botfield, of All Stretton, and Mary his wife, of the last described lands to Edward Snaxton.

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No. 48.—An Extract from the "Extent of the Mannor of STRETTON, &c." in Blakeway's Salop MSS. Paroch. Hist. O to W.

Imp<sup>s</sup> from Hope's gate to Bentle's Greene, and followinge the borders of the Coomes to the ende of the Whop waye over against Cowback crosse, and from thence crossinge to the Coome's heade, and from thence righte over the Cordocke hill to the Marche wall, and so followynge the water to the Watlinge Streete, and then followynge the Watlynge Streete to Botwoode, and so to a forked oake in Brownehill's hedge, the parishe compassing the townships of Botefield, viz. from the Comes hedde, followynge the borders of the Cordock's hill to the heade of the Sole Sitche, and so down Sole Sitche to the Stockall hedge. A . . . . . Stockall an acre's breade from the hedge to the lane, and . . . . . nge bounden Stockin into Botwoode, and so crossinge Botwoode . . . . the aforesaid forked oake in Browne-

hill's hedge, and so crossinge Brownehill's, over the ground of Mr. Jones, iij ridges breadth from a pitt to a crooked oke in the gutter, and then followinge a ditch easte both wayes to the Queen's highe waye, and so crossinge the lande righte over Barkerslye to the Ree brooke, and so followynge the brooke to the meetings of the Broade Brooke, and so up the Broade Brooke to Stankle's gate, and so to the head of Collier's.

From the same volume.

The tenants of Stretton, in a letter of 6 March, 1838, "to the right wor<sup>th</sup> our honoured landlord Sir Tho<sup>s</sup> Thynne, in Canall Rowe in Westminster in London," expressing their hopes that he would long since have righted himself upon the incroachments on his commons, are further "humble petitioners to your worship, that you will be pleased to grante us licence to plowe up some little parte of our common, whence formerly yt hath bynn plowed, and we will, in acknowledgement of this favoure, give your worship 20 bushells of otes for your horses every yeare as longe as wee sowe in the common."

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An Extract from a DECREE of the Court of Chancery, setting forth the customs of the MANOR of STRETTON, from Blakeway's Salop MSS. Parochial Hist. O to W.

Lord Keeper,

Tuesday, the 11th day of May, in twenty-first year of the reign of King Charles the Second, between Elizabeth Herne, widow, William Bowdler, Richard Wilding, and others, complainants, and Henry Frederick Thynne, knight and baronett, and Thomas Harris, esq. defendants.

The matter in difference between the said plaintiffs and defendants comeing this day to be heard in the presence of the plaintiffs' councell, now attending for the defendants, although they were duely served with processe to hear judgment on this day, as by severall affidavitts now read appeared, the scope of the plaintiffs' bill being that the said plaintiffs and others are copyholders of inheritance of the mannor of Stretton in the Dale, in the county of Salop, and are seized of severall copyhold or customary messuages, lands, and tenements within the said mannor, according to the custom thereof, by and under ancient cheif rents and fines certain, and have had belonging to their said messuages and tenements divers customs, liberties, and priviledges, time out of mind, and that the said mannor is ancient



demesne, formerly part and belonging to the Crown of England, by reason whereof they are freed from their appearance at Assizes and Sessions, and that within the said mannor there are, and time out of mind and the memory of man there has been, divers ancient customs alway heretofore used and accustomed.

1st. One whereof is, that the lord of the said mannor for the time being shall appoint an honest and able man to be steward of the said mannor, who by himself or his deputy ought to hold or keep every year two great Court Leets within the said mannor, and a Court Baron every three weekes, to take surrenders, lycences, and admittances, and to grant estates by copy of Court Role to the plaintiffs, and all and every other copyholder and customary tenant of or within the said mannor, without refusall or deniall, according to the custom thereof, which said steward ought to be sworn before he keep court there to be indifferent between lord and tenant and tenant and tennants. And that the lord of the said mannor for the time being ought not to sit in any of the said Courts, or impannell any such there; and that the steward or deputy steward of the said mannor for the time being, at every or any of the said Courts, ought on request to take any surrenders, and grant estates, lycences, and admittances which shall be then tendred or presented by any copyholder or customary tennant of the said mannor, of his or their or any of their copyhold estate or estates within the said mannor or any part thereof, paying for every surrender unto the said steward or deputy steward, to the use of the lord of the said mannor for the time being, one yearly cheife rent of the lands and tenements so surrendered, and not one year's vallue of or for the same, and for every admittance a penny, and for every licence two shillings.

2nd. And that the custom of the said mannor is, and time out of mind hath been, that any copyholder of the said mannor may surrender his copyhold estate, or any part thereof, out of Court unto any two copyholders or customary tenants of the said mannor, to what use or uses they please; and that the said two copyholders to whom such copyhold estate shall be so surrendered out of Court shall, within a year and a day next after any such surrender at any of the said Courts Baron, present and re-deliver the same unto the said steward, or deputy steward, of the said mannor for the time being, to the use or uses, as the same was surrendered to them out of Court, and that the said steward, or deputy steward, ought to receive and take such presentments or surrender of any copyhold lands or tenements, and to grant the same accordingly, under his hand and seal, by coppys of the Court Role, receiving for the use of the lord of the said mannor for the time being one yearly cheife rent for a fine of the lands and tenements so surrendered; and in case the two copyholders, to whom such surrender was made out of Court, shall not present or surrender the same at any of the Courts Baron within the year and day as aforesaid, that the lands

and tenements so surrendered shall return back to the surrenderer, and the surrender void.

3rd. And another custom of the said mannor is, and time out of mind hath been, that if any difference shall happen to arise within the said mannor concerning any title or titles of any customary messuage, lands, or tenements holden of the said mannor, between the lords and tennants, or tenant and tenants, of the said mannor, the same ought to be determined before the said steward, or his deputy, in any of the said Courts, by a jury of twelve customary or copyhold tenants of the said mannor, indifferently to be impannelled and sworn, to try all such differences, or else by the homage of the said mannor; and that all surrenders, coppies of Court Roll, lycences, and admittances, ought, by the steward or deputy steward of the said mannor, to be ingrossed on parchment, and attested under his hand and seal, and the same to be inrolled in parchment, and the same inrollment to be put and kept in the chest or coffer within the parish church of Stretton, within the said mannor, provided for that purpose, with three locks and three keys, for the more safe keeping of the said Court Rolls; And that one of the said keys is to be kept by the steward, or deputy steward, for the time being; and the other two keys are, by the ancient custom of the said mannor, to be kept by two of the customary tenants of the said mannor, who are to be chosen and appointed by the homage of the said mannor for the keeping thereof; and that the said homage, on request made by them to the steward, or deputy steward, of the said mannor for the time being, may and ought to have liberty to search the said Court Rolls or Records in the said chest for determining of any difference or doubt that shall arise within the said mannor; and the said steward, or his deputy, is to deliver to them, or bring with him, his key of the said chest for that purpose, and to be present at such search if he please, and the said homage is to pay nothing for such search; but if any copyholder or customary tenant of the said mannor desire a search of the said Records of Court Rolls remaining in the said chest he is to pay unto the steward, or his deputy, two shillings for such search.

4th. And another custom of the said mannor is and time out of mind hath been, that, if any customary tennant of the said mannor surrender his estate to the use of himself and his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies, and for want of such issue to the right heir of the husband, in such case, if the wife and the husband join, the limitation may be destroyed by surrender, but, if either of them die before, it cannot; but if any copyholder or customary tenant of the said mannor surrender his estate to his son or daughter, and the heirs of his or her body to be begotten, and for want of such issue to any other person or persons by name, in such case the limitation cannot be destroyed by surrender till all the parties in the remainder join in a surrender to destroy such an estate in remainder.

5th. And another custom of the said mannor is, and time out of mind hath been,



that if any customary tenant of the said mannor surrender all his copyhold estate he hath in the said mannor away to his son or daughter, or other persons, that then the lord of the said mannor for the time being shall have two shillings for the surrender, and no more, for a faire fee.

6th. And another custom of the said mannor is, and time out of mind hath been, that if any copyholder or customary tenant of any ancient copyhold messuage die seized thereof have daughters to whom the same doth descend, which daughters being afterwards found and presented and admitted co-heirs to their father of his said copyhold messuage within the said mannor, and make partition thereof between them, and hold the same to them in severalty, that then, upon the death of every such daughter dying seized of her part of the said copyhold messuage, there is due to the lord of the said mannor for the time being a herriott.

7th. And another custom of the said mannor is, and time out of mind hath been, that if any copyholder or customary tennant of the said mannor surrender the copyhold estate by the name or names of one or more messuage or messuages, with the appurtenances, that, by such grant or surrender, all the lands, meadow, pasture, and wood grounds, and all other hereditaments belonging to the said messuage or messuages, do pass, and that there ought not to be mentioned or sett down in such Copy or Court Roll every particular or parcell of land belonging to such messuage or messuages.

8th. And another custom of the said mannor is, and so time out of mind hath been, that all coppies of Court Roll made or granted of any copyhold estate to the said mannor are and ever hath been, and ought to be, granted by the said steward, or deputy steward, of the said mannor, to hold of the lord of the said mannor for the time being, with the words, *secundum consuetudinem manerii*, without the words, *ad voluntatem Domini*.

9th. And another custom of the said manner is, and time out of mind hath been, that all surrenders taken in any of the said Courts Baron, held in and for the said mannor, were and so ought to be made by the Rod into the hands of the steward, or deputy steward, of the said mannor for the time being, as into the hands of the lord of the said mannor; and that the said steward, or deputy steward, at the same time ought to deliver back the said Rod to the copyholder or customary tenant of the said mannor, who had, or is to have, such copyhold estate granted or passed to him by copy of Court Roll as seizin of the lands and tenements so passed or granted to him as aforesaid.

10th. And another custom of the said mannor is, and time out of mind hath been, that if any copyholder or customary tenant die seized of one or more ancient copyhold messuage or messuages within the said mannor, there is due at his death to the lord of the said mannor a herriott for every ancient copyhold messuage: and if any



copyholder or customary tenant, or any other person, purchase any parcell of lands which was formerly part or belonging to any ancient copyhold messuage, and die seized thereof, there is no herriott due at his death to the lord of the said mannor for the time being for such parcell of land.

11th. And another custom of the said mannor is, and time out of mind hath been, that if any copyholder or customary tenant of the said mannor die seized of any copyhold lands or tenements within the said mannor, which never were any ancient copyhold messuage, and whereon no ancient copyhold messuage hath been, there is no herriott due to the lord of the said mannor for the time being at the death of the said copyhold tenant.

12th. And another custom of the said mannor is, and time out of mind hath been, that in case of joynt tennancie there is no herriott due to the lord of the said mannor untill the death of the surviveing customary tennant; and if any copyholder or customary tennant of the said mannor die seized of any copyhold messuage, lands, or tenements of the said mannor without an heir, then those messuages, lands, or tenements of which he died seized ought to go and come to the lord of the said mannor for the time by escheate.

13th. And another custom of the said mannor is, and time out of mind hath been, that after any death of any copyholder or customary tenant of the said mannor, his heir ought to make his claim by himselfe in person, or by his sufficient attorney, to the messuages, lands, or tenements of which his ancestors died seized, at any of the courts holden in and for the said mannor, unto the homage of the said mannor, and they there to find and present him heir of such copyhold estate of which his father or ancestor died seized. And the said steward or deputy steward for the time being is and ought to receive such presented tenement of which his ancestors died seized, and to grant and make such heir a copy of admittance thereof under his hand and seal, such heir paying to the said steward or his deputy a penny to and for the use of the lord for such his admittance, and doeing his fealty for the same, unless the same fealty shall be respitted by the said lord, steward, or deputy steward of the said mannor.

14th. And another custom of the said mannor is, and time out of mind hath been, that every person or persons to whom or to whose use any surrender is made and granted by the said steward or deputy steward of the said mannor, of any the said copyhold or customary messuages, lands, or tenements of the said mannor, shall pay to the said steward or deputy steward, in open Court holden in and for the said mannor, to the use of the lord of the said mannor for the time being, one yearly ancient cheif rent for such messuages, lands, or tenements so surrendered or to be surrendered, for and in the name of a fine, and not the full yearly vallue thereof, and shall do his or their fealty or fealtys unless the same be respitted, and shall be ad-

mitted tenant according to the custom of the said mannor by the said steward or deputy steward thereof, without deniall or gainsaying to the contrary.

15th. And another custom of the said mannor is, and time out of mind hath been, that if any copyholder or customary tenant of the said mannor dies seized of any copyhold or customary messuages, lands, or tenements within the said mannor, the same ought to come and descend to the eldest son of such copyholder that died so seized thereof, and to his heirs, and if no such son then to the daughter or daughters, then to the right heirs of such copyholders that died so seized thereof.

16th. And another custom of the said mannor is, and time out of mind hath been, that after the death of any copyholder or customary tenant of the said mannor, the homage or jury of the said mannor, at the next great Court Leet and Court Baron kept and held for the said mannor, ought to present the death of such copyholder, and of what lands and tenements he died seized; and to enquire what and whether any herriott be due to the lord of the said mannor for the time being for the same. And that the defendant Sir Henry Frederick Thynne is now lord of the said mannor, and the defendant Harris his steward, who do combine together to overthrow all the said ancient customs of the said mannor, and refuse to keep the said three weeks' Court or Courts Baron for or within the said mannor, and refuse to take, surrender, or grant estates by copy of Court Roll, or to take or make admittances to any of the said plaintiffs or customary tenants within the said mannor, of their or any of their copyhold estates therein, or to admit any heir to any copyhold estates within the said mannor, after the death of his ancestors, according to the ancient custom of the said mannor, which, time out of mind, hath been used and accustomed, or to grant any copyhold estate to any other copyholder or customary tenant within the said mannor, the said defendant Harris giving out in speeches, that he hath received speciall direction from the said defendant Thynne not to pass or grant any surrender or copyhold estate whatsoever of the premises, or any part thereof, to the plaintiffs, or any of them, or to any other customary tenant within the said mannor, declaring and saying that the said plaintiffs are but tenants at will to the said defendant Thynne for the premises; and the said plaintiffs do further alledge that he the said defendant Thynne hath taken severall Court Rolls and Records belonging to the said mannor out of the said chest or coffer where they are kept, and refuseth to return the same back, and will not suffer the said homage; nor the plaintiffs, nor any of them, to have a search of the said Court Rolls or Records which are remaining in the same chest or coffer, pretending that the same wholly belong to him, and to the end that the said defendants might discover the said ancient customs, and be decreed to perform the same, and that the said ancient customs of the said mannor might be confirmed and established by the decree of this honourable Court, is the scope of the plaintiffs.



Whereupon, and upon receiving the defendants' answer, and the plaintiffs', taken in this cause, whereby it appears that the said defendant Thynne is lord of the said mannor, and the said defendant Harris his steward thereof, and upon debate of the matter, this Court doth order and decree that the said defendant Sir Henry Frederick Thynne, his heirs and assignes, and the defendant Harris, his now steward, and every other steward or deputy steward of the said mannor for the time being, shall, for ever hereafter, keep a Court Baron every three weeks for and within the said mannor, and there shall accept, receive, and take surrenders of the plaintiffs, and all and every other copyholder and tenant thereof, and shall grant the same by copy of Court Roll to such person and persons to whom and to whose use such surrenders shall be made, of such copyhold estate as is or shall be therein limited respectively. And shall take and make remittances and grant lycences to the said plaintiffs, and every of them, and to every other copyholder and customary tenant of the said mannor, to lease such copyhold messuages, lands, and tenements of the said mannor as often as shall be desired, or as occasion shall require. And that all and every the said customs of the said mannor be and are hereby confirmed by the decree of this honourable Court. And that the defendant Thynne, his heirs and assignes, and his and their steward or deputy steward of the said mannor for the time being, do, and shall for ever hereafter, stand and observe, keep and perform the same, unless the said defendants, being served with a subpoena on them, shall, at the return thereof, shew unto this Court good cause to the contrary; but before the said defendants shall be admitted to show their cause they shall pay five pounds for their default.

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No. 49.—Extracts from SUBSIDY ROLLS in RECORD OFFICE.

SALOP. Certificat. de subs. in hun. de Munslowe et Purslowe in Com. eodem.

Cardington.—37 Hen. VIII.	Thomas Bottfeld in lands xx <sup>s</sup>	.	.	paid iv <sup>s</sup> .
35 Elizabeth.	Catherine Botfylde in lands xx <sup>s</sup>	.	.	paid iv <sup>s</sup> .
39 Elizabeth.	William Botfylde in lands xx <sup>s</sup>	.	.	paid iv <sup>s</sup> .
21 James I.	Richard Botfield in lands xx <sup>s</sup>	.	.	paid iv <sup>s</sup> .



## Poll Tax, 2nd or 4th of King Richard II.

## SALOP. Hundr̃ de Condover et Ford.

Prene cū pcellis.—Willm̃s Botfeld 3 Margia ux<sup>9</sup> eius . . . . . ij<sup>s</sup>.  
 [This roll is much defaced, and the greater part illegible.]

Taxatio decime et quinte decime Domino regi Edwardo tercio post conquestum  
 concess<sup>o</sup> anno regni sui sexto.

## Com. SALOP.

Lydleye.—D' Riço de Bottefeld . . . . . xiiij<sup>d</sup>.  
 D' Johe de Bottefeld . . . . . xiiij<sup>d</sup>.

Taxacio vicesime dño Regi Edwardo Tercio post conquestum in Com̃ SALOP  
 a laicis concessa anno regni suj primo facta per Walterum de Huggeford et  
 Walterum de Beysyn Taxatores et Collectores eiusdem vicesime.

Buchene mersh.—D' Riço de Buttefeld . . . . . ix<sup>d</sup>.  
 Smethcote.—D' Witto de Bottefeld . . . . . xiiij<sup>d</sup>.

## Subsidy granted and collected 37th Henry VIII.

Cardyngton.—Thomas Botfelde in īris xx<sup>s</sup> . . . . . ij<sup>s</sup>.

A Declaration of the Benevolence granted and agreed vnto the King's most  
 royall majestie Henry the eight . . . . in the xxxvjth yere of his  
 reigne.

Botfelde.—Willm̃ Thyn . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>.  
 Lybotwood.—Peter Botfelde . . . . . vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

## Taxatio. 37 Henry VIII. [1st payment.]

SALOP. Lybotwoode.—Peter Botfelde for his goodds . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>.

Villa SALOP. Et Hundr̃ de Condover et Ford. Imperfect Subsidy Roll, supposed  
 37th Henry VIII. on account of the sums.

Lybotwode.—Peter Botfelde for his goodds . . . . . iiij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

**SALOP.** The Certyfycat of Thomas Lee and John Corbet esquyers, Comys-  
syoners for our So<sup>v</sup> lorde the Kinge, amongst others, in the countie of  
Salop, assigned and appoynted to the hundreds of Monslowe and Purslowe,  
for the taxa<sup>o</sup>n, sessyng, and levyng of the ffyrst payment of the subsyde  
grauntyd to our sayd Sou<sup>e</sup>eygn lorde the Kynges highnes, at his Parlya-  
ment holden yn the xxxv<sup>t</sup> yere of his most noble reigne.

Villa de Ludlowe.—Thomas Botfyld in boñ xx <sup>s</sup>	.	.	.	ij <sup>d</sup> .
Comley.—Witts Thyen in boñ xv <sup>li</sup>	.	.	.	x <sup>s</sup> .
Thomas Botfeld in boñ xl <sup>s</sup>	.	.	.	iiij <sup>d</sup> .
Ri <sup>c</sup> us Botfeld in boñ xx <sup>s</sup>	.	.	.	ij <sup>d</sup> .

## Subsidy Roll. 16 Henry VIII.

**SALOP.** Hund<sup>r</sup> de Bradford.

Weme cū membris. Lowe. fñ.—Roger Botfeld	.	.	.	xl <sup>s</sup> . xij <sup>d</sup> .
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Subsidy granted 37th Henry VIII. Collected 1st Edward VI.

<b>SALOP.</b> Munslowe Hundred.—Thomas Bottfeld in ter <sup>r</sup> xx <sup>s</sup> .	.	j <sup>s</sup> .
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## Subsidy 1559.

<b>ST. STEPHEN'S NORWICH.</b> —Will <sup>m</sup> Butfeld in goods	.	.	xx <sup>li</sup> .
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Subsidy granted to Queen Elizabeth in the 35th yeare of her reigne. 1st Payment.

<b>SALOP.</b> Cardington.—Katherin Botfylde in lands xx <sup>s</sup> .	.	ij <sup>s</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> .
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## Subsidy. 36th Queen Elizabeth.

<b>SALOP.</b> Cardington cū Membris.—Katheryn Botfylde in lands xx <sup>s</sup> .	.	iiij <sup>s</sup> .
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Com. **SALOP.**—Hund<sup>r</sup> de Munslowe.

Presentment and Valua<sup>o</sup>n of the Inhabitants of the said Hundred for the  
payment of the second whole and entire Subsydie granted to Her Ma<sup>ty</sup>  
[Q. Elizabeth], by Acte of Parliamente, in the 39th yeare of her reigne.

Taken at Much Wenlocke 6th September, in the 41st yeare of her reigne.

Cardington.—William Botfylde in lands xx <sup>s</sup> .	.	.	iiij <sup>s</sup> .
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**SALOP.**—A Subsidy made in the 7th of James 1st for the County of Salop.

Cardington.—Richard Bottfield in terris xx <sup>s</sup> .	.	.	xvj <sup>d</sup> .
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SALOP. Subsidium, A<sup>o</sup> 7<sup>o</sup> Jac. I.

Cawrs et Wallop. Dñā Johanna Thynne vidua in terris x<sup>li</sup> . . . . . xiijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Subsidy granted to King James 1st, in the 21st year of his reign.

SALOP. Afcot et Felhampton.—John Thinne, Esq. in terē iiij<sup>li</sup> . . . . . xvjs.  
Cardington with the hamletts.—Richard Botfield in terē xx<sup>s</sup>. . . . . iiij<sup>s</sup>.

## Subsidy Roll. 1st Charles I.

## SALOP. Hundř de Munslowe.

Cardington with the hamlets.—Richard Bottfelde in terē xx<sup>s</sup>. . . . . iiij<sup>s</sup>.

## 13 Charles II.

SALOP. Subscripcōns for a free p̄sent to his Ma<sup>tie</sup> accordinge to the Act of Parliamt.

Subscriptions taken at Acton Burnell, a<sup>o</sup> 1661.—Peter Botfeild, one shilling.

Subscriptions taken at Munslow, 2 Oct. 1661.—John Bottfeild, of Comly and Bottfeild, five shillings.

Subscriptions taken at Newport.—Thomas Botfeild, husbandman, one shilling.

SALOP. A true and perfect Duplicate of all the ffire Hearthes and Stoves within the County of Salop, and the somes of money collected thereupon ffor one whole yeares duty due to his Ma<sup>ty</sup>, ending 29 Sept. 1672.

	Hearths.	£.	s.
Lybotwood.—Thomas Botfeild . . . . .	1	0	2
Corfton Lauton et Sutton Parva.—Thomas Bottfild . . . . .	2	0	4
Church Stretton.—Thomas Bottfeild . . . . .	2	0	4

No. 50.—MS. GOUGH. SALOP 4, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Bowen's Shropshire Collections.

From an original in the hands of Mr. Russell.

Names of y<sup>e</sup> Vill<sup>s</sup> in the Manor of Lydley and Cardington, 16 Eliz.

Cheif Rents.—Botfelde, near 2 9 2 being partly worn out.



No. 51.—PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Rolls Chapel, Chancery Lane,  
London.

Extracted from the Inquisition taken upon the death of Sir John Thynne, 23rd of  
Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1580-1.

Et ulterius Juratores predicti super sacramentum suum presentant quod predictus  
Johannes Thynne, miles, die ante obitum suum fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de  
feodo de et in medietate manerij et Rectorie de Nunnkelling in com. Ebor. etc.

Ac de et in maneŕ de Walton et Yarton alias Yardington et diversis terris, tene-  
mentis, et hereditamentis in Bridgenorth in comitatu Salopie, etc. etc.

Capta decimo Martij 23 Elizabethhe (1580-1).

No. 52.—PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Rolls Chapel, London.

Patent Roll, 15 Charles I.

Rex oibz ad quos ꝛc. Salŕm. Sciatis qđ nos de grā nŕa spŕiali ac p sexdecem  
solidŕ ꝛ octo denar solutŕ firmaŕ nŕis virtute traŕ nŕaz pateŕ concessimꝰ ꝛ licenŕ dedimꝰ  
ac p nob hered ꝛ successoribz nŕis quantum in nob est p pŕsentes concedimꝰ ꝛ licenciam  
damꝰ dilŕois nob Johi Botfeild ꝛ Margarete vxŕi eius qđ ipŕi duo messuagia tria cotaŕ  
tria gardiŕ duo pomaŕ triginŕ ꝛ quinq acras terŕ quinq acras pŕti viginti acras  
pasture ꝛ cōiam pasture p centum ꝛ octo averijs cum ptiŕ in Odingley in com nŕo  
Wygorŕ que de nob tenenŕ in capite ut dicitur dare possint ꝛ concedere alienare aut  
cognoscere p finem vel p recupaŕcōem in Cuŕ nŕa coram Justiciariŕ nŕis de Banco aut  
aliquo alio modo quocunq ad libiŕ ipŕoz Johis et Margarete dilŕo nob Johi Brooke.  
Habend et tenend eidem Johi Brooke ac heredibz ꝛ assignŕ suis ad opus ꝛ usum ipŕius  
Johis Brooke ac heredŕ ꝛ assignŕ suoz impŕm de nob heredibz ꝛ successoribz nŕis p  
ŕuiŕ inde debiŕ ꝛ de iure consueŕ. Et eidem Johi Brooke qđ ipŕe pŕdicŕ messuaŕ terŕ  
tenemeŕ et ceta pmissa cŕ ptiŕ a pŕfato Johe Botfeild ꝛ Margareta recipe possit ꝛ  
tenere sibi ac heredibz ꝛ assignŕ suis de nob heredibz ꝛ successoŕ nŕis p ŕuiŕ pŕdŕa  
sicut pŕdŕum est impŕm tenore pŕsenciŕ similiŕ licenŕ dedimus ac p nob heredibz ꝛ  
successoribz nŕis pŕdŕis damus spŕialem. Nolentes qđ pŕdicŕ Johes Botfeild ꝛ Marga-

reta vel hered sui aut p̄fat̄ Joh̄es Brooke vel hered sui rōne p̄missoꝝ p̄ nos heredes vel successores n̄ros aut p̄ Justiciař escaeſ vicecořn Ballivos aut alios officiař seu ministros n̄ros aut dcoꝝ heredũ vel successoꝝ n̄roꝝ quoscunq; inde oc̄cōnent̄ molestent̄ impetent̄ vexent̄ in aliquo seu g<sup>ra</sup>vent̄ nec eoꝝ aliquis oc̄cōnet̄ molesteſ impetaſ vexet̄ in aliquo seu g<sup>ra</sup>uet̄. In cuius rei r̄c. T. R. apud Westm̄ primo die Septembris. [Anno regni Regis Caroli 15<sup>o</sup>.]

Patent Rolls. Extracts from the Index. 20 Eliz. Bitfield.

15 Car. I. Pars 8.—R j Sept. conẽ Johi Botfeild liẽ aſ duo mesuagia et terř in Odingley in cořn Wygorũ Johi Brooke.

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No. 53.—Extracts from the COURT ROLLS of the Manor of LYDLEY and CARDINGTON, in the county of Salop, as to the Botevyle Family.

BOOK 1.

Manor de Lidley et Cardington, 4th May, 1683 (page 22).

Surrender of this date from John Botvyle, gent. to Richard Botvyle, gent. and Anne his wife, of his two tenem<sup>ts</sup> and all his copyhold estate in the sayd Manor of Cardington.

The same Manor, 24th August, 1694 (page 112).

Surrender of this date from Rich<sup>d</sup> Botevyle et Anna his wife to Edw<sup>d</sup> Russell, of premises situate in Comley de Botfeild, in the said manor.

The same Manor, 8th May, 1699 (page 141).

Surrender of this date from Edw<sup>d</sup> Russell to Ric<sup>d</sup> Botevyle, gent. et Anna his wife, of premises in Comley de Botfeild, in the said manor, and admittance of the said Ric<sup>d</sup> Botevyle et Anna his wife.

The same Manor, 26th March, 1706 (page 197).

Surrender of this date from Richard Botevyle, gent. and Ann his wife, to William Russell, of premises in the said manor, and admittance of the said William Russell.

## The same Manor, 27th April, 1713 (page 237).

Surrender of this date from Richard Botevyle, gent. et Anna his wife, to Ric<sup>d</sup> Botevyle, gen. son et here et apparent of Ric<sup>d</sup> Botevyle sen<sup>r</sup>, of premises in said manor, and admittance of said Ric<sup>d</sup> Botevyle, jun<sup>r</sup>. Also licence for Rich<sup>d</sup> Botevyle, jun<sup>r</sup>, to lease premises for 99 years, determinable upon three lives, grandfather, father, and mother.

## Book 2.

The same Manor, 20th Nov<sup>r</sup>, 1716 (page 3).

Surrender of this date from Rich<sup>d</sup> Botevyle, jun<sup>r</sup>, to Rich<sup>d</sup> Roberts, of one messuage or tenem<sup>t</sup>, with the app'tences, in Comeley, in the said manor.

The same Manor, 17th Nov<sup>r</sup>, 1718 (page 13).

Surrender of this date from Rich<sup>d</sup> Botfield, jun<sup>r</sup>, to John Edwards and John Watkis, attorneys for John Scott, of Shrewsbury, in the county of Salop, drap.

## The same Manor, 12th November, 1718 (page 14).

Letter of Attorney from John Scott, of the towne of Shrewsbury, in y<sup>e</sup> county of Salop, draper, to John Edwards, of Botevyle, and John Watkis, of Comely, to receive admittance of a messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, in the townships of Comely and Botevyle, and surrender to him by Rich<sup>d</sup> Botevyle, of Stretton, gent.

## The same Manor, 28th March, 1719 (page 15).

Re-surrender from John Scott, of Shrewsbury, in the county of Salop, merch<sup>t</sup>, to Mr. Rich<sup>d</sup> Botevyle, jun<sup>r</sup>, and surrender from said Rich<sup>d</sup> Botevyle of y<sup>e</sup> afores<sup>d</sup> premises to Edw<sup>d</sup> Baugh.

## The same Manor, 20th March, 1719 (page 16).

Letter of Attorney from said John Scott to said John Edwards and John Watkis, to surrender said premises to Rich<sup>d</sup> Botevyle of Church Stretton.

## The same Manor, 23rd February 1721 (page 31).

Surrender of this date from Rich<sup>d</sup> Botevyle, of Botevyle, gen. and Edward Baugh, of Ludlow, gen. to Edw<sup>d</sup> Appleyard, of premises in Comely and Botevyle.



The same Manor, 5th February, 1723 (page 44).

Surrender from Edw<sup>d</sup> Apleyard, gen. and Richard Botevyle, gen. to Catherine Sukar, widow, of premises in the townshipp of Botevyle, in the parish of Church Stretton.

The same Manor, 4th March, 1723 (page 45).

Surrender from Edw<sup>d</sup> Apleyard, gen. and Richard Botevyle, jun<sup>r</sup>, of the parlour end of the house of said Richard Botevyle, jun<sup>r</sup>, and y<sup>e</sup> garden thereunto adjoyning, and several parcels of land lyeing in Botevyle, to the use of Rich<sup>d</sup> Botevyle, sen<sup>r</sup>, and Anne his wife, for and during y<sup>e</sup> term of their firall lives, and y<sup>e</sup> life of the longer liver of y<sup>m</sup>, and admittance of said Rich<sup>d</sup> Botevyle, sen<sup>r</sup>.

The same Court, 4th March 1723 (page 46).

Surrender from Ric<sup>d</sup> Botevyle, jun<sup>r</sup>, and Edw<sup>d</sup> Apleyard to Will. Russell, of premises in Comeley et Botevyle.

The same Manor, 21st April, 1727 (page 60).

Presentment at this Court of the death of Rich<sup>d</sup> Botevyle, sen<sup>r</sup>, and that Anne Botevyle, his widow, was his customary heir.

The same Manor, 24th October, 1727 (page 63).

Surrender from Rich<sup>d</sup> Botevyle, gen. Anne Botevyle, widdow, and W<sup>m</sup> Russell of Salop, baker, to Tho. Russell, of Lidley Hayes, gent. of premises in Comley, and admittance of said Tho. Russell.

The same Manor, 23d October, 1730 (page 83).

Surrender from Catherine Sukar, wid. and Rich<sup>d</sup> Botevyle, gen. to John Hodges, to premises in the townshipp of Botevyle, and admittance of said John Hodges.

The same Manor, 21st February, 1731 (page 84).

Will of Richard Botevyle, of Ludlow, in the county of Salop, gent. whereby he gave and bequeathed all his estate, both reall and personall, unto his cosen Richard Botevyle the elder, of Shrewsbury, in the county of Salop, sadler, subject to the payment thereof of twenty pounds a year to his sister Anne for her life, and one

shilling to his wife, and to Martha Bowen ten pounds, and to his sister in law one shilling, and appointed said Richard Botevyle sole executor.

Executed in the presence of Tho. Heath, Thomas Dewxell, Elizabeth Dewxell.

The same Court, 7th May, 1731 (page 85).

Surrender from John Hodges, of Little Lythe, in the county of Salop, and Rich<sup>d</sup> Botevyle, late of Botevyle, in the said county, gent. to Samuel Smith.\* of Ruckley, in the said county, gent. of a copyhold messuage, &c. at Botevyle, and admittance of said Sam. Smith.

The same Manor, 4th May, 1732 (page 90).

Presentment of the death of Mr. Rich<sup>d</sup> Botevyle, late of Ludlow, and that the next customary heir was Benjamin Botevyle, eldest son of Mr. W<sup>m</sup> Botevyle, late of Ludlow, mercer, deceased, nephew to the said Mr. Rich<sup>d</sup> Botevyle, deceased, next heir; and at the same Court the said Benjamine Botevyle, infant, was admitted tenant to the messuage or tenement, with its appurtenances, situate in Botevyle, and all other the lands and tenements of said Rich<sup>d</sup> Botevyle, deceased, in the said manor.

### BOOK 3.

Manor of Lidley and Cardington, 4th May, 1742 (page 83).

Surrender of this date from Moses Eaton, of Botevyle, in the county of Salop, by virtue of a letter of attorney, executed by Benjamin Botevyle, of the city of London, vintner, to Richard Botevyle, of Shrewsbury, in the county of Salop, sadler, of a messuage, &c. in the township of Botevyle, and admittance of said Rich<sup>d</sup> Botevyle.

### BOOK 4.

The same Manor, 11th Aprill, 1747 (page 8).

Surrender of this date from Moses Eaton, of Botevyle, and Richard Russell, of Cardington, both in the county of Salop, gentlemen, attorneys appointed by Richard Botevyle, of the town of Shrewsbury, in his life time, of a messuage, &c. of him the said late Richard Botevyle, to the use of his wife Martha, for her life, and after her

\* See next page.

decease to the use of his son John Botevyle, his heirs and assigns for ever, and at the said Court the said Martha, widow of said Rich<sup>d</sup> Botevyle, was admitted tenant.

The same Manor, 2nd May, 1750 (page 29).

Surrender from Beatrice Smith, spinster, only daughter and heir of Samuel Smith,\* of Ruckley, in the county of Salop, gentleman, deceased, and Martha Botfield, widow, and relict of Richard Botfield, heretofore of Shrewsbury, in the said county, sadler, to Martha Hanmer, of Shrewsbury aforesaid, spinster, of a copyhold messuage, &c. situate, lying, and being in Botfield, in the parish of Church Stretton, and admittance of said Martha Hanmer by William Russell and Thomas Russell her attorneys.

BOOK 5.

Manor of Lydley and Cardington, 16th May, 1758 (page 14).

Surrender from William Russell, of Enchmarsh, gentleman, attorney for Martha Hanmer, spinster, and Martha Botevyle, both of the town of Shrewsbury, to William Tayleur, of Shrewsbury aforesaid, esquire, to a copyhold messuage, &c. situate in Botevyle, in the parish of Church Stretton, and admittance of said W<sup>m</sup> Tayleur by John Corfield his attorney.

Manor of Lydley and Cardington, 27th October, 1760 (page 40).

Surrender from John Corfield, attorney, for William Tayleur, of Shrewsbury, esquire, to Martha Botevyle, of Shrewsbury, widow, of a copyhold messuage, &c. in the township of Botevyle, and admittance of said Martha Botevyle.

The same Court, 27th October, 1760 (page 41).

Surrender from Martha Botevyle, of Shrewsbury, widow, and relict of Richard Botevyle, late of Shrewsbury, sadler, deceased, to her eldest son Thomas Botevyle, of a copyhold messuage in the township of Botevyle aforesaid, and admittance of the said Thomas Botevyle.

The same Court, 27th October, 1760 (page 42).

Surrender from Thomas Botevyle, of Shrewsbury, sadler, heir apparent to the late Richard Botevyle, of Shrewsbury, sadler, deceased, and Martha his wife, to Moses

\* See preceding page.



Luther, of Botevyle aforesaid, gentleman, his heirs and assigns for ever, of a copyhold messuage in the township of Botevyle and parish of Church Stretton, and admittance of said Moses Luther. Thomas Botevyle paid fare fee two shillings.

No. 54.—From a Minute Book of the Corporation of SHREWSBURY.

20 Aug. 14 C. II. 1662.—They are agreed at this Assembly, in regard of the near relacion William Thynne, gent., hath to Tymothy Turner, Esq., Recorder of this towne, to bestow his burgeship freely upon him without payeing either ffyne or ffees for the same.

[See Pedigree of Turner in Visitation of 1663. William Thynne married Hannah Johnson.]

No. 55.—From the Book of the Company of SADDLERS, PAINTERS, &c. Shrewsbury.

Page 412. April 23d, 1694.

Richard Botteveyle was taken in a Freeman, and paid y<sup>e</sup> Company 0 13 4

[This entry proves that he had served his apprenticeship to a freeman of the Company by the smallness of the payment; and this is confirmed by an entry at page 385, dated May 27th, 1687.]

Isaac Griffithes entered his apprentice Richard Botteville, his Indentures beareing date August 5th, 1686 . . . . . 00 02s. 0

Page 518. May 25th, 1722.

Mr. Rich<sup>d</sup> Botfield entered his Apprentice Rich<sup>d</sup> Botfield. Indent: bearing date y<sup>e</sup> 25th of May, 1718, & p<sup>d</sup> . . . . . 2s. 0

Page 529. June 10th 1726.—Among various Payments that day for Admissions into the Company by freemen, is,

“Mr. Rich<sup>d</sup> Botfield, jun<sup>r</sup>, sadler,” who with several others pay together a sum amounting to . . . . . 2 12 0

From the Record of the Admission of Burgesses in the Exchequer  
of SHREWSBURY.

Botevyle, Thomas, High Street, sadler, admitted and sworn, 18th May, 1796.

Botevyle, Thomas, jun<sup>r</sup>, Mardol, innkeeper, admitted and sworn, 25th May, 1796.

Botevyle, Edward, of High Street, engraver, admitted and sworn, 1st Nov. 1806.

No. 56.—MS. GOUGH. SALOP, 10. In the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

A folio volume, containing Accounts of Rents of Manors in Shropshire  
and Staffordshire (about the year 1700).

P. 143. Sifton Manor.

	ft.	s.	d.
Richard Weaver holdeth att will a messuage, tenem <sup>t</sup> , or cottage, with the appurtenances, & payeth yearly as afforesaid . . . . .	01	11	08
Eliz: Botfield . . . . .	01	00	08

No. 57.—Extracts from WENLOCK Rolls.

Name.	Residence.	Date of Admission.	In respect of what right admitted.
Thomas Botvile	Dawley	27th October, 1761	Gift
William Botfield	Decker Hill	9th March, 1820	Birth

The above are correct Extracts from the Freeman's Roll for the Borough of Wenlock, and are the only instances in which the name occurs since the year 1760.  
—R. B.

In the Corporation Ledger there is the following entry, dated 27th October, 1761.

Thomas Turner, of Madley,	}	Cole Masters.
and		
Thomas Botville, of Dawley,		

Sworne Honorary Burgesses to John Smitheman, Esquire, then Bailiff.

And on the same page, lower down, is—

3rd Nov. 1763. Mr. Thomas Turner and Mr. Thomas Botville, both of Madley, Cole Masters, were sworn Honorary Burgesses to John Smitheman, Esquire, then Bailiff.—R. B.

#### No. 58.—Extract from the Corporation Records of WENLOCK.

Wenlock to wit.—5 Nov. 1765.

Mr. Thomas Botville, Coal Master, was sworn a Burgess of the town and liberties of Wenlock.

Taken from the Record Book belonging to the Borough of Wenlock, this 5th day of June, 1786. By me, THEOP. MORRALL.

#### No. 59.—GOUGH MSS. SALOP, 19, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

A Book of Freeholders, Leaseholders, Copyholders, and other persons qualified to serve on Juries, taken from the Returns of the several High and Petty Constables of the County of Salop, at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace holden at Shrewsbury in and for the said County, on Tuesday the fifth day of October, 1773, pursuant to the law made for the Return of Jurors, and the better regulating Juries.

RICHD. BALDWIN, C. P.

Bradford Hundred.

Dawley Little . Tho<sup>s</sup> Bottfield.

Ford Hundred.

Ford . . . Tho<sup>s</sup> Botevyle.



No. 60.—ROYALIST COMPOSITION PAPERS, H. M. State Paper Office.  
1st Series, XCVI. 161.

To y<sup>e</sup> hono<sup>ble</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Co<sup>m</sup>ittee for advance att Haberdashers' Hall, London.

Gen<sup>t</sup>

Wee received an order from you dated y<sup>e</sup> 25th March last, concerning y<sup>e</sup> letting of y<sup>e</sup> estate of Sr Henry Fredricke Thin. A copy whereof we have withall sent you. Wee assure you that it hath sett such stopp to y<sup>e</sup> businesse y<sup>t</sup> we almost know not how to proceed in it, nor what way best to take; it renders all our endeavors att the box fruitlesse, for noe tenants dares putt in nor bid one penny for feare of his displeasure, and others being strangers know not how to meddle in it; and wheras you disired us to send you a p<sup>t</sup>iculer of y<sup>e</sup> full yearly vallew, y<sup>e</sup> last yeere y<sup>e</sup> rents were soe much advance by reason y<sup>e</sup> tennants did struggle for each other's interest in the estate, and soe to gaine y<sup>e</sup> possession and have an advantage in law thereby, that they boxt the whole estate in our county to 17 hundred pounds p<sup>a</sup> añ, but now Sr Henry obteyning a decree in Chancery, and y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> lands settled on him, and y<sup>e</sup> noyce of his composition running amongst the tennants by reason of yo<sup>r</sup> above<sup>s</sup>d order, w<sup>th</sup> their comments upon it, doth soe obstructe y<sup>e</sup> advance in y<sup>e</sup> letting of it, y<sup>t</sup> wee doe verily beleive that there will be two or three hundred pounds lost this yeere in y<sup>e</sup> whole, y<sup>e</sup> time for y<sup>e</sup> last yeere ending y<sup>e</sup> 3d of this instant; therefore we desire yo<sup>r</sup> speedy resolutions, with direction what we shall doe in it, most of y<sup>e</sup> estates being now unlet. Alsoe we thought good to acquaint you of an order of y<sup>e</sup> late Co<sup>m</sup>ittee, a copy whereof we have likewise herewithall sent you, which order very lately was brought to our hands by Sr Henry Fredericke's servant, pretending that y<sup>e</sup> bargain of wood which French bought of y<sup>e</sup> late Co<sup>m</sup>ite was not yet fully enioyed; wee thereupon gave o<sup>r</sup> order that he should have it, paying 20<sup>li</sup> more for y<sup>e</sup> after growth, since w<sup>ch</sup> time we have bin informed that y<sup>e</sup> agent w<sup>ch</sup> was then imployed by y<sup>r</sup> late Co<sup>m</sup>ittee, and retorned a survey of the s<sup>d</sup> woods to them, was sonne in law to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> French w<sup>ch</sup> bought y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> wood, and that y<sup>e</sup> same yeare there was fallen and sould about 16 ackers of y<sup>e</sup> same wood, w<sup>ch</sup> did amount vnto y<sup>e</sup> su<sup>m</sup>e of 200<sup>li</sup> or thereabouts, y<sup>e</sup> whole wood then being worth 500<sup>li</sup> at least, and that there is yet left standinge and now falen soe much of y<sup>e</sup> same wood as is worth 300<sup>li</sup> or thereabouts; we desire likewise to know yo<sup>r</sup> speedy resolution herein, and doe rest

Your seruants,

ANTHO. EDWARDS.

GILES HAWCOCKE.

THO. RODEN.

Glouc 7th May, 1651.

No. 61.—ROYALIST COMPOSITION PAPERS, H. M. State Paper Office.  
1st Series, XI. 789.

To the hōble the Com<sup>rs</sup> for Compoundinge, &c.

The humble Petiçōn of divers Tenants and Inhabitants of Buckland and Laverton,  
in the county of Glouc̃,

Sheweth,

That yo<sup>r</sup> pet<sup>rs</sup> and their auncestors have for a longe tyme beene tenants to severall tenements and farmes in Buckland and Laverton belonging to S<sup>r</sup> Henry Fre. Thin, which for about        yeares last hath beene sequestred for his delinquency.

That in the late tymes of trouble the pet<sup>rs</sup> for the pfitt of the state did advaunce and pay their rent to them or to their use.

That the greatest parte of the lande in Buckland and Laverton are nowe to bee lett for the state's use, and yo<sup>r</sup> pet<sup>rs</sup> having beene ancient tenants to the same, desire they may bee tenants still to the premisses.

That if S<sup>r</sup> Henry, or any for his use, doth rent or take the same, hee will for revenge that yo<sup>r</sup> pet<sup>rs</sup> did advance their rents formerly to the states, will putt out and ruyne every tenant that hath soe done.

That S<sup>r</sup> Henry will not compound, expectinge alteraçōn, and soe the states loose theire proffitt, and if he can but gaine to be tenant to the same, hee will never compound.

That yo<sup>r</sup> pet<sup>rs</sup> employed an agent to the state purposely for advancinge the same, whoe cominge to London for that purpose, was arrested by S<sup>r</sup> Henry upon a pretended acçōn of 100<sup>li</sup>, whereas hee never had any dealinge w<sup>th</sup> him, which was meerly to take of his proceedinge, and after the arrest never declared nor proceeded.

Yo<sup>r</sup> pet<sup>rs</sup> humbly pray that they may still continue tenants to the state as formerly, and that a tyme and place may bee appointed that att the least yo<sup>r</sup> pet<sup>rs</sup> may boxe for the same.

And they will ever pray, &c.

THO. WARKEMAN.

RICH. SAMBACH.

THOMAS HARRIS.

In the behalfe of themselves and the rest of the  
inhabitants of Buckland and Laverton.

No. 62.—ROYALIST COMPOSITION PAPERS. H. M. State Paper Office.  
1st Series, XVI. 887.

To the honno<sup>ble</sup> the Com<sup>rs</sup> for Compoundinge, &c.

The humble Peti<sup>cion</sup> of Thomas Cory and George Farmer, esq<sup>rs</sup>, two of the Prothonotaries of the Court of Co<sup>m</sup>on Pleas,

Sheweth,

That whereas Dame Katherine Thynn, widdowe, in her life tyme, in or about the yeare 1645, became bound unto yo<sup>r</sup> pet<sup>r</sup>, Thomas Cory, in 4 se<sup>u</sup>all obliga<sup>cons</sup>, the se<sup>u</sup>all penaltyes amountinge in the whole to the some of 720<sup>li</sup>, condi<sup>ti</sup>oned for the paym<sup>t</sup> of 360<sup>li</sup> principall money, upon w<sup>ch</sup> bonds yo<sup>r</sup> sayd pet<sup>r</sup>, in Trinity Terme 1651, obteyned a judgm<sup>t</sup> ag<sup>t</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Henry Frederick Thynne, knight, administrator of the goods and chattells of the said Dame Katherine Thynne his mother, deceased: and whereas the sayd Lady Thynne, in the yeare 1645, became likewise bound unto yo<sup>r</sup> pet<sup>r</sup> George Farmer, in three se<sup>u</sup>all bonds amounting to 650<sup>li</sup> condi<sup>ti</sup>oned for the paym<sup>t</sup> of 348<sup>li</sup> 10<sup>s</sup>, upon w<sup>ch</sup> bonds yo<sup>r</sup> sayd pet<sup>r</sup> obteyned a judgm<sup>t</sup> ag<sup>t</sup> the sayd Lady Thyn in her life tyme, and after revived the sayd judgm<sup>t</sup> by scire facias ag<sup>t</sup> the said S<sup>r</sup> Henry Frederick Thynne.

That the said S<sup>r</sup> Henry Frederick Thynne did thereupon prefer a Bill in Chauncery to be releived ag<sup>t</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> pet<sup>rs</sup>, but upon their answeres unto his sayd Bill, yo<sup>r</sup> pet<sup>rs</sup> were dismiss<sup>t</sup> w<sup>th</sup> costs, and left at lib<sup>ty</sup> to proceed at law, since w<sup>ch</sup> tyme yo<sup>r</sup> pet<sup>rs</sup> are hindered from seizing upon or extending certain mannors in the countyes of Wiltes and Som<sup>set</sup>, of w<sup>ch</sup> the sayd Lady Thynn was ten<sup>t</sup> by Elegitt, and so are come unto the sayd S<sup>r</sup> Henry Frederick Thynne as her administrator in regard that the said man<sup>rs</sup> are kept under sequestra<sup>con</sup> for his delinquency.

Now fforasmuch as the sayd man<sup>rs</sup> are only assetts in his hands, and lyable to pay the intestate's debts, beeing no p<sup>cell</sup> of the administrators owne estate.

Your pet<sup>rs</sup> do therefore humbly pray y<sup>r</sup> hon<sup>rs</sup> order unto the Com<sup>rs</sup> for Sequestra<sup>cons</sup> in the s<sup>d</sup> countyes of Wiltes and Som<sup>set</sup>, that yo<sup>r</sup> pett<sup>rs</sup> may inioy the man<sup>rs</sup> and lands of the s<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Henry Frederick Thynn, so come unto him as aforesayd, untill they shall be satisfyed their iust debts, w<sup>th</sup> damages, or otherwise, that they may have lib<sup>ty</sup> to lay on their judgm<sup>ts</sup> according to law, notwithstanding the Sequestra<sup>con</sup>.

And they shall pray, &c.

THO. TURNER, on behalfe of the pet<sup>rs</sup>.

14 Ap. 52.

Ret<sup>d</sup> to Mr. Brereton.



## No. 63.—Extract from the CORPORATION RECORDS OF BRIDGNORTH.

To all people to whom these presents shall come, Thomas Haslewood and Thomas Pass, gentlemen, bailiffs of our Lord the King for the town of Bruges, otherwise Bridgenorth, in the county of Salop, send greeting; Know ye that divers libertys and free customs by the Charter of the most serene sovereign John, heretofore King of England, were granted to his burgesses of Bruges in Salopshire, which King Henry the Third and King Henry the Sixth, in times past kings of England, and other kings of England, ancestors to our Sovereign Lord George the Third, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, and so forth, by their charters have ratifyed and confirmed. The true tenor of which said Charter of our said Lord the King John, followeth in these words: John, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitain, and Earl of Angiers, to all archbishops, bishops, abbotts, earls, knights, baronets, justices, sheriffs' officers, and bailiffs, and others, send greeting; Know ye that we have granted, and by this our Charter have confirmed, to our burgesses of Bruges, in Salopshire, that they should go and come throughout our whole kingdom of England, and peaceably and quietly, well and freely, do all things in buying, selling, and trading in all manner of merchandizes in ffairs and marketts, in cities and boroughs, and in all places; and that they should be quit and free of all toll and passage wheresoever they should come throughout our whole kingdom, wherefore we have willed and firmly commanded that our aforesaid burgesses of Bruges aforesaid, their heirs and successors, may have and hold of us and our heirs all the aforesaid liberties and free customs in going and coming, in buying and selling, and in doing all manner of merchandizes, freely and quietly in ffairs, in marketts, in cities and boroughs, and in all places, and that they should be free and quit of toll and passage with all their merchandizes wheresoever they should come throughout our whole kingdom, except within our city of London and its Liberties; and we do forbid, upon pain of our highest displeasure, that no one do presume to let or hinder our burgesses aforesaid, as by the said Charter more fully and manifest it may appear. Now we, the aforesaid bailiffs of the town of Bruges, otherwise Bridgenorth, aforesaid, do testify, and by these presents, at the request of William Botfield, of Dawley, in the county of Salop, gentleman, the bearer of these presents, do certify that the aforesaid William Botfield is one of the burgesses of Bruges, otherwise Bridgenorth, aforesaid, and all the aforesaid liberties and free customs ought to have, hold, and enjoy in all things according to the tenor of the aforesaid Charter. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and the common seal of the said corporation, the nineteenth day of January, in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign

Lord George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five.

(Signed) THO. HASLEWOOD.  
THO<sup>s</sup> PASS.

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No. 64.—Extracts from the Books of the Corporation of LICHFIELD,  
relating to the Family of HECTOR.

25th July, 1682.

Mr. Edmond Hector elected and sworn Sheriff of Lichfield.

17th July, 1683.

Mr. Edmond Hector elected a Magistrate of Lichfield.

21st September, 1683.

Mr. Edmond Hector, beinge formerly elected a Brother of the Society of this Incorporaçon, was sworne accordinge to Law.

25th July, 1685.

Mr. Edmond Hector elected Junior Bailiff.

14th April 1690.

A lease of two acres of land in Bitchfield granted to "Mr. Hector."

25th July, 1690.

Mr. Edmund Hector elected Senior Bailiff.

27th July, 1699.

The signature of Mr. "Edmund Hector" appears, with the signatures of many other of the principal inhabitants of Lichfield, to the following Declaration and Terms of Association:—

"Whereas there has been a horrid and detestable conspiracy formed and carried on by Papists and other wicked and trayterous persons for assassinating his Maïes Royall person, in order to encourage an Invasion from France to subvert our Religion, Lawes, and Libty. Wee whose names are hereunto subscribed doe heartily, sincerely, and solemnly professe, testifye, and declare that his present Mïe King William is Rightfull and Lawfull King of these Realms. And wee doe mutually promise and engage to stand by and assist each other to the utmost of our power in the support and defence of his Maïes most sacred person and Government aġt the late King

James and all his adherents. And in case his M<sup>tie</sup> come to any violent or untimely death (which God fforbid), wee doe hereby further ffreely and unanimously oblige ourselves to unite, associate, and stand by each other in revengeing the same upon his enemyes and their adherents. And in supporting the succession of the Crowne, according to an Act made in the first yeare of the Raigne of King William and Queene Mary, intituled, An Act declareing the rights and libertyes of the subject and settling the succession of the Crowne."

24th July, 1700.

City of Lichfield.—"Att a Co<sup>m</sup>on Hall held this day at the s<sup>d</sup> City." (Sixteen Members are named as being present.)

"Forasmuch as Mr. Edmund Hector, contrary to the duty of his office and trust reposed in him, hath not only exposed the Hall Booke, wherein is written the orders and ordinances of the Corpora<sup>c</sup>on of this City, to the view and pusall of severall persons y<sup>t</sup> are not of the Corpora<sup>c</sup>on, but alsoe, as wee are credibly informed, pmitted Copyes of such Orders to be taken by such psons, even to the betraying of o<sup>r</sup> secrett consulta<sup>c</sup>ons.

"And whereas by an Order of the Hall of the 10th day of May last, it was for the preven<sup>c</sup>on of the Grievances therein men<sup>c</sup>oned, amongst other things, ordered and agreed by Mr. Bayliffe Deakin, and the rest of his bretheren then present, That from thenceforth noe person shold be sworne a ffreeman of any Company in this Citty till his Ma<sup>ties</sup> pleasures shold be knowne whether the present Parliam<sup>t</sup> sho<sup>d</sup> sit again or not, And that noe pson shold thenceforward bee sworne as Honorary ffreeman of the said Citty. Yett y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Mr. Hector, though sworne to bee conformable to the ordinances, orders, and statutes amongst the bretheren of the s<sup>d</sup> Corpora<sup>c</sup>on agreed upon and ordeyned, contrary to the s<sup>d</sup> orders and ordinances, being fforewarned thereof, and in viola<sup>c</sup>on of his oath, upon the 13th of June last past, swore, and caused to bee sworne, the psons following, vizt., William Allen, William Battman, Martin Allen, Anthony Burton, Rich<sup>d</sup> Stubbs, George Woolley, jun<sup>r</sup>, Rich<sup>d</sup> Griffyes, Henry Osburne, Thomas Morgan, and Symon Morgan, ffreemen of severall Companies of and in the s<sup>d</sup> City, some of the s<sup>d</sup> psons haveing never served their apprenticeships to any of the trades of or belonging to the Companyes of which they are soe sworn ffreeman.

"And whereas the preserva<sup>c</sup>on of the Poole and ffish therein belonging to the said Corpora<sup>c</sup>on was comitted to the s<sup>d</sup> Mr. Hector, and hee instead thereof hath destroyed, and suffered the same to be destroyed, by inordinate ffishing and giving Licence to others soe to doe. Now for that the s<sup>d</sup> Mr. Hector hath not only violated his oath in the premisses but betrayed the trust in him reposed by the Corporation, And to the end such misfeazance of his duty may receive a due Presentment, and



the punishm<sup>t</sup> discourage others from the like, Wee therefore whose names are subscribed, being major part of the s<sup>d</sup> Hall, doe deem and adjudge the s<sup>d</sup> Mr. Edmund Hector unworthy of being any longer of the s<sup>d</sup> Corpora<sup>c</sup>õn, and doe, according to the au<sup>r</sup>ority given us by the Charter of King Charles the 2nd, amove him from his office of Bayliffe of the s<sup>d</sup> City. And unlesse hee shall acquit himself and manifest his Innocence in the premises to-morrow in the afternoon att y<sup>e</sup> Hall, then to be held (hee having notice of the contents of this order and charge against him), Wee doe disfranchiss and amove him from being any longer a member of this Corpora<sup>c</sup>õn according to the s<sup>d</sup> au<sup>r</sup>ority.

“ And afterwards, att and in the s<sup>d</sup> Hall this day, it was ordered and agreed by the s<sup>d</sup> Mr. Bayliffe Deakin and the rest of his Brethren here p<sup>r</sup>sent, y<sup>t</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Dyott, Esqr. bee and is hereby elected Sen<sup>r</sup> Bayliffe of the s<sup>d</sup> City for the remainder of the year y<sup>t</sup> Mr. Edmund Hector (now amoved as aforesaid) sh<sup>o</sup>ld have served, which Mr. Dyott, now p<sup>r</sup>sent, hath taken the oathes of allegiance and ffidelity to His Majesty King William, and the oath of his office of Sen<sup>r</sup> Bayliffe, Escheator, and Justice of Peace of the s<sup>d</sup> City, and subscribed y<sup>e</sup> declara<sup>c</sup>õns and association by Law appoynted in the p<sup>r</sup>sence of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Mr. Bayliffe Deakin and the Coroner of this City.” (Subscribed by the same sixteen Members of the Corporation.)

25th July, 1700.

City of Lichfield.—“ Att a Co<sup>m</sup>on Hall held att the s<sup>d</sup> City this day. (Seventeen Members are named as being present.)

“ Agreed alsoe at this Hall that the Order of the 24 of July instant, in Rela<sup>c</sup>õn to Mr. Hector's being disfranchized and amoved from being any longer a member of this Corpora<sup>c</sup>õn bee confirmed, and y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Mr. Hector bee disfranchised and amoved accordingly ffor the misdemeanor in the s<sup>d</sup> Order men<sup>c</sup>õned, Hee having had notice pursuant to the s<sup>d</sup> Order to appear att the Hall this afternoon to acquitt himselfe, and manifest his Innocence in the premises, and not appearinge according to the s<sup>d</sup> notice, nor making defence therein.” (Subscribed by seventeen Members of the Corporation.)

11th November, 1700.

A mandamus was received from the King for the restoration of Mr. Edmund Hector into his office of Justice of the Peace and Member of the Corporation.

20th April, 1710.

The names of George Hector and Benjamin Hector are attached, with those of other principal residents, to the Loyal Address from the City of Lichfield to the Queen, shortly after the Trial of Dr. Sacheverell; which Address was strongly condemnatory of the republican principles to revive which attempts were then making, as by the allegations of the same Address would appear.

17th July, 1714.

Mr. George Hector elected a Magistrate and Member of the Corporation.

25th July, 1719.

Mr. George Hector was elected Junior Bailiff.

25th July, 1727.

Benjamin Hector, gent., elected Sheriff of the City of Lichfield.

22d June, 1728.

Mr. George Hector resigned his situation as a Member of the Corporation.

30th April, 1740.

A Lease for 21 years granted to Mr. George Hector of "a little piece of land in Dovehouse Fields."

### No. III. PROCEEDINGS IN CHANCERY, &c.

#### No. 65.—From RECORDS in the TOWER OF LONDON.

Edwardus Dei gracia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie dilecto sibi Johanni de Swynerton, E scaetori suo in comitatu Salopie, salutem. Mandamus vobis quod per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de balliva vestra, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit diligenter inquiratis si sit ad dampnum vel prejudicium nostrum aut aliorum si concedamus Griffino le Warenne quod ipse de manerio de Ightefeld cum pertinenciis, quod de nobis tenetur in capite ut dicitur, feoffare possit Willielmum de Botefeld clericum et Willielmum de Ightefeld, Habendum et tenendum sibi et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris per servicia inde debita et consueta imperpetuum; et eisdem Willielmo et Willielmo quod ipsi habita inde plena et pacifica seisina dare possint et concedere dictum manerium cum pertinenciis predicto Griffino ad totam vitam suam, Habendum et tenendum de nobis et heredibus nostris per servicia predicta. Ita quod post mortem predicti Griffini dictum manerium cum pertinenciis Griffino filio Johannis filii Griffini et Elizabethe uxori ejus et heredibus de corporibus ipsorum Griffini filii Johannis et Elizabethe exeuntibus remaneat, Habendum et tenendum de nobis et heredibus nostris per servicia predicta. Et si iidem Griffinus filius Johannis et Elizabetha sine herede de corporibus suis exeunte obierint, dictum manerium cum pertinenciis rectis heredibus predicti Griffini

le Warrenne remaneat, tenendum de nobis et heredibus nostris per servicia predicta imperpetuum. Necne et si sit ad dampnum vel prejudicium nostrum aut aliorum, tunc ad quod dampnum et quod prejudicium nostrum, et ad quod dampnum vel prejudicium aliorum et quorum, et qualiter et quo modo. Et si predictum manerium teneatur de nobis in capite ut predictum est an de alio, et si de nobis tunc per quod servitium et qualiter et quo modo, et si de alio tunc de quo vel de quibus et per quod servitium et qualiter et quo modo, et quantum predictum manerium valeat per annum in omnibus exitibus juxta verum valorem ejusdem; et si que terre seu tenementa eidem Griffino le Warrenne remaneant ultra manerium predictum, tunc que terre et que tenementa et ubi et de quo vel de quibus teneantur, utrum videlicet de nobis vel de alio, et si de nobis tunc per quod servitium et qualiter et quo modo, et si de alio tunc de quo vel de quibus et per quod servitium et qualiter et quo modo, et quantum valeant per annum in omnibus exitibus. Et inquisitionem inde distincte et aperte factam nobis in Cancellariam nostram sub sigillo vestro et sigillis eorum per quos facta fuerit sine dilacione mittatis et hoc breve. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xvj. die Maii anno regni nostri Anglie tricesimo regni vero nostri Francie decimo septimo.

TISSYNG.

Inquisicio facta coram Johanne de Swynnerton Escaetore domini Regis in comitatu Salopie apud Ightfeld v. die Julii anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum xxx. virtute cujusdam brevis domini Regis huic Inquisicioni consuti per sacramentum Johannis de Wetunhull, Thome de Wylaston, Gryffini Aleyn, Johannis de Lee, Reginaldi filii Gryffini, Ranulphi del Wode, Willielmi del Blakhurst, Willielmi Colle, Thome Geffrey, Nicholai del More, Johannis Geffrey, et Ricardi de Stretton. Qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod non est ad dampnum neque prejudicium domini Regis nec aliorum licet dominus Rex concedat Griffino le Warrenne quod ipse de manerio de Ightfeld cum pertinenciis, quod de domino Rege tenetur in capite, feoffare possit Willielmum de Botefeld clericum et Willielmum de Ightfeld Habendum et tenendum sibi et heredibus suis de domino Rege et heredibus suis per servicia inde debita et consueta imperpetuum; et eisdem Willielmo et Willielmo quod ipsi, habita inde plena et pacifica seisina, dare possint et concedere dictum manerium cum pertinenciis predicto Griffino ad totam vitam suam, Habendum et tenendum de domino Rege et heredibus suis per servicia predicta. Ita quod post mortem predicti Griffini dictum manerium cum pertinenciis Griffino filio Johannis filii Griffini et Elizabethhe uxori ejus et heredibus de corporibus ipsorum Griffini filii Johannis et Elizabethhe exeuntibus remaneat, Habendum et tenendum de domino Rege et heredibus suis per servicia predicta. Et si iidem Griffinus filius Johannis et Elizabetha sine herede de corporibus suis exeunte obierint, dictum manerium cum pertinenciis rectis heredibus predicti Griffini le Warrenne remaneat, tenendum de



domino Rege et heredibus suis per servicia predicta imperpetuum. Et dicunt quod dictum manerium tenetur de domino Rege in capite per magnam serjauntiam ut de corona, videlicet quando dominus Rex iturus est in guerra Wallie de inveniendū unam hominem peditem cum arcu et sagittis in castro de Montgomery ibidem moraturum per xl. dies ad vadium domini Regis capiendum per diem ij. denarios. Et dicunt quod dictum manerium cum pertinenciis tenetur de domino Rege in capite per servitium de faciendo sectam ad comitatum Salopie de comitatu in comitatum et de faciendo sectam ad hundredum de Bradford de hundredo in hundredum. Et dicunt quod nulla terras neque tenementa in dicto comitatu Salopie de alio tenet. Et dicunt quod dictum manerium cum pertinenciis valet per annum in omnibus exitibus juxta verum valorem ejusdem salvis repris octo libras. Et dicunt quod nulla terre neque tenementa ultra manerium predictum prefato Griffino le Warene in dicto comitatu Salopie remaneant. In cuius rei testimonium huic inquisitioni predicti Juratores sigilla sua apposuerunt.

From the Public Records in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, and preserved in the Tower of London, to wit, Escheats, xxx. Edward III. (Second Numbers,) No. 20.

### No. 66.—From the TOWER RECORDS.

Huberd xiiij. die Februarii, 1601.

To the right honorable Sir Thomas Egerton, knight, Lord Keeper of the Greate Seale of England.

Humbly complayninge, sheweth unto your good Lordship, your daylie orator Lewes Blackmore, of Dulverton, in the county of Somersett. That where aboute  
 \* yeres now last past, your said orator standinge occasioned of some money for his necessarie use, resorted unto one Thomas Botefeild, of Downe Saint Marie, in the county of Devon, and requested of him the loane of six poundes, upon whose mocion the said Botefeild consented thereunto, and did in deede deliver unto him your said orator one peece of gold called a portigue, the which the said Botefeild affirmed to be of the some or valew of foure poundes, and did also deliver to your oratour fourty shillinges in other money to fill up the said somme of sixe poundes which your said orator received, and thereupon by his

\* Sic in orig.

bill or obligacion of the some of twelve poundes or thereabouts, became bounden to the said Botefeild for the paymente of the somme of six poundes, at a certeyne daie, in the same condicion mencioned and expressed. And your said orator soe havinge received the same portigue in foure poundes, and profferinge to make paymente of the same after the same rate, the same portigue was, at the handes of sundry severall persons, refused to be accepted at that value, for that the same was indeede but of the valew of three poundes and ten shillinges, which notwithstandinge, your said orator the very next day after the day lymited upon the said bill or obligacion, did sende the said somme of six poundes to the said Botefeild to dischardge and satisfie the same bill of twelve poundes or thereabouts, and for because the same was not tendred or paid unto him upon the vearly daie lymited upon the said bill or obligacion, he the said Botefeild utterlie refused to accept of the said six poundes, but did fourthwith procure proces at the common lawe against your said orator, upon the said bill or obligacion of twelve poundes, and proceeded in the same very extreamelie and unconscionably, and had recovery of the said twelve poundes conteyned in the said bill or obligacion, and twenty shillinges for his costes of suite, whereupon your said orator was inforced to grow to composicion and agreemente with the said Botefeild, touchinge the same, and to geve securitie for the paymente of sixteene poundes to the said Botefeild before such tyme as he could be freed of and from an arrest upon a *capias ad satisfaciendum* for the said money recovered upon the said bill or obligacion, and your said orator, for the security of paymente of the said sixteene poundes, did, together with one William Blackmore, of Dulverton, in the said county of Somersett, assure, convey, and make over to one Nicholas Botefeild, to the use and benefitt of the said Thomas Botefeild, certeyne messuages, landes, tenementes, meadowes, leasues, feedinges, and pastures scituate in Westbradford, within the parish of Downe Saint Marie in the said county of Devon, in which the said William Blackmore and your said orator then had an estate for their lives for the terme of eight yeres from the third daie of Maie, one thousande six hundred and one, with this proviso or condicion, that yf the said Willyam Blackmore and your said orator, their executors, administrators, or assignes, or any one of them, did paie or cause to be paid to the said Nicholas Botefeild the some of sixteene poundes in or upon the third daie of Maie in the two and fourteth yere of her Majestie's raigne, which was in deede the third day of May next after the makinge of the said conveyance or assurance. That then the said graunte or conveyance of the said landes, tenementes, and premisses should be void and of none effect, upon makinge and entringe into which assurance the said Thomas Botefeild promised to deliver up unto your said orator the said bill or obligacion of twelve poundes to be cancelled, and also to acknowledge satisfaction upon the foresaid judgmente procured against him upon the same bill. And where also your

said orator, aboute \* yeres now last paste, in and by one bande obligatorie of the some of fourteene poundes or thereabouts, became bounden unto one Edward Marley of Yearnscombe, in the county of Devon, with condicion for the trew paymente of the some of seaven poundes at a certayne daie and tyme, in the same condicion mencioned and expressed, att or vearly shortlie upon which daie mencioned in the said condicion your said orator did satisfie and paie, or otherwise content, the said Edward Marley, of and for the said bande of fourteene poundes, so as thereupon the said Edward Marley then faythfully promised and undertooke to deliver up the same bande to be cancelled and made void. And where also your said orator, at the speciall instance and request of the said Edward Marley, and for the only debt of the said Edward, became joyntlie and severallie bounden in one bande obligatorie of the some of eight poundes, to one †, with condicion for the paymente of the same foure poundes and foure shillings at a certeyne daie and tyme, likewise in the condicion of the same bande lymited and expressed, of which bande soe entred into the said Edward Marley then faithfully promised to your said orator that he would discharge and save your orator harmeles, and that he would satisfie the said foure poundes and foure shillings at the daie in the condicion mencioned, and would procure the same bande to be delivered upp, which he likewise promised to deliver to your said orator, soe as he might fully perceive and understande that he should be freed of and touchinge the same bande. But now soe yt ys yf yt may like your good lordship, that albeit your said orator have soe as before only for the some of six poundes lent in manner and forme aforesaid, ben compelled and enforced to enter into securitie of good lande and livinge, together with the said Willyam Blackmore, for the paymente of the some of sixteene poundes to the use and benefitt of the said Thomas Botefeild, which was more indeede then lawe could enforce or compell him to paie, for that the penalty of the foresaid bill entred into by your said orator to the said Thomas Botefeild, and his costes of suite thereupon, was but only thirteene poundes, yet he the said Thomas Botefeild most unconscionably and without all regard of reasonable or indeferent dealinge, doth not only contrarie to his owne promise deteyne and withhold the same bill of twelve poundes, but also refuseth to deliver up the same, and besides also denyeth to acknowledge satisfaccion upon the said judgmente upon the same bill, and threatneth hitherunto to take advantage against your said orator of and upon the same judgmente; and your said orator havinge fully contented and satisfied the said Edward Marley of, for, and touchinge the said bande of foureteene poundes, and he the said Marley soe as before promissinge to deliver up the same, yet he the said Edward Marley, contrarie to his said promise, doth still withhold and detayne the same

\* Blank in orig.

† Blank in orig.



bande in his custodie, denyinge that he hath ever received any parte of the debt thereupon, and threatneth to attempt suite and accion thereupon at the common lawes of this realme, to th'ende to recover the whole forfeiture of the same. And also he the said Edward Marley havinge soe as before promised to dischardge and save your orator harmeles of, for, and touchinge the said bande of eight poundes, and to procure the same bande to be delivered up upon paymente of the money conteyned in the condicion of the same, so as the same might be delivered up to your orator to be cancelled, nevertheless he the said Edward Marley hath not only not procured the said bande to be delivered up to your orator, but hath also secretlie and under hand contrived with the partie to whom the said bande was made and entered into, to th'ende that suyte shalbe attempted thereupon against your orator only, wherby to recover the penalty of the same against your orator, and soe free him the said Edward Marley of and from the penalty thereof, contrary to all equity and good conscience. In consideracion whereof, and for that your said orator, by reason that he hath not any direct or certeyne proufe of the materiall matters before alledged, cannot grounde or mayntayne any action or actions at or by the strict course of the common lawes of this realme, and for that the truth of the same cannot by any meane soe apparantlie be discovered as by the othe of the said Thomas Botefeild and Edward Marley in this honorable Court, neither hath your said orator any remedy elsewhere, saveinge only in this honorable Court, to avoyd the daunger and penaltyes of the said bandes and judgments before mencioned, May yt therefore please your good lordship, the premisses considered, to graunte unto your said orator her Majestie's most gracious writ of *Sub pena*, to be directed to the said Thomas Botefeild and Edward Marley, commaunding them, and either of them, thereby at a certeyne daie, and under a certeyne payne therein to be lymited, personally to be and appere before your good lordship in her Majestie's High Court of Chauncery, then and there to answer the premisses, and further to stande to and abide such order and direction therein as to your good lordship shall stande with equity and good conscience. And your orator, accordinge to his bounden duty, shall daylie pray unto the Almightye God for the preservation of your honor in all health and happines longe to continewe.

WALKER.

Elizabetha Dei gracia Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie regina, fidei defensor, &c. dilectis sibi Philippo Bigilston, Willielmo Jurden, et Johanni Martyn Generosis salutem. Cum Lodovicus Blackemore, quondam petitionem coram nobis in Cancellaria nostra, versus Thomam Botefeilde nuper exhibuit, quodque eidem per breve nostrum preceperimus quod esset coram nobis in dicta Cancellaria nostra ad certum diem jam preteritum petitioni predictae responsurus, Sciatis quod nos de fidelitatibus et providis

circumspeccionibus vestris plenius confidentes dedimus vobis vel duobus vestrum potestatem et auctoritatem ipsum Thomam de et super materia petitionis predictae cujus tenorem vobis mittimus presentibus interclusum diligenter examinandum. Et ideo vobis vel duobus vestrum mandamus quod ad certum diem et locum que ad hoc provideritis ad prefatum Thomam accedatis si commode ad vos vel duos vestrum laborare non possit, ac ipsum de et super materia petitionis predictae super sacramentum suum tactis per eum coram vobis vel duobus vestrum sacrosanctis dei Evangeliiis corporaliter prestandum diligenter examinetis, dictamque suam responcionem eidem petitioni fiendam recipiatis et in scriptis in pergameno redigatis. Et cum illam sic ceperitis eam nobis in Cancellariam nostram predictam cum tenore predicto necnon totum factum vestrum in hac parte in Quindena Pasche proximo futura ubicumque tunc fuerit sub sigillis vestris vel duorum vestrum clausam distincte et aperte mittatis et hoc breve. Proviso semper quod dictus Johannes Martyn habeat premonicionem per spacium sex dierum de die et loco execucionis hujus Commissionis. Teste me ipsa apud Westmonasterium duodecimo die Februarii anno regni nostri quadragesimo tercio.

EGERTON.

(In dorso.)

Execucio istius Commissionis patet in quadam responsione huic Commissioni annexa.

PHILIP BIGILSTON.

JO. MARTIN.

WILLYAM JURDEN.

(The membrane following this Commission is a verbatim copy of the plaintiff's bill ut antea.)

EVELYN.

The answeare of Thomas Botfeld, one of the defendantes to the bill of complainte of Lewes Blackmore, complaynant.

The saide defendant, saving to himselfe at all tymes hereafter all advauntages of exceptions to the insufficiencies and to all other imperfeccions in the said bill of complainte contayned, for answeare to so much of the matters therein contayned as doe concerne this defendant, He sayeth that it is true that the said complaynant did come to borrow sixe poundes of him, this defendant, as he the saide complaynant had donne many tymes before; and he the said defendant not having then six poundes in present and payable money, and yet this defendant being then very willinge to pleasure and helpe the said complaynant, as he this defendant had done many tymes before without takinge usurye or interest for the same, did lende and deliver to the said complaynant, to serve his necessitie, fortie shillinges in payable money, and did

delyver to him the said complaynant a peece of goulde called a portague, to the intent that the said complaynant might have borrowed fower poundes more to serve his farther use, and therewith to make up the some of sixe poundes, not intendinge that the said complaynant should have paid or delyvered the same gold in payment to any parson, but to have redelyvered the same to this defendant, with the other fortie shillings which this defendant did alwaies intende to have received againe. And the said defendant farther saith that he doth not certainly remember within how many daies after the breach of the said bande or bill obligatorie the said complaynant, or some other for him, did tender six poundes to this defendant, but that the tender thereof was after the daie of payment lymytted and appointed in and by the condicion of the same, as in and by the said complaynantes owne shewing, in and by his said bill of complaynt yt doth appeare. And this defendant farther sayeth for that William Blackmore, named in the said complaynantes bill, beinge uncle to the said complaynant, and in howse with the said complaynant, and as the defendant hath bene informed that he the said William Blackmore ys much ruled by the said complaynant in all or most of his dealinges, and he the said William Blackmore beinge also bounden in other bandes or obligacions to this defendant, and the bandes beinge longe sithence and longe before the mony lastly lent forfyted, and this defendant doubtinge of there sufficiencies, and beinge by them or one of them greatlie misused in other agrementes made betwene this defendant and the said William and the complaynant, and thereupon this defendant did refuse to receive any money of the said complaynant until he this defendant might have a small ende with them both, without any charges of lawe, yf this defendant might have had the same in anie reasonable sorte, which this defendant did seeke in very kinde sorte, but could not obtaine anie reasonable ende with them, and thereupon suite was commenced against the said complaynant and the said William Blackmore, and judgment had against him the said complaynant, whereupon the said complaynant and the said William Blackmore his uncle did compounde and agree with Nicholas Botfeld, being this defendant's sonne, in the behalfe of this defendant, for to pay him the said Nicholas Botfeld the some of sixtene poundes of lawfull money in discharge of themselves against this defendant, as this defendant was shortly after the said agreement informed, and doth beleve yt to be true, for which there said debtes, due and penalties of bandes forfeited, they the said William Blackmore and the said complaynant are freed and discharged against this defendant for the saide some of sixtene poundes, and is readye to acknowledge satisfaccion or otherwise release them, so as the said complaynant will release him this defendant, his executors and administrators, in due forme of lawe, as shalbe devised by this defendantes learned councell, of all accions of errors, execucions, judgments, and demaundes concernynge the same judgment. Without that this defendant did delyver to the said complaynant the



said peece of gold called a portigue, to pay or to make any payment therewith in anie other manner and forme then is by this defendant in and by this his answere truly declared. And without that this defendant did forthwith, upon the breach and none payment of the said six poundes, put the said bonde presentlie in suite as the saide complaynant in his said bill alleageth. And without that this defendant, at the makinge and entringe into the said assurance to the said Nicholas Botfeld, did assure and promys to deliver up to the said complaynant the said bill or bande of twelve poundes, in such sorte as in and by the said complaynantes bill yt is untruly surmised. And without that this defendant did ever threaten to take another execucion upon the same judgment; but for the payment of the said sixtene poundes to the said Nicholas Botfeld, this defendant doth clearely discharge the said complaynant and the said William Blackmore of all judgments, execucions, and demaundes, so that neither of them the said complaynant or William Blackmore, or eyther of them, their executors or administrators, or the executors or administrators of eyther of them, or anie other parson or parsons for them, do reverse and overthrowe the said judgment, and seek to have restitution against this defendant, or any other advantage thereupon. And without that, that any other matter or thinge materiall or effectuall to be answered unto by this defendant, conteyned in the said bill, and not in and by this answere sufficiently answered unto, confessed, and avoyded, traversed or denied, ys true as this defendant beleveth. All which matters this defendant ys redie to aver and prove as this honorable Court shall awarde, and prayeth to be dismissed forth of the same, with his reasonable costes and chardges herein most wrongefully susteyned.

Capta apud Civitatem Exoniensem per sacramentum predicti defendantis  
decimo quinto die Aprilis 1601 coram nobis,

PH. BIGILSTON	}	Commissionariis.
J. MARTIN		
WILLYAM JURDEN		

(In dorso.)

Responsio Thome Botfeld ad billam Lodovici Blackmore, per  
manus Philippi Bigilstone unius Commissionariorum.

From the Public Records in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, and  
preserved in the Tower of London, to wit, Proceedings in Chancery tem-  
pore Elizabeth, B. b. 28, Number 53.

## No. 67.—From the RECORDS in the ROLLS CHAPEL.

De pardonatione alienandi Johanni Botfield et aliis.—Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod nos de gratiâ nostrâ speciali ac pro sexdecim solidis et octo denariis solutis firmariis nostris virtute literarumstrarum patentium concessimus et licentiam dedimus ac pro nobis hæredibus et successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est per præsentem concedimus et licentiam damus dilectis nobis Johanni Botfeild et Margaretæ uxori ejus quod ipsi duo messuagia tria cottagia tria gardina duo pomaria triginta et quinque acras terræ quinque acras prati viginti acras pasturæ et communiam pasturæ pro centum et octo averiis cum pertinentiis in Odingley in comitatu nostro Wigorniae quæ de nobis tenentur in capite ut dicitur dare possint et concedere alienare aut cognoscere per finem vel per recuperationem in curiâ nostrâ coram Justiciariis nostris de Banco aut aliquo alio modo quocumque ad libitum ipsorum Johannis et Margaretæ dilecto nobis Johanni Brooke Habendum et tenendum eidem Johanni Brooke ac hæredibus et assignatis suis ad opus et usum ipsius Johannis Brooke ac hæredum et assignatorum suorum imperpetuum de nobis hæredibus et successoribus nostris per servitia inde debita et de jure consuetâ. Et eidem Johanni Brooke quod ipse prædicta messuagia terram tenementa et cætera præmissa cum pertinentiis a præfatis Johannes Botfeild et Margaretâ recipere possit et tenere sibi ac hæredibus et assignatis suis de nobis hæredibus et successoribus nostris per servitia prædicta sicut prædictum est imperpetuum tenore præsentium similiter licentiam dedimus ac pro nobis hæredibus et successoribus nostris damus specialem nolentes quod pædicti Johannes Botfeild et Margareta vel hæredes sui aut præfatus Johannes Brooke vel hæredes sui ratione præmissorum per nos hæredes vel successores nostros aut per Justiciarios Escaetores vicecomites ballivos aut alios officarios seu ministros nostros aut dictorum hæredum vel successorum nostrorum quoscumque inde occasionentur molestentur impetantur vexentur in aliquo seu graventur nec eorum aliquis occasionetur molestetur impetatur vexetur in aliquo seu gravetur. In cujus rei, &c. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium primo die Septembris.

From the Public Records in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, and preserved in the Rolls Chapel, to wit, Patent Roll 15 Charles I., part 8, No. 30.

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## No. 68.—PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Tower of London.

Mitford 2. B. and A. 14th part CIV. Botfield v. Botfield and others.

1652, July. To the R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Lords Comm<sup>s</sup> for keeping the Great Seal of England.

Thomas Bottfield, of Mooreton Jeffereys, co. Hereford, yeoman, son of Richard Bottfield, Pl<sup>t</sup>. in several Suits, of which the said Orator was Def<sup>t</sup>.

Richard Bottfield died 20th April, 1652. After his decease his relict Ellinor Bottfield was seduced to live and cohabit with one John Cook, of Tedstone, who formerly married one of the daughters of the said Richard Bottfield; and, by virtue of a pretended Will of the said Richard Bottfield, the said Ellinor Bottfield and John Cook claim the personal estate of the alleged Testator, whereupon this Bill:—

ixth of July, 1652.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for the keeping of the Greate Seale of England.

Humble complaining, sheweth unto your honors your orator Thomas Bottfield, of Mooreton Jeffereys, in the countie of Hereford, yeoman. That whereas heretofore, aboute twoe yeares last past or more, there were severall suites depending att the common lawe between Richard Bottfield, late of Moreton Jeffereys aforesaid, your orator's natural father, deceased, therein plaintiff, and your said orator, therein defendant, for supposed goodes and cattells and reddie monies pretended by the said Richard Bottfield to be delivered and by him lent unto your said orator, which suites, being reddie for tryall att lawe, by the mediation of freinds were appeased and ended; and thereupon the eighteenth daie of July, one thousand sixe hundred fiftie and one, itt was accorded and agreed by and between the said Richard Bottfield on the one parte, and your said orator on the other parte, first, that your said orator should and would allowe and deliver unto the said Richard Bottfield his father, yearlie, and everie yeare as long as they should be lyveing together, the nnumber of eight bushells of munck corne, twoe bushells of wheate, and three bushells of barley mault, att such times of the yeare everie yeare as hee the said Richard Bottfield should have occasion to use the same, and the said allowance, paiement, or deliverie, to begin after the feast of Saint Michaell the Archangell next after the said eighteenth daie of Julie, one thousand six hundred fiftie and one, aforesaid. And further, that your said orator should give and allowe unto the said Richard Bottfield his father, in sorte and manner aforesaid, the keeping of one cowe, winter and sommer, with grass and fodder, with your orator's owne kyne, the said cowe to be bought by the said Richard Bottfield, and to be putt into the keeping of your said



orator when and soe soone as the said Richard Bottfield pleased next after the date of the said agreement; and in consideration thereof the said Richard Bottfield, by the same agreement, was to deliver to your said orator, upon demaunde, one bond of the penaltie of fortie pounds, or thereabouts, wherein one Allexander Walwyne, of Cowarne, in the countie of Hereford, gentleman, and others, as his sureties, stood bounde with him the said Allexander unto the said Richard Bottfield for paiement to him, the said Richard Bottfield, of the somme of twentie pounds, or thereabouts, att a certen daie, in the condicion of the said bond lymitted, the same bond to be and remaine to the use of your orator Thomas Bottfield, to have the principall moneys mencioned in the condicion thereof; and that hee the said Richard Bottfield, by the same agreement, should doe anie acte whatsoever, or should be required by your said orator, whereby your said orator should and might have the principall moneys specified in the condicion of the said bond to your orator's owne use; nevertheles, the interest of the said twentie pounds, by the same agreement, was to be and remaine to and to the use of the said Richard Bottfield, your orator's said father, during his naturall lyef, which your said orator undertoke should be done and performed accordingly. And furthermore, that your said orator should and would alsoe allowe and bestowe upon the said Richard Bottfield everie yeare, in sorte as aforesaid, one hogg for bacon, att the seasonable time of the yeare; and by the same agreement each partie were to seale and deliver generall releases each to the other for all matters and demaundes whatsoever between them to the present daie of the date of the said agreement, as by the said agreement, itt being reduced into writting under the handes and seales of the said Richard Bottfield and of your said orator, interchangeable sealed and delivered (one parte whereof under the hand and seale of the said Richard Bottfield your orator hath redde extant), more att large will appere. And your said orator further sheweth unto your honors, that hee, according to the tenor and effecte of the said agreement, did deliver to and supplie the said Richard Bottfield with the noumber of bushells of wheat, muncke corne, and malt, as ofte as he had occasion to use itt, and with a fatt hogg for bacon yearelie until his decease, whoe dyed on or about the twentieth daie of Aprill last past, one thousand sixe hundred fiftie and twoe; and in the time of his sicknes whereof hee dyed, and att severall times before, your orator did require and demaunde of the said Richard Bottfield the said bond of fortie poundes aforesaid soe entered into by the said Allexander Wallwyne and others, his sureties as aforesaid, to be delivered unto your said orator according to the said agreement, and that hee would assigne and assure the principall moneys thereby due and oweing unto and upon your said orator, reserveing the interest thereof dureing his lief; but the said Richard Bottfield did not deliver to your said orator the said bond, butt promised he would; and to testify his true meaneing and intencion, that your said orator should have the principall

moneys thereby due and oweing, sent for the said Allexander Wallwyne a little before his death, and made knowne to him howe that hee the said Richard Bottfield had agreed to and with your said orator that your orator should have the principall moneys mencioned in the condicion of the said bond, and that hee the said Richard Bottfield, by the said agreement, was onlie to have the yearlie interest thereof during his naturall lyef, and then caused the said Mr. Wallwyne to deliver the interest money then due to your said orator in presence of him the said Richard Bottfield, whereby and to the intent that the said Mr. Wallwyne should take notice that the principall moneys due by the said bond were your said orator's according to the agreement aforesaid; and your orator, according to his undertaking by the said agreement, did then presently after deliver over and paie the same interest money unto Ellinor Bottfield, wyef of the said Richard Bottfield, and naturall mother to your said orator, for the use of the said Richard Bottfield, whoe receaved the same for his use accordinglie; and your said orator, in like manner, further sheweth unto your honors, that the said Richard Bottfield, in his love and good affection to your orator, being his eldest sonne, did voluntarily and freely give unto your said orator, long before his decease, one mault mill, butt did not deliver the actuall possession thereof upon the present nor att anie time before his decease, yett hee the said Richard Bottfield, in his lyef time, did make itt knowne that hee had freely given the said mill to your said orator, and that itt was your orator's owne proper goodes; butt, before the said bond or mault mill were delivered to your said orator, hee the said Richard Bottfield dyed, on or aboute the twentieth daie of Aprill last past aforesaid; after whose decease, Ellinor, his relicte and late wyef, being seduced and drawen to live and cohabitt with one John Cooke, of Tedstone, in the said countie, who had formerlie marryed with one of the daughters of the said Richard Bottfield, and under collor and pretence of a will, that the said Ellinor, and the said John, did, and doe pretend to be made by the said Richard Bottfield in his lyef time, wherein they or one of them are named executors (albeitt the same is nott as yett dylie proved), not onlie take into theire or one of theire possessions all the personal estate of the said Richard Bottfield whereof he dyed possessed, being to the value of twoe hundred poundes, att the least, over and besides what would discharge his debtes and funerall expences, butt alsoe did take into theire or one of theire possessions the said bond and maulte mill, and have inventories the same as the proper goodes of the said Richard Botfield att the time of his decease, when as they the said Ellinor and John doe well knowe that the said bond, and the principall moneys thereupon due, and the said maulte mill, are and be your said orator's; the said bond by the agreement aforesaid, and the said maulte mill by the free guifte of the said Richard Botfield, your orator's said father's, of which they were made acquainted with before and att the time of the takeing of the



said inventorie; butt nowe soe itt is, and itt shall please your honours, that the said Ellinor Bottfield, widdowe, and John Cooke, combining and confederateing together with the said Allexander Wallwyne, doe now goe about to defeate and defraude your said orator, not onlie of the said bond and the principall debte thereby due and oweing, and of right belonging to your said orator, by force and meanes of the agreement aforesaid, butt alsoe of itt's interest over since the decease of the said Richard Botfield, together with the said maulte mill, which they will surely doe, unless, in equitie, your orator may be herein releved before your honors in this honorable and high Courte of Chauncerie; wherefore, the premises considered, and to the end the said Ellinor Botfield may precisely, upon her oath, discover whether she did knowe of the said agreement, yea or noe, and whether the principall moneys, due by the condicion of the said bond, were, by the same agreement, your orator's or not; and whether shee did knowe, that the said Allexander Wallwyne was sent for by the said Richard Botfield for anie such intent or purpose as before is sett forth, or whether or noe shee receaved anie the interest money of and from your said orator upon or for the moneys due by the said bond; and that the said Ellinor Botfield and John Cooke may sett forth the tenor and effecte of the said pretended will, and whoe is or are to be executors, or executor, or executrix therein, and what is become of the said bond and maulte mill, and be ordered to deliver to your orator the same whole, safe, and uncanceled; and that the said Allexander Wallwyne maye be ordered to paie to your said orator the principall moneys due by the condicion of the said bond, with itt's interest sithence the decease of the said Richard Botfield, and that your orator may be releved in equitie upon and for the whole matters aforesaid; and that the said Ellinor Botfield, John Cooke, and Allexander Wallwyne may answeare all and singuler the premisses aforesaid, may itt please your honors to graunt to your said orator the gracious writt of subpena to be directed to the said Ellinor Botfield, widdowe, John Cooke, and Allexander Wallwyne, gentleman, comaunding them by the same to be and personally appere before your honors in the highe Courte of Chauncery, then and there to answeare the premisses, and to stand to and abide such order and direction therein as to your honors shall be thought to stand with right, equitie, and good conscience; and your orator will daiely pray for the preservacion of your honors prosperities and healthes long to continewe.

F. S. WEAVER.

From the Public Records in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, and preserved in the Tower of London, to wit,—Proceedings in Chancery, Mitford, 104, No. 16.

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## No. 69.

5th July 1662.

To the Right Honorable Edward Earle of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England.

Humbly complayninge, sheweth unto your good Lordship your orator Thomas Bottfeild, of Bromyard, in the county of Hereford. That whereas divers suites and differences did hearetofore arise and were dependinge betweene your orator and one Richard Baynham, of Stokelacy, in the county of Hereford, gentleman, for the appeaseinge and endinge whereof your orator and the said Richard Baynham did, by a mutuall consent and agreement betweene themselves, about the moneth of June, in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred and sixty-one, refer the same differences to the award and umpirage of Phinis Jackson, of \* in the county of Hereford, clerke, finally to end and determyne the same; and your orator and the said Richard Baynham likewise became mutually bound, each of them unto the other, in one bond or obligacion, of the penalty of one hundred pounds, conditioned for performance of such award as he the said Mr. Jackson should make therein; and thereupon the said Mr. Jackson tooke upon him the said reference, and made his award or umpirage therein in these words following, that is to say,—An award made and published by Phinis Jackson, clerke, the twenty-second day of July, one thousand six hundred and sixty-one, being an umpire, indifferently chosen, betwixt Richard Baynham, of the parish of Stokelacy, and in the county of Hereford, gentleman, and Thomas Botfeild, of the parish of Bromyard, in the county aforesaid, yeoman, and severall others that are in any wayes concerned in the differences already done or comitted betwixt them, the said Baynham and Thomas Botfeild, imprimis, the said umpire doe umpire and award, that the said parties shall be lovers and freinds, and that noe accions or suites at any time hereafter shall be made or prosecuted betwixt them for touching or concerninge any manner of act, controversy, quarell, or debate heretofore done or perused betwixt them. Item, he doth further umpire and award, that, if it shall and may be proved justly that the said Richard Baynham hath, before this day of the publishinge of this award, entred two judgments against the said Thomas Botfeild, or any other person concerned in the now differences betwixt him the said Thomas Botfeild and the said Richard Baynham, that then the said Thomas Botfeild shall pay and satisfie to the said Richard Bayn-

\* Blank in orig.

ham the sume of eight poundes of lawfull money of England, at, upon, or before the seventeenth day of October next ensueinge the date hereof, at or in the now dwelling-house of Thomas Williams, in Bromyard. Item, he doth further order and award, that if it shall appeare that noe judgment is entred before this day, that then he the said Thomas Botfeild shall only pay to the said Richard Baynham the summe of foure poundes at the day, time, and place aforesaid, and noe more; in wittnesse of which award the said umpire have hereunto put his hand and seale the day and yeare above written. And your orator further sheweth unto your good Lordshipp, that your said orator, in persuance of the said award, did, upon or about the seventeenth day of October in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred sixty and one, tender and offerr to pay to the said Richard Baynham the summe of foure poundes of lawfull money of England, being the summe justly due by the said award, in respect ther were noe judgments entred against your said orator at the time of the makeing the said award, in such manner as in and by the said award is expressed; but the said Richard Baynham refused to accept thereof, and hath lately put the said bond of one hundred pounds penalty in suite against your said orator at the comon lawe, and threatens, and gives out in speeches, that hee will recover the whole penalty of the said bond against your said orator, sometimes pretending and affirming that judgments were entred against your orator at the time of makeing the said award, and at other times pretending that your said orator did not tender the said foure poundes at the day limited by the said award, but a day or two after, and upon such unjust and untrue pretences goes about to recover from your said orator the whole penalty of the said bond as aforesaid; all which docings and proceedings of the said Richard Baynham are contrary to equity and good conscience, and to the ruin and destruccion of your said orator, if not speedily prevented by the ayd and justice of this honourable Court, where causes of oppression and extremity are properly examinable and relievable. In tender consideracion whereof, and for as much as your said orator hath noe meanes to be relieved in the premisses by the rules of the common lawe, nor can plead anythinge in barr of the plaintiff's accion there brought, for that his wittnesses who were present, and can prove the tender of the said four poundes according to the said award, and the said Baynham's refusall to receive the same, and other the matters before alleadged, are either dead or gonn into partes beyond the sea, and soe cannot be produced to any tryall to be had at the common lawe touchinge the premisses. To the end, therefore, that the said Richard Baynham may true answer make to all and singuler the premisses, and sett forth and discover whether there were not such award made betweene your orator and the said Richard Baynham as before is truly sett forth, and whether there were two judgments entred against your orator at the time of makeing the award, and whether your orator did not tender and offerr to pay to the said Richard Baynham the said



four pounds according to the said award, and may sett forth the precise time when your orator soe tendred him the said four pounds, and wherefore he refused to accept thereof, and whether he hath not threatned to recover the whole penalty of the said bond against your said orator; and to the end the said Richard Baynham may be compelled to accept the said four pounds of your orator, and thereupon deliver up the said bond of one hundred pounds to be cancelled; and that your orator may be releived in all and singuler the premisses according to equity and good conscience, may it please your good Lordshipp, the premisses considered, to grant unto your orator his Majesty's most gracious writt of injunction to be directed to the said Richard Baynham, his counsellors, attorneys, and solicitors, comandinge and enjoyning them thereby to surcease and noe further to proceed against your said orator upon the said bond of one hundred poundes, and alsoe his Majestyes most gracious writt of subpena to be directed to the said Richard Baynham, comaunding him thereby, at a certaine day, and under a certaine payne therein to be limited, personally to be and appeare before your good Lordshipp in his Majestyes high Court of Chancery, then and there, upon his corporall oath, to answere all and singuler the premisses, and further, to stand to and abide such further order and direccion therein as to your Lordshipp shall seeme meete and agreeable with equity and good conscience. And your orator shall dayly pray for your Lordshipp.

ROB. WITHER.

Carolus secundus Dei gracia Anglie, Scocie, Francie, et Hibernie Rex, fidei defensor, &c. dilectis sibi Nicholao Phillpot, Thome Powell, Johanni Prosser, Theophilo Aleye, Jacobo Turnor, et Willielmo Bridges juniore, generosis, salutem. Cum Thomas Botfield querens quandam petitionem coram nobis in Cancellaria nostra versus Ricardum Baynham generosum defendentem nuper exhibuerit, quodque eidem defendenti per breve nostrum nuper preceperimus quod esset coram nobis in dicta Cancellaria nostra ad certum diem jam preteritum petitioni predictae responsurus. Sciatis quod nos de fidelitatibus et providis circumspeccionibus vestris plurimum confidentes dedimus vobis tribus vel duobus vestrum potestatem et auctoritatem ipsum defendentem de et super materia petitionis predictae cujus tenorem vobis mittimus presentibus interclusum diligenter examinandum. Et ideo vobis tribus vel duobus vestrum mandamus quod ad certum diem et locum quod ad hoc provideritis ad prefatum defendentem si commode ad vos laborare non possit accedatis. Ac ipsum defendentem de et super materia petitionis predictae super sacramentum suum tactis per ipsum prius coram vobis tribus vel duobus vestrum sacrosanctis Dei evangelii corporaliter prestandum diligenter examinetis, dictamque suam responsionem eidem petitioni fiendam recipiatis et in scriptis in pergamento redigatis. Et cum illam sic ceperitis eam nobis in Cancellariam nostram predictam a die Sancti Michaelis



proximo futuro in tres septimanas ubicunque tunc fuerit sub sigillis vestris trium vel duorum vestrum clausam distincte et aperte mittatis unacum tenore predicto et hoc breve. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium quinto decimo die Julii anno regni nostri quarto decimo.

GRIMSTON.

BLACK.

(In dorso.)

Execucio istius Commissionis patet in quadam Scheda huic Commissioni annexa.

NICH. PHILLPOT.

JOHANNES PROSSER.

THEO. ALYE.

(Then follows a copy of the plaintiff's bill.)

The answer of Richard Bayneham, defendant, to the bill of complaint of Thomas Botfield, complainant.

The said defendant, saveing to himself and att all tymes hereafter all benefitt and advauntadge of excepcion to the uncertenty and insufficiency of the said complainant's bill, for answer thereunto, hee sayth and confesseth that there being severall suites and differences had and commenced betweene this defendant and his wief and the said complainant and his wief, touching certen assaults and batteryes done and committed by the said complainant and his wief against this defendant and his wief, the said complainant and this defendant, att or about the tyme by bill in that behalf expressed, did mutually referr themselves for the determinacion thereof unto the sole umpirage and determinacion of Phynyas Jackson, clerke, in the said bill named, and became mutually bound in severall bonde onto each other, to stand to abide and performe such award as the said Phynyas Jackson should make in the premisses, as by the bill is expressed. And that the said Phynyas Jackson, takeing upon him the said umpirage and award, did make and publish his award in writeing touching the premisses in such manner as by bill is sett forth. And this defendant further sayth, that as hee is informed by his attorney or sollicitor employed att comon lawe, touching the premisses, before the day of publishing the said award there were two severall judgments duly obteyned, had, and entred in the King's Majestie's Court of Comon Bench att Westminster, for and in the name of this defendant and his wief, against the said complainant and his wief, in two severall accions of assault and battery, and writts of enquiry of damadges, duly awarded thereon, as by the records thereof remayneing in the same Court, whereto for more certenty this defendant referreth himself, appeareth. And, therefore, by the purport of the said award, the said complainant should or ought to have paid unto this

defendant the some of eight pounds good money, att the tyme and place in the said award in that behalf mencioned; howbeit the said complainant hath made default in payment thereof, and therefore this defendant hath caused the bond unto him entred into by the said complainant, for performance of the said award, to be putt in suite att comon lawe, as was and is lawfull for him to doe; and if the said complainant will pay and satisfye unto this defendant the said some of eight pounds, unto him awarded as aforesaid, togeather with such costs and charges as this defendant hath expended in suing the said complainant att common lawe, upon his said bond for performance of his said award, and alsoe in defence of this unjust suite, then hee this defendant is ready and willing to deliver up unto the said complainant the said bond by this defendant putt in suite as aforesaid, to be cancelled, and likewise to release and discharge the said complainant and his wief of and from the severall accions aforesaid, without that that the said complainant tendred to this defendant the some of fowre pounds, or that there was any some due to this defendant by the said award, or that there were noe judgments entred against the said complainant att the tyme of makeing the said award, as by bill is surmised, or that this defendant threatens, expects, or intends to recover or obteyne against the said complainant the penalty of the said bond, or to make any other benefitt or advantadge thereof, other then as aforesaid; but if the said complainant bee any waies unsatisfied or agreed with the said award, then hee this defendant being satisfied and paid the charge of this unjust suite, and alsoe such charges as hee hath been putt unto in suing the said complainant's bond, is ready and willing to admitt the same award to be void and null, and that the bonds reciprocally entred into for performance thereof bee delivered up and cancelled. And this defendant confeseth that in regard the twoe severall judgments aforesaid were duly entred and recorded in the said Court of Common Bench at Westminster, before the tyme of makeing and publisheing the said award, hee this defendant hath refused, and still doth refuse, to accept or receave of the said complainant the some of foure pounds, there being justly due to this defendant, by the purport of the same award, the some of eight pounds, as before is sett forth. And without that that any other matter or thinge in the said complainant's bill conteyned, and which is materiall or effectuall to be by this defendant answered unto, and not herein or hereby sufficiently confessed and avoided, traversed or denied, is to the knowledge or now remembrance of this defendant true. All which matters and things this defendant is and wilbe ready to averre, mainteine, and prove, as this honorable Court shall award, and humbly prayeth to be hence dismissed with his reasonable costs and charges in this behalf most wrongfully sustained.

Capta fuit hec responsio et juratus fuit supranominatus defendens  
Ricardus Bayneham ad eandem in debito modo apud Civitatem

Hereffordie xij die Septembris, anno regni Regis Caroli secundi,  
&c. xiiij. coram nobis.

NICH. PHILLPOTT.

JOHN PROSSER.

THEO. ALYE.

From the Public Records in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, and preserved in the Tower of London, to wit, Proceedings in Chancery; Mitford, 317, No. 26, and Mitford, 151, No. 27.

No. 70.—PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Tower of London.

61st Part. CLI.—Botfield v. Baynham.

Answer of Richard Baynham, defendant, to the bill of complaint of Thomas Botfield, complainant, 14 Charles II. Sept. 13th, 1662, to certain actions by plaintiff and his wife against defendant and his wife, touching certain assaults and batteries done and committed by the said complainant, left to the umpirage of Phineyas Jackson, clerk, who gave his award.

No. 71.

11th May, 1689.

POWELL.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners for the custody of the  
Greate Seale of England.

Humbley complayneing, sheweth unto your lordships your orator Richard Botfeild, of Letton Court, in the county of Hereford, gentleman. That whereas one John Lewis, of Harton, in the county of Radnor, gentleman, the now defendant, being heretofore, to witt about eight yeares now since past, indebted unto Hannah, your orator's late wife, now deceased, in her lyfetyme, and whilst she was sole and



unmarried, in the summe of one hundred pounds of lawful money of England, or at least lyeable to pay the same to her, did, for the securing of the payment thereof, with interest, enter into, and as his act and deed seale and deliver unto the said Hannah, whilst she was sole, by the name of Hannah Swead, one bond or obligation of the penalty of two hundred pounds, condicioned for the payment of the said summe of one hundred pounds, with interest, unto the said Hannah Swead, her executors and administrators, at some certaine day then shortly after to come, but now long since past, and after the entring into and executing the sayd bond, the same (for want of payment of the said principall mony and interest at the time limitted for the payment thereof) became forfeited, whilst the said Hannah was sole and unmarried, and the said defendant, after the forfeiture of the said bond, either casually or by some indirect meanes got the said bond into his hands and custody, but concealeing the haveing thereof did pay unto the said Hannah severall summes of money at severall tymes towards the said principall money and the interest thereof; but hee, the said defendant, intendinge to worke uppon the weaknesse of the said Hannah, who did not any way understand the nature of acquittances, bills, bonds, or other writings, beinge wholly ignorant in any such matters, prevailed with her the said Hannah, uppon his the said defendant's payment of any mony due uppon the said bond, to give a bill or specialtie under her hand to him the said defendant for the same, as though she had borrowed such money of him the said defendant, hee pretendinge still to the said Hannah that she only thereby gave him acquittances for the mony which hee paid her towards the said debt and interest; and about three yeares now since past your orator and the said Hannah became lawfully intermarried, and thereby your orator in her lyfe tyme was and became lawfully intituled to have and receive the said debt and interest, and the said defendant, well knowing the same to bee true, did at severall tymes in the life tyme of the said Hannah, and after her intermarriage with your orator, pay unto your orator severall summes of money towards and in part of the payment of the said debt and interest, but before payment of the rest and residue of the said principall debt and interest, there being due and unsatisfied of the said due debt and interest at least the summe of fiefte pounds, and noe new security being taken for the same in the name of your orator, she the said Hannah about six months now since past died, uppon and after whose decease your orator duely sued out letters of administration of the personall estate of the said Hannah, and had the same legally granted to him by the competent ordinary who had power to graunt the same, and thereby is become justly intituled to all the money remaineing due uppon the said bond. And your orator, since the death of the said Hannah, hath severall times required the sayd defendant to come to a just and faire accompt with your orator, touching the premisses, and to pay and satisfie your orator, the said money remaineing due and unpaid uppon the sayd bond at the death

of the said Hannah: but the said defendant haveing got the said bond into his custody as aforesaid, and haveing prevailed with and wrought uppon the said Hannah to give and execute to him some such writeinge under her hand whereby hee might in strictnesse of law demand severall sommes of money of her, as though hee had lent the same to her instead of acquittances for her owne money, and hee also takeing advantage that what mony hee paid to your orator since his intermarriage with the said Hannah was onely paid to your orator in private, or at least before such witnesses as are either dead or did not observe or knew not uppon what accompt hee paid the same, hee the said defendant hath not only denied and refused to come to any accompt with or pay your orator any of the said money, but denieth that hee was ever any waies indebted to the said Hannah, or ever entred into any bond for the payment of any money to her, but pretendeth that hee lent to the said Hannah severall summes of money, and that hee hath severall noates under her hand manifesting the same, when as in truth, whatever notes hee prevailed with her to signe, she intended the same to be barely acquittances to him for her the said Hannah's owne money, and she never did nor had any occasion to borrow any of him the said defendant; and if hee inveigled to put her hand to any writeing whereby she obliged or subjected her selfe to the payment of any money, hee the said defendant deceived her therein by telling her that the same were acquittances only for the money which hee paid her towards the said debt and interest; however, on the pretences aforesaid, and in confidence that your orator hath not any remedy at law either for the recovery of what's due to him, or to make any defence against the said noates under the hand of the said Hannah, hee the said defendant threatneth to put the said notes in suite, or to bring severall accions at law against your orator, wherein the said noates shalbe evidence, and soe recover against your orator the money which hee paid to the said Hannah towards the discharge of the said debt, wherefore, the premises considered, and to the end that the said defendant may true answere make to all and singular the premises, and may set forth whether he did not really and bonâ fide owe unto the said Hannah the said summe of one hundred pounds, and whether hee did not enter into a bond of two hundred pounds penalty, condicioned for the payment of the said one hundred pounds, with interest, to the said Hannah, her executors and administrators, and that hee may set forth the date of the said bond and the time mencioned in the condicion of the said bond for the payment of the said one hundred pounds, with interest, and whether he hath not got the said bond into his hands, and how he came by the same, and whether hee hath cancelled the said bond, or what is become thereof, and that hee may be ordered to deliver up the same to your orator if it bee not destroyed; and that hee the said defendant may set forth what and how much money he paid to the said Hannah towards the said debt and interest whilst she was sole, and how much thereof to your orator



after his intermarriage with the said Hannah, and what notes or other writeinge the sayd Hannah signed to him the said defendant uppon his payment to her of any money, and whether hee did not pretend to her that what she soe signed or put her hand to were onely acquittances for what hee paid to her towards the said debt and interest, and that the said defendant may bee ordered to produce all the said notes or writeings, and deliver the same up to your orator to bee cancelled, and bee ordered to come to a just and faire accompt with your orator touching what money is really and truely behind and unpaid of the said principall debt and interest due uppon the said bond, and pay the same to your orator, being justly and legally intitled thereunto by vertue of the said letters of administration which hee now offereth and produceth into this honorable Court; and that the said defendant may fully answer all and every other the said matters and charges, and that your orator may be releived herein according to equity. May it please your Lordships to grante unto your orator their Majestyes writ of subpena, to bee directed to the sayd John Lewis, thereby commanding him at a certaine day and under a certaine penalty to appeare in this honorable Court to answer all and singuler the premisses, and further to stand to and abide such further order and decree as to your Lordships shall seeme meete to bee made in the premisses. And your orator shall ever pray for your Lordships, &c.

MORG. WYNNE.

Gulielmus et Maria Dei gratiâ Anglie, Scocie, Francie, et Hibernie Rex et Regina, fidei defensores, &c. dilectis sibi Thome Owen, Davidi Powell, Johanni Wellington, Jacobo Duppa seniori, et Jacobo Duppa juniore, salutem. Cum Ricardus Botfeild querens quandam petitionem coram nobis in Cancellaria nostra versus Johannem Lewis defendentem nuper exhibuerit, quodque eidem defendenti per breve nostrum nuper precepimus quod esset coram nobis in dicta Cancellaria nostra ad certum diem jam preteritum petitioni predictæ responsurus. Sciatis quod dedimus vobis tribus vel duobus vestrum potestatem et auctoritatem ipsum defendentem de et super materia petitionis predictæ cujus tenorem vobis mittimus presentibus interclusum diligenter examinandum. Et ideo vobis tribus vel duobus vestrum mandamus quod ad certum diem et locum quos ad hoc provideritis ad prefatum defendentem si commode ad vos laborare non possit accedatis ac ipsum defendentem de et super materia petitionis predictæ super sacramentum suum tactis per ipsum prius coram vobis tribus vel duobus vestrum sacrosanctis Dei evangeliiis corporaliter prestandum diligenter examinetis, responsionemque suam eidem petitioni fiendam recipiatis et in scriptis in pergamento redigatis. Et cum illam sic ceperitis eam nobis in dictam Cancellariam nostram a die Sancti Michaelis proximo futuro in unum mensem ubicunque tunc fuerit sub sigillis vestris trium vel duorum vestrum clausam distincte et aperte



mittatis unacum tenore predicto et hoc breve. Testibus nobis ipsis apud Westmonasterium quinto decimo die Octobris anno regni nostri primo.

POWLE. MARSHAM.

(In dorso.)

Execucio istius Commissionis patet in quadam Scheda huic Commissioni annexa.

DA. POWELL.

JO. WELLINGTON.

JA. DUPPA.

(Then follows a copy of the plaintiff's Bill.)

The severall Answer of John Lewis, of Harpton, in the county of Radnor, gentleman, defendant, to the Bill of Complaint of Richard Botfeild, gentleman, complainant.

The said defendant, saveing and reserveing to himselfe all and all manner of benefitts of advauntage to the manifold imperfections, incertaintyes, and errors in the said complainant's said bill of complaint conteyned, and for answer thereunto, or unto soe much thereof as concernes this defendant to make answer unto, this defendant answereth, and denyeth that he, this defendant, was ever indebted unto Hannah the plaintiff's said late wyfe in the bill mencioned, or unto the plaintiff, as in their said bill is falcely suggested, or did this defendant, any tyme within the space of eight yeares, borrowe any money of the plaintiff, or his said late wife when shee was sole and unmarried, as by the said bill is allsoe falcely suggested, but confesseth that this defendant, at the request and importunity of one David Lewis, and for his the said David Lewis his proper debt, became bound as a surety in a bond of two hundred pounds unto Hanna the said plaintiff's late wife, togeather with one John Price and Joseph Morgan, two other of the said David Lewis his suretyes, for the paymente of one hundred pounds of good and lawfull money, with interest, which said bond beares date the thirteenth day of March, in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred eighty-one, the condicion thereof being for the said summe of one hundred pounds, with the lawfull interest thereof, in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred eighty-two, for the certainty of which said bond and condicion thereof this defendant referreth himselfe to the said bond now remaineing in this defendant's custody cancelled; and this defendant further answereth and denyeth the said bond was casually lost by the said Hanna the said plaintiff's wife, or was by any sinister or indirect meanes obteyned from the said Hanna whilst she was sole, but the said bond was putt in suite against the said David Lewis, the principall in the said bond, and whoe stood justly indebted for the said one hundred pounds; and for want of payment of some parte of the said one hundred pounds,

and the interest, there was a writt issued out against the said David Lewis about five years since, and the said David Lewis, by vertue of the said writt, directed to the then Sherriffe of Mongomry Shire, was arrested and committed to the goale of Welch Poole, being the then Sherriffes prison for the said county, where the said David Lewis remained a prisoner in the said goale upon the said writt, at the suite of the said Hanna the plaintiff's wife, att which tyme there was paid and discharged of the said debt of one hundred pounds, and the interest, the summe of eighty pounds, or thereabouts, before the said David Lewis was putt in the said prison; and upon account made betweene the said defendant and the plaintiff and his wife, after mariadge, the said plaintiff did give a release, and discharge the said David Lewis out of prison, and afterwards the said bond remained in the hands of the said plaintiff or his wife. Before this defendant could have the said bond delivered upp to be cancelled, this defendant was forced to pay and satisfie unto your said plaintiff and his wife the summe of eight and twenty pounds, or thereabouts, and there was then promised an assignment to this defendant uppon the said bond to indempnify this defendant for what money he had paid for the said debt; but the bond being cancelled and much worne out and decayed, this defendant had noe assignment, and this defendant did surcease to see after the same, haveing the said bond delivered as aforesaid. And this defendant hopeth, under the favor of this honorable Court, and is advised, that he shall not be lyable or called to any account, but is fully discharged by law for the reasons aforesaid; neverthelesse, for the further satisfaccion of this honorable Court, this defendant further answereth and sayeth, that he hath notes and receipts in his this defendant's custody, signed by the said plaintiff's late wife Hanna, and her attorney or sollicitor that was imployed to sue the said bond, that makes out and testifies the payment of one hundred and seaven pounds, or thereabouts, besides some other somes this defendant did pay towards payment of the said debt of one hundred pounds, all which this defendant hopeth to prove by sufficient witnesses, and referrethe himselfe to the said notes, and for the dates and contents thereof, and hopes, under the favour of this honorable Court, shall still remaine in this defendant's custody for the further security from the debt of one hundred pounds. And this defendant further answereth, and denyeth that he ever procured any receipts or bills from under the said late complainant's wife's hands by any sinister meanes, but that the same were really and bonâ fide for what money was paid by this defendant and the principall David Lewis for the said debt of one hundred pounds, as by the said bill is most falcely and maliciously sett forth and suggested by, confesseth that, att the earnest request and importunity of the said Hanna, because shee would not confesse to the said plaintiff being upon her mariage the said debt of one hundred pounds was paid, this defendant did lend unto the said plaintiff's late wife, whilst she was sole, the summe of twenty pounds of good money to supply her necessity, she being then unmarried, and,

upon her preferment, would not lett the plaintiff know of the said bond of twenty pounds to be due to the defendant from her, for the said plaintiff's wife, whilst shee was sole, gave this defendant the bond of forty pounds for the payment of twenty pounds, which said bond is still unsatisfied to this defendant; and hopeth this honorable Court will order the said plaintiff to pay the said debt or suffer the defendant to take his accion att law for the same, in order to recover the said debt of twenty pounds, and the interest thereof, and not to become accountable to the said plaintiff, as by his said bill is most unjustly sett forthe and desired. And this defendant, for further answer, for the better satisfaccion of this honorable Court and of the said plaintiff's unjust dealeing, sayth, that, about two yeares since, this defendant, att the earnest request and for the proper debt of the said plaintiff, became bound as surety, with the said plaintiff, unto one Mr. Cooke, in the penall sume of sixty pounds for the payment of thirty pounds, which said bond is become forfeited for non-payment of the said due debt, and this defendant is often threatened to be sued upon the said bond for the said debt by the said Mr. Cook, and yett the said plaintiff doth take noe care therein to have the said debt satisfied; and this defendant hopeth, under the favor of this honorable Court, will order the said debt to be paid, and that this defendant may have his bond delivered upp to be cancelled; and dencyeth he ever was unwilling to come to an account, but, on the contrary, did account, and the said plaintiff's wife afterwards did owne her selfe to be fully satisfied and paid. Without that, that any other matter or thinges in the said plaintiff's bill of complaint conteyned, materiall for this defendant to make answer unto and not herein and hereby sufficiently answered, traversed, or denyed, is true; all which this defendant is and shall be ready to prove, justify, and maintaine, as this honorable Court shall direct, and humbly prayes to be hence dismissed, with his reasonable costs, in this behalfe most wrongfully susteyned, and this defendant shall pray, &c.

JOHN LEWIS.

*Hec responsio capta et defendens supranominatus juratus fuit apud Domum Mansionalem Thome Farmer scittuatam in Nova Radnor in Comitatu Radnor vicessimo nono die Octobris anno regni Willielmi et Marie Regis et Regine Anglie, &c. primo, annoque Domini 1689, coram nobis,*

DA. POWELL.

JA. DUPPA.

JO. WELLINGTON.

From the Public Records in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, and preserved in the Tower of London, to wit;—Proceedings in Chancery, Mitford; Pleadings before 1714. Second Part.



No. 72.—Extracts from an INQUISITION ROLL, taken at the death of SIR JOHN THYNNE the elder, of his manors, lands, &c., with their yearly values, so far as relates to the counties of Wilts and Somerset.

Valor sive extentus annui valoris omnium et singulum dominiorum, maneriorum, terr. ten. et cæter. hered. quorumcunque, quæ nuper fuerunt Joh'is Thynne, mil. cuidam Joh'i Thynne, armigero, filio et hæredi suo, descendebant, et debent in usu, possessione, et reversione. Qui quidem Johannes Thynne, miles, obiit 21<sup>o</sup> die Maii, anno regni d'næ nostræ Elizabethæ Reginæ 22<sup>o</sup>, dicto Johanne Thynne, filio, ad tunc plenæ ætatis, viz. 21 annorum et amplius, tempore mortis præf. Johannis Thynne, mil. patris sui.

Prout per inquisitionem inde capt. apud Wells in com. Som. 10 die Martii, anno 23<sup>o</sup> ejusdem d'næ Elizabethæ Reginæ plenius potuit apparere; et postea, viz. 23<sup>o</sup> die Maii, anno 22<sup>o</sup> ejusdem d'næ Elizabethæ reginæ, prædictus Johannes Thynne, armiger, petiit liberationem specialem sibi fieri de omnibus dominiis, maner. et ceter. subscript.; et ei conceditur sub conditione quod prosegueretur eandem citra quindenam Michaelis ex tunc prox. sequ., &c.

#### Com. Wilts et Gloc.

Præd. Johannes Thynne, miles, de manu, &c. præmissis infrascript. seisitus existens in dominico suo, ut de feodo præscript. suo, dat. anno R. Elizabethæ 8<sup>vo</sup>, dedit et concessit dict. maner. de Kingswood cum pertinen. quibusdam Hen. Nevyl, Edw. Pool, &c. habend. eis et hered. suis ad opus et usum ipsius Johannis Thynne, mil. et Dorotheæ uxoris ejus, et hered. masc., &c.

Manerium de Kingswood cum pertinen. in dicto com. Wilts et Gloc. et divers. terr. etc. in Kingswood præd. nuper dissoluti monasterii de Kingswood, etc. tenentur de d'na regina in capite per 4<sup>am</sup> partem 1 feodi mil. et annuat. redd. 21s. 4d. pro omnibus servitiis, et valet per ann. ultra reprisas £51 2s. 10d.

#### Com. Somers.

Rectoria de Lullington et decimæ grand. et fœn. annuat. proven. et percipiend. infra parochiam de Lullington in dicto com. Somers. divers. mess. terr. ten. etc. in Frome Selwood, West Woodlands, et Marston Bigod, in dicto com. Som. nuper dissolutæ cantariæ de Frome Selwood pred. vocat. St. Andrew's Chantry, pertin. sive spectan. tenentur de d'na regina, ut de manerio suo de Bulford in com. Wilts, in liberio soccagio, et val. clare per ann. ultra repris. £7 12s. 2d.

Unum messuag. ten. et firma, cum pertinen. vocat. Langley, alias S. Algar et divers. terr. ten. etc. cum eadem firma usitat. occupat. situat. et existent. prope forestum de Selwood in dicto com. Som. ten. de d'na regina in cap. per 20<sup>am</sup> partem 1 feodi mil. et val. clare ultra reprises 78s.

Nota. Assurantur per eundem finem superius specificat. ad usum pred. Johannis Thynne, militis, pro termino vitæ; et post ejus decess. ad usum dicti Johannis Thynne filii, et Johannæ uxoris ejus, pro termino vitarum eorundem, et eorum alterius diutius viventis, rem. inde divers. aliis personis, rem. inde ultra rectis hæred. præf. Joh'is etc. in perpet.

## Com. Wiltes.

Maner. de Hunthill, alias Huntenhull, cum pertinen. in com. Wiltes, ten. de quo vel de quibus ignoratur, et val. per annum £21.

## Com. Somers.

Manerium de East Horsingdon cum pertinen. in com. Som. ten. de d'na regina ut de manerio suo de Bulford in com. Wiltes, in lib. soccagio tantum, et val. clare ultra reprises £13 5s. 9d.

## Com. Wiltes et Somers.

Duo messuag. ac divers. terr. ten. et heredit. in Longleate, Deverell, et Langbridge, Horningsham, Ausony, Hill Deverill, et Mayden Bradley, in com. præd. ten. de d'na regina in cap. per 10<sup>am</sup> partem 1 feodi mil. et val. clare per ann. 53s.

Parcus vocat. Longleate Park, val. clare per ann. . . . .

Nota. De istis quidem alius finis fuit levat. in crast. S. Martini, anno 19<sup>o</sup> ejusdem d'næ reginæ, ad opus et usum ejusd. Joh'is Thynne, mil., pro termin. vitæ, et post ejus decess. ad opus et usum præd. Joh'nis Thynne, filii, etc.

## Com. Wiltes.

Manerium de Corsley, cum pertinen. ac domus mansionalis ejusd. Joh'nis Thynne, mil. una cum dominicis terris, et parcus de Corsley jacen. et existen. in Warminster et Corsley, in præd. com. Wiltes, ten. de d'na regina in cap. per 20<sup>am</sup> partem 1 feodi mil. et val. clare per ann. £15 12s.

Dominium sive manerium de Whitborne et Whitborne Temple cum suis pertinent. in dicto com. Wiltes, ten. de d'na regina in cap. per 20<sup>am</sup> partem 1 feodi mil. et val. clare per ann. £4 18s.

Nota. Præd. Johannes, miles, per chartam suam 19<sup>o</sup> Reg. Eliz. feoffavit inde divers. personas ad opus et usum præf. Joh'is pro term. vitæ pro incremento, et in plen. accomplément. juncturæ et dot. dictæ Dorotheæ, etc. etc.

## Com. Somers.

Manerium de Frome, alias Frome Selwood, et West Woodlands, et rectoria de Frome præd. et patronat. vicariæ ejusdem ecclesiæ cum omnib. pertinen. suis in dicto com. Som. ten. de d'na regina ut de manerio suo de Bulford, in lib. soccagio, per fidel. tantum, et valet clare per ann. **£53 15s. 11d.**

Manerium de Lullington cum pertinen. in dicto com. Wiltes et Somerset, cum rectoria de Lullington præd. ten. de d'na regina in cap. per 100<sup>am</sup> partem 1 feod. mil. et per redd. **£13 19s. 8d.** per ann. pro omnibus servitiis, et val. per ann. **£40.**

## Com. Somers., Wiltes, et Dorset.

Quædam firma vocata Clopton, cum pertinen. in com. Som. ac quædam terr. jacen. in Merc, in com. Wiltes, ac cert. al. terr. et ten. in Gillingham et Motcombe in com. Dors. ten. de d'na regina, ut de manerio de Bulford, per fidel. tantum, in libero soccagio, et val. per ann. **£8 4s. 8d.**

Certæ terræ vocat. Duncombe et Frigle Street in Frome præd. ten. de Will'o Leversedge ut de manerio suo de Frome, in lib. soccagio, et val. clare per ann. ultra repris. **£1 3s. 4d.**

## Com. Wiltes.

Manerium sive dominium de Deverill Langbridge, cum pertinent. in com. Wilt. cum rectoria ibidem ten. de d'na regina, ut de manerio suo de Bulford in lib. soccagio per fidelitatem et redd. **£29 13s. 4d.** per ann. pro omnibus redd. et aliis servitiis, et val. clare per ann. ultra repris. **£37 19s. 10d.**

Manerium de Moncton vel Mounton Deverill, ac rectoria ibidem cum pertinen. in com. Wilt. ten. de d'na regina ut de manerio suo de Bulford, in lib. soccagio, per fidel. et annual. redd. **£16 6s. 8d.**, et val. clare per ann. ultra reprisas **£14 7s. 10d.**

Manerium sive domin. de Sutton cum pertin. in com. Wilts, ten. de quo vel de quibus ignoratur; et val. clare per ann. ultra reprisas **£19 6s. 8d.**

Manerium sive dominium de Somerford Magna, alias Somerford Matravers, alias Broad Somerford, ac cert. terr. in Doddington, Camm Sodbury, et Chipping Sodbury, in com. Glouc. ac duo tenementa in civitate Bristoll, ten. de d'na regina in cap. p. 10<sup>am</sup> partem 1 feod. mil. et val. per ann. **£5 9s. 9d.**

Cert. terr. et ten. in Parva Horningsham, in com. Wilt. ten. de hæred. Joh'is Vernon ut de manerio suo de Magna Horningsham, in lib. soccagio per fidelitat. et reddit. 1 paris chirothecarum per ann. pretii 1 denarii, et val. clare per ann. **£3 10s.**

Boscus vocata Norridge Woods, jacen. et existen. in Warminster et Upton Scudmore, ten. de d'na regina, ut de manerio suo de Bulford, in lib. soccagio, per fidel. tantum, et val. clare per ann. **10s.**

Nota. Omnia dominia, maneria, et terræ et ten. quæ sequuntur in his chartis conceduntur per chartam præf. Joh'is Thynne ad opus et usum suum, ad termin. vitæ,



etc. et post decess. ejus ad usum ffeoffatorum, executor. &c. pro term. 20 annorum, etc. ac rem. inde rectis hæred. ipsius Thomæ Thynne, etc.

Certæ terræ et ten. in Warminster, nuper monasterio de Mayden Bradley pertin. ten. de d'na regina in cap. per 20<sup>am</sup> partem j feodi mil. ac per redd. 22*d.* per ann. et val. per ann. £16 10*s.*

Cert. terr. ten. et hæreditam. in Whitburne Temple in com. Wilt. ten. de d'na regina ut de manerio suo de Bulford, in lib. soccag. per fidel. tantum, et. val. clare per ann. £2 2*s.* 2*d.*

Cert. terr. ten. in Sterte, Eastrop, Hannington, et Heyworth, in dicto com. Wilt. ten. de d'na regina in cap. per 100<sup>am</sup> partem 1 feodi mil. et per redd. 20*d.* per ann. et val. clare per ann. ultra repris. £4 10*s.* 4*d.*

Cert. terr. et ten. in Norton Bavent, in com. præd. ten. de d'na regina ut de manerio suo de East Greenwich, in com. Cant. in lib. soccag. et val. clare per ann. £1 13*s.* 4*d.*

Quædam al. terr. et ten. in Warminster et Bugly in dicto com. Wilt. dudum Woodhowsons et Heathslands, ten. de d'na regina ut de manerio suo de Bulford, in lib. soccag. per fidel. tantum, et valet clare per ann. ultra repris. £5 11*s.*

Quædam ten. et terr. in Corsley, ten. de d'na regina ut de man. suo de Bulford, in lib. soccag. per fidel. tantum, et val. per ann. 4*s.* 1*d.*

Quatuor tenementa in civitate New Sarum, in com. Wilt. ten. de ep'o Sarum in lib. burgagio, et val. per ann. clare £5 5*s.*

Cert. terr. ten. etc. in Valdick, alias Weldwick, Tuckmershe, Westmershe, et Merston, et advocat. ecclesiæ de Merston præd. ten. de d'na regina in cap. per 40<sup>am</sup> partem 1 feodi mil. et val. per ann. £2 5*s.*

Cert. terr. in Charlock-field in parochia de Hill Deverill in dicto com. Wilts, ten. de d'na regina ut de manerio suo de Bulford, in lib. soccag. per fidel. tantum, et val. clare per ann. £1.

Quarrera lapidea vocat. *a quarry of stone*, et totum solum ejusdem quarreræ, ten. de d'na regina, ut de manerio suo de East Greenwich, in lib. soccag. et val. per ann. 2*d.*

Unum tenementum in Bugley, tenetur de d'no Audley, ut de manerio suo de Warminster, in lib. soccagio, et val. clare per ann. £1 6*s.* 8*d.*

#### Com. Wilts et Somerset.

Dominium sive manerium de Monkesham cum pertinent. in dicto com. Somers. ac cert. terr. et ten. vocat. Spotclose in com. Wilts, ten. d'na regina in cap. per 20<sup>am</sup> partem feodi mil. et val. per ann. £10 5*s.*

#### Terræ, Maneria, et Possessiones Johannis Thynne.

Wilts.—Manor of Huntshill alias Huntenhul, &c. £21.

Two messuages and lands in Longleat, Deverill Langbridge, Horningsham, Ausoney and Hill Deverill, and Maiden Bradley, with the park at Longleat, £2 13s.

Manor of Corsley, with the domus mansionalis of John Thynne, together with the park at Corsley, &c. £15 12s.

Demesne or manor of Whitborne and Whitborne Temple, &c. £4 18s.

Manor of Deverell Langbridge, &c. with the rectory, £37 19s. 10d.

Manor of Monkton or Mounton Deverell, and rectory, £14 7s. 10d.

Manor of Sutton, &c. £19 6s. 8d.

Lands in Little Horningsham, held of the heirs of John Vernon, £3 10s.

Wilts and Gloucester.—The manor of Somerford Magna, alias Somerford Matravvers, alias Broad Somerford, co. Wilts, with lands in Doddington, Camm Sodbury, Old Sodbury, and Chipping Sodbury, Gloucester, with tenements in Bristol, £5 9s. 9d.

Wilts.—Norridge Woods, in Warminster, and Upton Scudmore, 10s.

Lands in Warminster lately belonging to the monastery at Maiden Bradley, 16s. 10d.

Lands, &c. &c. in Whitburne Temple, &c. £2 2s. 2d.

Lands, &c. in Sterte, Eastrop, Hanington, and Heyworth, £4 10s. 4d.

Lands, &c. in Norton Bavant, £1 13s. 4d.

Lands, &c. in Warminster, Bugley, &c. £5 11s.

Lands, &c. in Corsley, 4s. 1d.

Four tenements in the city of New Sarum, £5 5s.

Lands, &c. in Valdick, alias Waldwick, Tuckmershe, Westmershe, and Merston, together with the advowson of the church of Merston, £2 5s.

Lands in Charlock Field, in the parish of Hill Deverill, £1.

A stone quarry, 2d.

One tenement in Bugley, held of Lord Audley, £1 6s. 8d.

Manor of Monkesham, together with lands called Shotclose, in Wilts. £10 5s.

Somerset.—Rectory of Lullington, and great tythes, with divers lands in Frome Selwood, called St. Andrew's Chantry, £7 12s. 2d.

One messuage, &c. called St. Algar's, situate near the Forest of Wood, £3 18s.

Manor of East Horsingdon, &c. £13 5s. 9d.

Manor of Frome, alias Frome Selwood, with the rectory and patronage of the vicarage, £53 15s. 1d.

Manor of Lullington, with the rectory, &c. £5 11s. 11d.

Manor of Buckland and Laverton.

Manor of Walton and park, called Sharpham Parke, and the manor of Cheddere and hundred of Winterstocke, &c. £40.

Certain lands in Frome called Dunscombe and Friggle Street, £1 3s. 4d.

Wilts.—Certain lands situate in Mere.

Somerset.—A farm called Clopton, £8 4s. 8d.

No. 73.—COLLECTIONS out of a thin folio MS. with a black cover, belonging to Lord Weymouth, of the purchases made by SIR JOHN THYNNE the elder, builder of Longleate House. Extracted from SIR R. C. HOARE'S *Modern Wiltshire*, Heytesbury Hundred. Lond. 1824.

Oakley Park in dominio de Alkyngton, co. Gloucester.—Bought of Sir William Herbert, anno 1<sup>o</sup> Edw. VI. with all the deer in it. It was just before parcell of the possessions of King Edward, called “Berkley's Landes,” held of the honor of Ampthill, in the county of Bedford.

Canemore Mead and other lands in Wythycombe, co. Somerset.—Bought of John Earl of Oxford, to whom it was given by King Henry VIII. in the 36th year of his reign. It had been, just before, held by lease by Sir Andrew Luttrell, and was parcell of the possessions of the abbey of Cleve, co. Somerset, a<sup>o</sup> regni Hen. VIII. 36<sup>o</sup>.

The manor and parsonage of Frome Selwood, with the advowson of the vicarage, with all lands, &c. in the towns, hamlets, &c. of Rottingbury or Roddenbury, the Woodlands, Hampne Sandh . . . . New Street, and Trebington, in the parish of of Frome; also the advowsons and rights and patronage of the parsonage and church at Chedsey, co. Somerset, and of the vicarage of Wellow, co. Somerset.—Bought of Edward Duke of Somerset, . . . . Edw. VI. They were parcell, not long before, of the abbey of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, and given to the said duke by King Edward VI. in the 1st year of his reign.

The lordship and manors of Deverill Longbridge, East Monkton, sive Monkton Deverell, with the parsonages and advowsons of the same, and of the Free Chapell of Monkton Deverell, co. Wilts.—Bought of Sir Edward North, Chancellour of the Court of Augmentations, and Richard Randall, anno 1<sup>o</sup> Edw. VI. They were then part of the dower of Katherine [Parr], Queen dowager, and had been part of the possessions of the monastery of Glastonbury.

The manors of Whitbourne and lands in Bugly and Corsley, co. Wilts.—Bought of Richard Andrews de Hayles, co. Gloucester, anno regni Hen. VIII. 36<sup>o</sup>, who had by grant from the said King the same year. They had been part of the possessions of the monastery of Mayden Bradley, co. Wilts.

Lands, tenements, &c. in Hampney, Waldyke, sive Waldwyke, Westmershe, and Tukemershe, in parochia de Marston, co. Somerset.—Bought of Edward Earl of Hertford anno 36<sup>o</sup> Hen. VIII.; which lands, &c. were given to the said Duke the same year, and were parcell of the mansion of Frome Selwood, and had been lately in the possession of the abbey of Cirencester, co. Gloucester.



The mannour of Monkesham, in co. Somerset, also lands in Deverill Longbridge, formerly belonging to the monastery of Maiden Bradley, namely, Shotclose, &c. in Nonney, co. Somerset.—Bought of William Lord Stourton the 35th of Hen. VIII., which mannour had been given to him the same year by King Henry VIII., and belonged, just before, to the Priory of Wytham, co. Somerset.

Lands, tenements, messuages, in Lullington, Bekyngton, Longlete, Oweford (Oldford), Warminster, Codford, Deverell Longbridge, Hill Deverell, Horningsham, Stourton, Upton Noble, Nonney, Frome Selwood, Woolverton, and Buckland, co. Somerset.—Bought of Edward Earl of Hertford, 33<sup>d</sup> Hen. VIII., which lands, &c. had been given to him by that King the 32nd year of his reign, and were parcel of the possessions of the Priory House or Cell of Longlete, co. Wilts, which Priory belonged to the Prior of the Carthusians of Hinton, in the county of Somerset.

Longlete House and the appurtenances.—Bought of Sir John Horsey, of Clifton, co. Dorset, the thirty-second year of King Henry the VIII., the whole capital messuage, or mansion-house, called Longlete, with all its appurtenances, lately belonging to the Carthusian House, or Priory, of Henton, co. Somerset; viz., Broadmead, Tan Mead, Barley Close, Bushy Close, Lez Parrok, White-crofte, or Dodecrofte, in the parishes of Deverell Longbridge, Longlete, and Horningsham; together with fifteen acres of land in the parish of Horningsham, and two acres, called Bayeliffe, in the parish of Maiden Bradley; also a Close called Chauntry Close, and fifty acres of land, called Eastfield and Westfield, lying in the parish of Hill Deverill, in co. Wilts.

Lands in Bishopstrowe.—Bought of Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, the 35th year of Henry VIII., certain lands in the mannour of Bishopstrow, in co. Wilts, formerly belonging to the Monastery of Farleigh, in the said county, and afterwards given to the said Andrews and Temple by King Henry VIII., in the 35th year of his reign, together with the advowson of the church of Bishopstrow.

The mannour of Langley and the chapel of St. Algar, co. Somerset.—Bought of the said Richard Andrews, of Hayle, in co. Gloucester, and Leon Chamberlain, of Woodstock, in co. Oxon, the 34th year of King Henry VIII., the mannour of Langley, in co. Somerset, formerly belonging to the Abbey of Cirencester, in co. Gloucester, and given to the said Andrews, &c. the 34th of Henry VIII., together with the chappel of Saint Algar, formerly belonging to the said Abbey, and lying in the said mannour of Langley, co. Somerset.

N.B. St. Algar's chappel was in the mannour of Langley, and they belonged to the Abbey of Cirencester; they lye near Wytham and Maiden Bradley.

The mannour of Cablands, co. Somerset.—Bought of Thomas Seymour, Lord Seymour of Sudeley, the first year of Edward VI., the mannour of Cablands, alias Capland, in co. Somerset, formerly belonging to Henry Marquis of Exeter, of High

treason attainted, and afterwards granted to the said Lord Seymour by King Edward VI., together with the advowson of the church of Cablands.

Lands in Wotton under Edge, co. Gloucester.—Bought of Edward Fines, Lord Clifton and Saye, the first year of King Edward VI., the medow called Courtmead, lying in the parish of Wotton, in co. Gloucester, late parcel of the King's Majesty's lands, called Berkley's lands, granted to the said Lord Saye by King Edward VI.

Lands in Merston, co. Somerset.—Bought of Edward Twynchoe, Esq., of More Cehill (Crickhill), co. Dorset, the first year of King Edward VI., lands in the parish of Merston, co. Somerset.

Tythes of Long-leate.—Bought of Robert Kylewaye, Esq. a grant of Tythes made to the said Robert by King Henry VIII. of all the lands belonging to the Priory of Longleate, the second year of Edward VI., namely, 6s. per annum from the house of Longleate, the tithe of the gardens and orchards.

The mannour of Little Horningsham, co. Wilts.—Bought of John Maudley, of Wells, the second year of King Edward VI., the mannour of Little Horningsham, co. Wilts.

A capital messuage in Wotton-under-Edge, co. Gloucester.—Bought of Richard Fulmerston, the second year of King Edward VI., a capital messuage in the mannour of Wotton-under-Edge, in co. Gloucester.

Lands in Frome and Randon (Rodden), co. Somerset.—Bought of Sir John Williams, of Rycot, co. Oxon, the first year of King Edward VI., certain lands in Frome and Randon, in co. Somerset, called Hethehouse, with a dovecote, all which belonged to the Priory of Mayden Bradley.

Lands in Hill Deverill, co. Wilts.—Bought of George Ludlow, Esq., the second year of King Edward VI., land in Hill Deverill, co. Wilts, late parcell of the possessions of the Priory of Longleate.

Norwich Woods (Norridge), co. Wilts.—Bought of Richard Fulmerston, the 3rd year of King Edward VI., lands, &c., commonly called Norwich (Norridge) Woods, in Warminster, co. Wilts, and Upton Skydmore, sometime parcell of the possessions of Walter Lord Hungerford, attainted of high treason.

Lands in Kingswood, co. Wilts.—Bought of Sir Thomas Heneage and Lord Willoughby, the 2nd year of King Edward the Sixth, certain lands in Nethewood, in the parish of Kingswood, co. Wilts.

Lands in Norton Bavant, co. Wilts.—Bought of the Lord Grey of Wilton, and John Banastre, lands in Selwood, in the parish of Norton Bavant, co. Wilts, formerly belonging to the Abbey of Dartford, in co. Cant., the fourth year of King Edward VI.

In the same black book before mentioned is also a copy of the Indenture between Sir Richard Gresham, Knight, and Alderman of London, and Sir John Thynne,

Knight, for a marriage to be between the said Sir John and Christian, the daughter of the said Sir Richard, by which the said Sir John covenants to settle a jointure on the said Christian, his wife, of 200 marks per annum, and a hundred marks more per annum of lands to be purchased by him; and Sir Richard was to give in marriage with his daughter to the said Sir John his mannours of Buckland and Laverton, with the appurtenances, Warmington field, More meadow, in Dudbrook, co. Gloucester; also the mannour and advowson, &c. of Foston, in the county of Leicester; also a moyety of the mannour and parsonage of Monkling, with the appurtenances, in the county of York, &c. This Indenture is dated 9<sup>o</sup> Feb., 2<sup>o</sup> R. Edw. VI.

Also, in the same book, is an indenture between George Medley, Chamberlain of the City of London, and John Thynne, Esq., Citizen and Mercer of the same, August 18<sup>o</sup>, 1<sup>o</sup> R. Edwardi VI., about the office of Packer of the City of London, which had been conferred, by the Mayor and Alderman of the said City, on the said John Thynne, Esq. for life, upon condition that he paid yearly into the Chamber of London the sum of £66. 13s. 4d.

No. 74.—Extract from SIR RICHARD COLT HOARE'S History of.  
MODERN WILTSHIRE. London, 1824.

Longleat or Langelete Priory.

At the dissolution of religious houses, which followed only ten years after the date of the above patent (from Henry VIII. authorising the Bishop of Sarum and Peter Stanton, Esq. to transfer and appropriate to it the Convent of Henton Charterhouse, Somerset, anno regni 21<sup>o</sup>), the site and remaining lands of this priory were granted by the Crown to Sir John Horsey, who sold them the year following, namely 32 Hen. VIII. to Sir John Thynne, the founder of that noble mansion which, standing upon the same spot, perpetuates the name of Longleat.

During the alterations which have been made by the present Marquis of Bath in the interior part of the house, an old wall was discovered which had evidently formed part of the ancient buildings, and been brought into the plan of the present structure; and, near the foot of the grand staircase, were dug up at the same time seven coffins of rude form and workmanship. These latter were reinterred in Horningsham churchyard.



Thus we find the property at Longleat, first belonging to the religious establishment of St. Radegund, vested ultimately and still retained in the illustrious family of Thynne.

#### Mansion House and Demesnes at Longleat.

There are few residences within our island which merit description more than Longleat, both on account of its majestic pile of building and the variety of its surrounding territory. The approaches to it, from three different points, vary in character, and each possesses much natural beauty.

The first, from Maiden Bradley and Stourton, displays to great advantage the prettily scattered village of Horningsham, affording us the pleasing sight of a large and industrious population living under the encouragement and protection of their worthy Baron. On passing through the porter's lodge a spacious well wooded park presents itself to our view, with the stately mansion at the extremity of a large and irregular avenue of aged trees. On the right of this valley, which perhaps has given rise to the ancient name of Longa-Lata to the former priory, which stood on the same spot of ground as the present mansion, there are several fishponds, in the centre of the valley, which, owing to the level of the ground, are confined to rather small dimensions, if I except the one below the centre of the house, which has been enlarged and considerably improved of late years.

The second approach, from the town of Warminster, may be deemed the most picturesque for displaying the mansion-house and its fine surrounding woods to the greatest advantage, especially from that point where you begin to descend the hill. In each of these two approaches the background is rich and very extensive.

The third approach, from the town of Frome, differs totally from the other two, and, except in one point of view, is far inferior as to prospect; but I have nowhere seen a more perfect and happy combination of woodland and forest scenery than from the spot where you enter the demesnes by a rustic cottage leading towards the house.

It is equally curious and interesting to trace the successive alterations which have taken place, both in houses as well as gardens, as it is to follow the descent of property from generation to generation; and we are enabled to do so at Longleat by means of some old prints, where the ground-plan of the house, and the position of the parterres, fountains, &c. have been delineated. Of these I have three plates in my possession; the one is a plan of the house, gardens, and plantations, drawn by Campbell and engraved by Hullsbergh; the other two, which are more highly finished, are drawn by Knyff and engraved by Kip. These views give us a good idea of the original disposal of the structure, with the garden and grounds around it; but how different was the ancient from the modern state, except as to the exterior of

the house, which has not been altered in its design, but on the contrary much improved by rebuilding the north front with stone, and assimilating it to the other three sides. The old range of stables standing close to the house has been lately taken down and replaced at a further distance by a magnificent pile of building, of an architecture corresponding with that of the mansion. Within these few years the improvements at Longleat, both *intus et extra*, have been very great and most judicious, suggested by the noble owner, and executed under Mr. Jeffrey Wyatt, one of the most celebrated architects of the present age, who displayed considerable taste and judgment in converting a most inconvenient into a very commodious house, and in judiciously adhering in all his decorations of ceilings, cornices, &c. to those of that period when this noble structure was first erected.

The grandest features in this building are the baronial hall and the principal staircase. The former, in its pristine state, is most appropriately decorated with armorial escutcheons, hunting pieces, and stags' horns, and, though of spacious dimensions, has been rendered completely warm and comfortable by flues and stoves.

Such were the halls in which our ancient barons received and welcomed their vassals, and the generous and friendly hospitality of former days continues undiminished by the liberality of its present noble owner.

The handsome staircase leading to the gallery and upper range of apartments is a modern appendage, and confers credit on the architect who suggested and executed the plan.

The gallery above stairs and the apartments below contain numerous portraits of the family of Thynne, and of many other distinguished characters.

(Here follows a list of the portraits at Longleat, about 150 in number.)

Before I close my account of the mansion at Longleat, it will be gratifying to search into its early origin, and to trace its progress from foundation to completion, which we are most fortunately enabled to do by a manuscript book in the possession of the Marquess of Bath.

"The outside of the house was finished in old Sir John Thynne's life time, and from the hall to the first side of the chappell court was finished in the inside by him, but noe part of the old west side was finished by him, though he lived two years after the making these books, neither do I find any books kept after his death.

"The rail and ballisters were set up, together with many of the rails and tunns of the chimneys, and some of the towers were finished by the second Sir John Thynne, by whom also the skreen in the hall and much of the wainscot was made.

"Sir John Thynne, the elder, made a garden and orchard where part of the present garden is, and planted a garden and hop-yard where the chestnut-grove now is.

"Sir James Thynne, son of Sir Thomas, made the stone terras from the outward gate to the hall door, and made the door by the directions of Sir Christopher Wren,



now taken away and placed at the schoolhouse in Warminster; he also made the great stairs; paved the hall and passages with stone, which at first were pantile; he finished the blew parlour and drawing-rooms joining to it (now a bed-chamber); he also converted an old barn into the present long stable, walled and planted the old kitchen-garden, and made the door out of the hall into the great parlor.

“ Thomas Thynne, Esq. his nephew made the stone stairs and copper railles, finished the alcove-chamber, the dining-roome, drawing-roome, and bed-chamber next to it, with the dressing-roome and closetts; finished the bed-chamber at the west back stairs, with the roome under it; made the armory and the three rooms from thence to what is now the library; all which he did when he married the Lady Ogle (now Duchess of Somerset), for an apartment for her and her servants, when he thought she would have come to live at Longleat; but by the advice of Richard Brett to the Countess of Northumberland, her grandmother, the marriage was concealed, the Lady Ogle went with Sir William Temple's lady into Holland, unknown to her grandmother, and in lesse than three months after (namely February 6, 1681-2,) Mr. Thynne was murdered in his coach in the Pall Mall by Captain Vrats, a German, a Swede, and a Polander, who were executed for it, and Count Konigsmark was tried for it as an accessory before the fact, but acquitted by his jury of halfe Englishe and halfe foreigners. Mr. Thynne made his brother-in-law, John Hall, Esq. and Serjeant Keene, steward of his courts, his executors, who buried him, and made a monument in Westminster Abbey, upon which there is no inscription; some lines in it being excepted against by Thomas Spratt, then and now Deane of Westminster and Bishop of Rochester, as reflecting on his death occasioned by his marriage, which, not being permitted to be inserted, his executors chose to have no inscription at all.

“ The Lord Weymouth new paved and enlarged the stone terras from the iron gate and the halfe . . . going into the hall, with the steps on each side, and the two stone-paved walks leading into the garden and the stable-court; new laide and altered all the leads; new tiled and boarded all the roof of the whole house; made new railles and balisters, and the two basines and fountaines in the court; added another coach-house, with the granaries over it; made the present door at the entrance; enlarged the passage and removed the skreen; added the chimney in the hall and the door leading to the great stairs; made the drawing-roome and the present eating-roome, with the porticoe; turned three uselesse roomes into the gallery, and sashed the windowes; made, wainscotted, and boarded the bed-chamber at the end of it, as he did the apartment at the other end, which was before a dining-roome; made the kitchen and the larders and still house; boarded and wainscotted the apartment where he lodges; made 7 bed-chambers on the west side out of an old sort of gallery open to the roof; made the chappell and lobby to it, and the apart-



ment with the passage joining to it; made the new gallery, with the six bed-chambers in it, and the library at the end of it; made the bed-chamber and closetts where the Bishop Ken lodges, in the north and east sides; took away four houses of office and converted them into so many bed-chambers; made the steward's parlour and the roome where he lodges, with the closett; carried up a story higher the two paire of stairs which leade to the leads; new paved a greate parte of the common cellar, and two of the vaults in the wine cellar; made the eight statues on the leads and all the statues in the garden; made the gardens, formerly a meadow; walled in and planted the grove and all the canalls and fountaines; built the green-house and two summer-houses; new glazed a good part of the house."

In this same account book are the following items relating to the expenses attending the structure of the mansion-house :—

	£	s.	d.
"The first booke: three years, lacking three weeks, from 21 January, 1567, to the last of December, 1570 . . . . .	2780	2	5½
Seconde booke: being 5 years, from 1 January, 1571, to the last of December, 1575 . . . . .	3755	1	2½
Third, fourth, and fifth books: from 2 January, 1575, to ye 29th of March, 1578 . . . . .	1481	10	0
	<hr/> £8016 13 8½ <hr/>		

The building of the mansion-house at Longleat appears to have been begun previously to the fire which broke out, about the hour of three o'clock, on Monday, 21 April, 1567, and continued burning till between seven and eight o'clock; for, in an old book, I see an account of wages paid for 32 days' work on 26 January, 1567; so that, probably, the fire was occasioned by the negligence of some of the workmen employed in the building.

#### Demesnes.

I shall now proceed to describe the exterior of this extensive residence and demesnes, which (according to the information I have obtained) comprehend 3800 acres, within a ring-fence. These lands are surrounded by farms and tenements attached to the estate, but the general boundaries of the demesne may be thus described:

On the north-east by the turnpike road from Warminster, through Maiden Bradley to Wincanton; on the west, by the turnpike road from Wincanton, through Maiden Bradley to Frome.

The demesnes at Longleat consisted, in the year 1818, of the following lands:—

	Acres.
Deer Park, including the ponds, of about 30 acres . . . . .	700
Meadow and pasture in hand . . . . .	900
Sheerwater lake, and pond adjacent . . . . .	45
Park Hill farm, &c. . . . .	155
Woods and plantations . . . . .	2000
Woods in hand, at Carsley, Warminster, &c. . . . .	700
Total . . . . .	4500

The springs which supply the house and ponds in the Deer Park rise at Horningsham, and, falling into the Frome river, pass therewith into the Bristol Channel. Those supplying Sheerwater lake rise within the demesnes, and fall into the river Wily.

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No. 75.—A short Abstract of the FAMILY of THYNNE, alias BOTEVILL, drawn by FRANCIS THYNNE, Lancaster Herald, with continuation, as printed in SIR R. C. HOARE'S MODERN WILTSHIRE, Heytesbury Hundred, p. 62.

Geoffry Botevill came into England from Poitou, in France, to serve under King John. His son, William Botevile, of Botevile, in co. of Salop, died circa 40 Henry III. John Boteville, the son of William, was knighted soon, the 20 Edward I. and, with his arms, was set down as one of the knights of Shropshire who were with King Edward the First at the siege of Caerlaverock, as appeared by a book of the arms and names of those knights in the hands of a gentleman of Shropshire. Sir Adam Botevile, the son of Sir John, was attainted of treason in 15 Edward II. "for takeing a part with Thomas Earl of Lancastre at the battle of Boroughbridge, by which act of Sir Adam the house of Botevile was first overthrown; but after, in some part, again revived by his nephew John Botefield, who was restored to part of the forfeited lands in Stratton and in Botefield, in Shropshire, whilst his father lived.

"From this John Boteville was descended Richard Botevile, who, taking part with the enemies of Richard Earl of Arundell, of whom he held lands in Stratton, forfeited all his lands to the said Earl, who in 17 Richard II. gave most of the said lands to Leighton of Stratton and Wattelsborough, and so the family of Boteville was a second time ruined, as appeareth from the evidence belonging to the manour of Stratton in Shropshire, and kept in the church there.

"But, after this, Richard, finding favour with the said lord, obtained some part of his lands, still called 'Botefield's Lye.' Thomas, the son of Richard, in some

measure restored the family of Botevile. From this Thomas was descended John Botevile, of Stratton, who was first surnamed John le Thynne. He lived in the reigns of Edward IV. and Richard II. and from him the name of Thynne was derived to the family of the Boteviles.

"His grandson was Thomas, who in the reign of King Henry the Eighth married the daughter and heir of Thomas Eynes, Esq.; which family of Eynes married a daughter of Bluck (query Bleek?), and Bluck a daughter and heiress of Gataker, who matched with a daughter and heiress of Sir John Burley, K.G. by which marriages the Thynnes now quarter the arms of those three families.

"The son of this Sir Thomas was Sir John Thynne, who built (A.D. 1567, 7 Eliz.) Longleate, in Wiltshire, and who married Christian, daughter of Sir Richard Gresham, father of the well known Sir Thomas Gresham, by whom he had his son and heir Sir John Thynne y<sup>e</sup> younger, who married Joane, y<sup>e</sup> daughter and part heiress of Sir Rowland Hayward, Lord Mayor of London, with whom he had a great estate in Shropshire. His eldest son was Sir Thomas Thynne, whose first wife was Mary, the daughter of the Lord Audeley, by whom he had Sir Thomas Thynne, who matcht with Lady Isabella, daughter of the Earle of Holland, and dyed without issue. Sir Thomas Thynne had also by the said Mary Sir Thomas Thynne y<sup>e</sup> younger, who married Steward, daughter and heiress of Dr. Balanquill, Dean of Dureme, by whom he had Thomas Thynne, Esq. who was murdered in his coach, and dyed without issue. Sir Thomas Thynne married to his second wife Katherine, y<sup>e</sup> granddaughter of Howard Viscount Bindon, second son of the Duke of Norfolk, by whom he had Sir Henry Frederick Thynne, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Lord Keeper Coventrie, by whom he had Thomas, now Viscount Weymouth, who married Frances, daughter of the Earl of Winchilsea, by Mary, daughter of William Duke of Somerset, which Viscount Weymouth had Henry, his only surviving son, who married Grace, daughter and heiress of Sir George Wood, and by her left two daughters, Frances and Mary, his heiresses. Sir Henry Frederick Thynne had also two other sons; James, who dyed a batchellor, and Henry Frederick, who married Dorothy, daughter and coheiress of Francis Phillips, Esq. by whom he had Thomas, who married the Lady Mary, daughter to the Earle of Jersey, and by her had Thomas, his onely child, now an infant. The said Sir Henry Frederick Thynne had also two daughters; Mary, married to Sir Richard How, Bart. and Katherine, to John Viscount Lonsdale, both now living."



No. 76.—FAMILY of THYNNE. From a MS. penes the Marquess of BATH ; with Additions by Sir RICHARD C. HOARE.

“Bouteville first came into England during the reign of King John, who sent into the countries Poictou and Gascoigne for troops to assist him during the wars with his rebellious Barons. A great army was sent to him of Gascoignes, under the command of Savery de Mallion (or Malo Leone),\* and of Poictevins, commanded by two brothers, Geoffry and Oliver de Bouteville, who, joining with his forces, rendered him for some time victorious over his Barons, and took Beavoir Castle † (now the Earl of Rutland's) from Albini, called Pincerna, then Earl of Arundell, constituting Geoffry de Bouteville governor of it, and knighting him (all which is recorded by Matthew Paris), in which command he carried himself soe fairly that the Earle of Arundell gave him lands in Shropshire, part of his two greate manors of Stratton and Cardington, where he settled himselfe, are to this day called corruptly Botefield's Lye, or Place, that, as several other French families who continued here, changing the French termination into the English more known word, as *ville* into *field*. At Botefield's Lye they remained long very considerable; and the grandson of Sir Geoffry, Sir Adam Bouteville, in the reigne of Edward I. was one of the knights who went out of Shropshire to serve the King at the siege of Caerlaverock, as appears by an ancient manuscript in parchment still remaining in that county. Afterwards, in the wars between Yorke and Lancaster, that part of England adhering to the title of York, by Mortimer, in the reigne of three Henries, the family of Bouteville was oppressed, and the greatest part of their estate taken away. However, some of the family continued at Botefield's Lye, and remaine there at this day, keeping the name of Botefield, and give the same arms as the Thynnes doe,

\* “A° 1215. Rex Anglorum Johannes, post trium mensium moram, ex Vectâ (Isle of Wight) prorumpens insulâ, Doveram usque navigavit, ubi ejus nuncii, quos ad partes miserat transmarinas, ad eum venientes, conduxerunt secum ex partibus diversis militum et armatorum multitudinem, quod omnibus eos intuentibus timorem et horrorem incussit. Venerunt enim ex partibus Pictaviæ et Wasconia. Viri nobiles et bellatores, Savarius de Mala Leone, Gaufridus et Oliverius de Butevilla, fratres, cum maximis militum et armatorum copiis comitati fidele Regi obsequium promiserunt.” Matthew Paris, p. 268.

† “Anno gratiæ millesimo ducentesimo decimo sexto (18 Reg. Joh<sup>nis</sup>) idem rex fuit apud Castrum de Nottingham, et in crastino movens castra ad villam de Langar venit, et ibidem pernoctavit; mane autem facto, misit nuncios solemnes ad castrum de Belvere, et ab inclusis sibi reddi et cum minis exegit.” After the terms of surrender were agreed, “Rex ad castellum veniens, tradidit illud Gaufrido de Buteville et Olivero fratribus, et natione Pictaviensibus, accepto ab omnibus qui in illo erant fidelitatis juramento.” Matthew Paris, p. 275, edit. 1640.

namely, Barry of ten pieces, or and sable. But another branch of the family tooke the name of Thynne, still reteining Bouteville, writing Thynne alias Bouteville, as appears by the first edition of the Works of Chaucer, collected and published by William Thynne alias Bouteville, dedicated to Henry VIII. William Thynne was in great favour with Henry VIII. and Master of his Household. He lies buried in Barking Church, near the Tower.

“ Sir John Thynne, the raiser of the present family, was nephew to that William, and bred up by him, who, being an ingenious man and travailer, was taken into the service of the Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, and made his chief officer; was knighted at the battle of Muscledorrough against the Scots, whilst the wounds he received there were bleeding, and had the Scotch lyon given him as an addition to his arms. He grewe afterwards into so greate favour with the Protector, that he was esteemed his chief counsellor, and when that Duke was twice imprisoned in the Tower was both times committed thither; and, though he escaped with his life, was in the last time fined £6,000, and had several greate offices and good leases taken from him. During the reigne of Queen Mary, he was by the Lady Elizabeth (afterwards Queen) made the chief officer of her family, by the style of Comptroller; but in those perillous times of persecution he retired into the country, and lived seldome with her, especially in her confinement, for which reason he was not advanced further when she came to reigne. All her time he lived in the country, and built Long Leat in Wiltshire, the seate of the family, which he began A.D. 1567, and was not finished in 1580, when he died. Living in the reignes of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., when abbyes and chauntries were dissolved, by his favour as court he purchased many of those lands; and marrying the daughter of Sir Richard Gresham, by whom he had above £2,000 a-year, left a considerable estate to his family, and matcht his four daughters to some of the best families in the West of England.”\*

Having given an account of this celebrated character, the chief founder of the family of Thynne and its superb mansion, I cannot introduce at a more suitable period of my history an engraving of his portrait, taken from an original painting at Longleat.

Sir John Thynne, as before stated, was Secretary to the Protector Somerset, by whom he was knighted in 1547, after the great battle of Mussleburgh. He was twice married; first to Christiana,† daughter of Sir Richard Gresham, knight, Lord

\* These four daughters appear to have been Anne, married to John Cole, of Devon, Esq.; Dorothy, married to John Strangways, of Dorset, Esq.; Elizabeth, married to Sir John Chamberlayne, of Prestbury, county of Gloucester, Esq.; and Catharine, married to Sir Walter Long, co. Wilts.

† In some pedigrees we find Margaret instead of Christiana.

Mayor of London, and founder of Gresham College;\* and secondly to Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Wroughton, Knt. He died A.D. 1580, and was buried at Longbridge Deverill.† He was succeeded in his estate and mansion at Longleat by his eldest son, John, by his first marriage with Christiana Gresham.

John Thynne received the honour of knighthood from King James I. at the Charter House in London, 11 May, 1603, four days after that king arrived from Scotland to take possession of the English Crown and assume his hereditary rights. He married Joan, youngest daughter of Sir Rowland Hayward, Knt. who twice served the high office of Lord Mayor of London.‡ By this union he had issue Dorothy, married to . . . . Roscarrock, of the county of Cornwall, and Christiana, married to Francis Leigh, of Addington, co. Surrey; also two sons, Thomas and John.

John Thynne, the second son, was seated at Church Stretton, in Shropshire. He married Susanna, daughter of Robert Rawson of Shrewsbury, and by her had issue three sons and one daughter: 1. John Thynne, who was seated at Egham, Surrey; 2. Walter Thynne; 3. Thomas Thynne; and 4. Dorothea.

Thomas Thynne, the third son, who was seated at Botteville, in Shropshire, espoused Mary, daughter of . . . . Goodfellow, and by her had issue: 1. Thomas Thynne; 2. James Thynne; and 3. Mary, who married . . . . Urey of London.

John Thynne, the eldest son, of Egham, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Manwaring, and by her was father of John Thynne, his heir; 2. Thomas; 3. Edward; 4. James; 5. Robert; 6. Anne, the wife of Dean Harrison, of Hurst, co. Bucks; and 7. Arabella.

John Thynne, eldest son of the aforesaid John Thynne, of Egham, married Judith, daughter and co-heir of John Balston, of Strelly, in co. Nottingham, and by her had issue: 1. John; 2. Thomas; 3. Judith; and 4. Elizabeth.

Having traced the junior branches of the issue descended from John Thynne of Church Stretton, the second son of Sir John Thynne of Longleat, I return to the eldest son, Sir Thomas Thynne of Longleat, who was twice married: first to Maria, daughter of George, Lord Audley, by Lucy, daughter and heir of Sir James Mervin, of Fonthill, co. Wilts; and, secondly, to Catherine, daughter of Charles Howard, brother to Viscount Bindon. By this lady§ he had three sons: 1. William; 2. Henry; 3. Theophilus; and a daughter, named Elizabeth, who was married to Sir Thomas Nott, of Richmond, in Surrey; of these sons William the eldest, and Theophilus the youngest, died at an early age; of Henry more will be said hereafter.

\* His son Thomas built the Exchange, though Richard formed a design for it.

† See an account of his will and funeral in Collins's *Peerage*, vol. vi. p. 55.

‡ He lies buried in the Church of St. Alphage, near Cripplegate.

§ Buried in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, at Westminster Abbey.



Sir Thomas Thynne, by his first wife, Maria, was father of three sons: 1. John, who died unmarried; 2. Sir James Thynne, who succeeded him, but who also died in 1670, without issue by his wife, Lady Isabella, daughter of Henry Rich, Earl of Holland; and 3. Sir Thomas Thynne, who by his wife, Stuart, daughter and co-heir of Dr. Walter Balquanquill, Dean of Durham, had issue: 1. Thomas Thynne; and two daughters: 1. Stuart, married to Sir Edward Baynton, K.B. of Bromham, co. Wilts; and 2. Elizabeth, married to John Hall, of Bradford, Esq.

Thomas Thynne, of Longleat, son of the above Sir Thomas, met with a sudden and unfortunate end, having been murdered in the year 1682 by the instigation of Count Coningsmark, who being envious of his good fortune in having obtained the hand of Lady Elizabeth, Countess of Ogle, heiress of the noble family of Percy, and owing to some delay being occasioned in the consummation of his marriage, he availed himself of this opportunity of endeavouring by assassination to get rid of his rival. To accomplish this unworthy deed he despatched one Boroski, a gentleman employed in his service, who hired in his way two foreign ruffians, by name C. Vratz and J. Stenn, who, in company with Boroski, waylaid Mr. Thynne in his way home through Pall Mall, on Sunday night the 12th February, and mortally wounded him by firing a musket into his carriage. In consequence of this melancholy event legal measures were immediately pursued against the abettor and perpetrators of this murder, and they were all brought to trial, but the principal was acquitted by the jury, and his immediate actors were condemned and executed in Pall Mall, near the spot where this cruel deed was perpetrated.\*

This unhappy sufferer lies buried in Westminster Abbey, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory; his figure is represented clothed in a loose robe, reposing on his right elbow and extending his left arm; at his feet lies a

\* In Evelyn's *Memoirs*, vol. i. p. 541, is the following record: "10th March, 1662. This day was executed Coll' Vrats and some of his accomplices, for the execrable murder of Mr. Thynne, set on by the principal Coningsmarke: he went to execution like an undaunted hero, as one that had done a friendly office for the base coward, Count Coningsmark, who had hopes to marry his widow, the rich Lady Ogle, and was acquitted by a corrupt jury, and so got away. Vrats told a friend of mine who accompanied him to the gallows, and gave him some advice, 'that he did not value dying of a rush, and hoped and believed God would deal with him like a gentleman.' Never man went so unconcerned for his sad fate."

"24th March. I went to see the corpse of that obstinate creature, Coll' Vratz, the King permitting that his body should be transported to his owne country, he being of a good family, and one of the first embalmed by a particular art invented by one William Russell, a coffin maker, which preserved the body without disbowelling, or, to appearance, using any bituminous matter. The flesh was florid, soft, and full, as if the person were only sleeping. He had now been dead neare fifteen dayes, and lay exposed in a very rich coffin lined with lead, too magnificent for so daring and horrid a murderer."

cherub pointing with one finger to the principal figure, and with the other hand to the tablet above, intended by the sculptor for an inscription. On the base of the tomb is a representation, in bas relief, of the fatal event by which his life was terminated.\* From the attitude of the cherub it is evident that the sculptor of this tomb had intended the inscription to have been placed on the tablet at the back of the principal effigy, and an inscription was prepared for the place, but on the perusal of it Dr. Sprat, then Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster, objecting to some passages of it, prevented its occupying its intended and appropriate situation; fortunately, however, it has been preserved, and is as follows:

Juxta hoc Marmor,  
 Immaturo fato extinctus, jacet  
 Thomas Thynne de Long Leate, in agro  
 Wiltoniensi armiger.  
 Vir illustri generi haud dispar,  
 cui magnas facultates familia,  
 majorem animum natura dederat.  
 Religionem a Romanensium corruptelis vindicatam,  
 et jura patriæ, ac civium libertatem,  
 non semel suæ fidei a comprovincialibus commissa,  
 nec minus Majestatem imperii Britannici,  
 summo studio coluit et propugnavit.  
 Uxorem duxit Elizabeth comitissam de Ogle,  
 antiquissimæ ut et illustrissimæ familiæ de Percy  
 Northumbriæ comitum filiam et heredem  
 unicam.  
 Hinc illæ lachrymæ!  
 Summæ felicitatis summa invidia semper est comes.  
 In unius caput conjurarunt  
 Germanus, Suecus, Polonus,  
 nomina marmore indigna,  
 quorum duo erant e satellitio Caroli Comitissæ  
 De Conningsmarke.  
 Heu! quam nefarium scelus moliebantur  
 homines ad vim et cædem delecti!  
 cui patrando unus non suffecerat populus.  
 Tres armati, equis insidentes, et tenebris cooperti,  
 unicum inermem, curru sedentem, nihil mali  
 suspicantem,

\* See engraved plate in Dart's Account of Westminster Abbey, vol. ii. p. 84, pl. 108.







quatuorque plumbeis adoriuntur globis in viscera  
 displois,  
 totidem emigranti animæ exitus aperuere.  
 Sed scelus a tergo sequitur vindicta;  
 Sicarii non sine numine deprehensi,  
 manifesti criminis, quod Germanus jussit,  
 Polonus exequabatur, in subsidiis collato Sueco,  
 damnati laqueo omnes periire:  
 quin et ipse Comes de Conningsmarke,  
 sceleris non solum ut conscius, sed et author  
 postulatus,  
 et a turpi fugâ retractus, capitis judicium subiit,  
 verum juratorum suffragiis crimine solutus evasit;  
 in quem tamen ex reis duo ad mortem  
 usque facinus rejecerunt,  
 tertius silere maluit.

The following short and simple memorial has been substituted in lieu of the former more extended one:—

“Thomas Thynne, of Long Leate, in co. Wilts, Esq., who was barbarously murdered on Sunday the 12th of February, 1682.”

By the death of Thomas Thynne the issue male of the first marriage terminated, and the next personage in lineal succession was Henry, the second and eldest surviving son of Sir Thomas Thynne, by Catherine Howard, his second wife.

Henry Thynne, born in 1615, obtained the additional name of Frederick from Anne, the royal consort of James the First, being his godmother, who gave him the name of her father, the King of Denmark, &c. He was created a Baronet in the year 1641, and died at Kempsford, in the county of Gloucester, where the remains of himself and wife are deposited. By Mary his wife, daughter of the first Lord Coventry, he left issue,—1. Sir Thomas Thynne, his heir; 2. James Thynne, of Buckland, in Gloucestershire, who died unmarried in 1709; 3. Henry Frederick Thynne; 4. John, who died unmarried; 5. Mary, married in 1673 to Sir Richard How, of Wishford, co. Wilts, baronet; and 6. Catherine, married in 1674 to Sir John Lowther, afterwards created Viscount Lonsdale.

Sir Thomas Thynne, his eldest son, succeeded to the estates of his father at Kempsford, as also to the property at Longleat. He was a man of literary talent, and of religious principles. He augmented by deed the vicarages of Longbridge and Monkton Deverill, and, departing this life July 28th, 1714, was buried at Longbridge Deverill. He was created Baron Thynne and Viscount Weymouth in December 1682, 34 Car. II., with limitation to his brothers James and Henry

Frederick. He married Lady Frances Finch, eldest daughter of Heneage second Earl of Winchilsea, by which match he had a son named Henry; 2. William, who died an infant; and a daughter named Frances, who married Sir Robert Worsley, of Appledrcombe, in the Isle of Wight.

Henry Thynne, his only son, married Grace, daughter and sole heir of Sir John Strode, in the county of Dorset, by whom (who died in 1725) he left two daughters: 1. Frances, the wife of Algernon Seymour, Lord Percy and Duke of Somerset; 2. Mary, who was married to William Greville, Lord Brooke, and died at the early age of 19.

The said Henry Thynne died in 1708, during the lifetime of his father Lord Viscount Weymouth; upon whose death, in 1714, the title and property descended to the heirs of Henry Frederick, the third son of Henry Frederick Thynne of Kempford, and younger brother of Sir Thomas Thynne first Viscount Weymouth. He married Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Francis Phillips, of the Inner Temple, Esq. with whom he received a dower of £10,000. He died in 1705,\* leaving issue by his said wife one only son, named Thomas, bred at Eton School, and removed afterwards to Christchurch College in Oxford, from whence he spent two years in foreign travel, and on his return was united with Mary, daughter of Edward Villiers Lord Jersey, in the year 1709; but the following year he was taken off by the small pox,† leaving his wife big with child, who was safely brought to bed of a son, who succeeded to the paternal estate and family title.

Thomas second Viscount Weymouth was twice married: first in 1726 to Elizabeth, daughter of Lionel Sackville, Duke of Dorset, who died in 1729; and secondly, in 1733, to Lady Louisa Carteret,‡ daughter of John Earl Granville, by whom he had issue,—1. Thomas, his heir; 2. Henry Frederick, born in 1735. He was heir by will to his grandfather the late Earl Granville, and took the name of Carteret, and was created Baron Carteret 29th June, 1784; 3. James, born in 1736, and died in 1741. The aforesaid Thomas Lord Weymouth died 12th January, 1750–51, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Thomas third Viscount Weymouth and first Marquess of Bath, who was born Sept. 13th, 1734. In 1759 he married the Lady Elizabeth Cavendish Bentinck, eldest daughter of William second Duke of Portland, by whom he had issue,—1. Louisa, married to the Earl of Aylesford; 2. Charlotte, who died in infancy; 3. Henrietta, married to Philip Earl of Chesterfield; 4. Sophia, married to Lord St. Asaph, son of John Earl of Ashburnham; 5. Thomas, who succeeded as heir;

\* Buried with his wife at Sunbury, near Hampton Court, Middlesex.

† Buried at Longbridge Deverill.

‡ Buried at Longbridge Deverill.



6 and 7. Twin sons, still-born; 8. Maria; 9. Isabella; 10. Lord George Thynne, married Harriet, sister to Viscount Courtenay; 11. Frances, who died young; 12. Lord George Thynne, married Mary Anne, daughter of Thomas Masters, Esq.; 13. Elizabeth, died in infancy; 14. Mary, married Osborne Markham, Esq.; 15. Caroline. He was advanced to the dignity of Marquess of Bath August 25, 1789, and departed this life November 19, 1796.

Thomas second Marquess of Bath, fourth Viscount Weymouth, Baron Thynne of Warminster, a Baronet, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Somerset, &c. &c., succeeded his father in the estates and honours. He was born January 25, 1765, and married, April 24, 1794, Isabella, daughter of George Byng, Viscount Torrington, by whom he had issue,—1. Elizabeth, born February 27, 1795, married September, 1816, to John Frederick Campbell, who succeeded his father as Lord Cawdor in 1821; 2. Thomas Viscount Weymouth, born April 9, 1796; 3. Henry Frederick, born May 24, 1797, Captain R.N.; 4. John, born November 27, 1798, in holy orders; 5. Louisa, born March 25, 1801, married to the Hon. Henry Lascelles; 6. William, born October 17, 1803, in the army; 7. Francis, born January 20, 1805, R.N.; 8. Edward, born January 25, 1807; 9. George, born December 25, 1808; 10. Charlotte Anne, born April 10, 1811; 11. Charles, born February 9, 1813.

#### OBITUARY of the FAMILY of THYNNE.

	Where buried.
1580. Sir John Thynne, founder of Longleat . . . . .	Longbridge Deverill.
1584. Gulielmus Thynne de Stretton.	
1584. William Thynne . . . . .	Westminster Abbey.
1592. Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Thynne, married to John Strangways . . . . .	Melbury Sampford.
1650. Catherine Howard, wife of Sir Thomas Thynne . . . . .	Westminster Abbey.
1680. Sir Henry Frederick Thynne, with his wife Mary . . . . .	Kempsford,* co. Glouc.
1682. Thomas Thynne, of Longleat, murdered by Count Coningsmark . . . . .	Westminster Abbey.
1704. James Thynne, son of Lord Viscount Weymouth . . . . .	Longbridge Deverill.

\* The manor of Kempsford was granted by King Edward VI. in the third year of his reign, to Sir John Thynne, founder of Longleat, and, according to Rudder, p. 511, was sold by Thomas third Viscount Weymouth to Gabriel Hanger, afterwards Lord Coleraine, but the ancient manor house, near the church, once inhabited by the Thynnes, is now demolished.

	Where buried.
1705. Henry Frederick Thynne, with Dorothy Phillips his wife . . . . .	Sunbury, Middlesex.
1708. Henry Thynne . . . . .	Longbridge Deverill.
1710. Thomas Thynne . . . . .	Ditto.
1712. Frances Viscountess Weymouth . . . . .	Ditto.
1714. Thomas first Viscount Weymouth . . . . .	Ditto.
1718. Thomas Viscount Weymouth . . . . .	Ditto.
1725. Grace, relict of Henry Thynne . . . . .	Ditto.
1729. Viscountess Weymouth, daughter of the Duke of Dorset . . . . .	Ditto.
1734. Lady Lansdown, daughter of the Earl of Jersey, and mother of Lord Weymouth . . . . .	Ditto.
1736. Louisa, daughter of Lord Carteret, and second wife of Lord Viscount Weymouth . . . . .	Ditto.
1741. Lady Louisa Carteret, wife of second Viscount Weymouth . . . . .	Ditto.
1750. Thomas second Viscount Weymouth . . . . .	Horningsham.
1796. Thomas third Viscount and first Marquess of Bath	Longbridge Deverill.

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No. 77.—Extracts from the PARISH REGISTERS of LONGBRIDGE  
DEVERILL, in the county of Wilts, to which the Vicar, the Rev.  
W. D. MORRICE, has appended the following remarks.

“ There are a few observations which I may be permitted to make :

“ 1. Four of the entries I have marked with an asterisk. It is to point out that the year there given is as stated in the Register, but that according to our present computation would be reckoned a year later. For instance, the date Jan. 13, 1684, comes after December, and would now be January 1685.

“ 2. I have made one or two entries of persons bearing the Christian name of Thynne, not knowing whether they were connected with the family or not.

“ 3. There are two entries of Finche, who appeared to be of good family, and whom I have therefore inserted.

“ 4. I have not inserted, but you might be glad to know of the two following :

“ 1711. Oct.—Chas. Bernard, Esq. in linen; paid the fine.

“ 1712. Aug. 4.—Susanna, relict of Charles Bernard, Esq.

"In the church there is an inscription to the memory of this Charles Bernard, and till the church was altered there was a full-length figure, I am told. The story is that he was physician to Queen Anne, and was sent down by her to prescribe for Viscount Weymouth. While at Longleat he died of fever. This is merely the story as I had it from the old women in the almshouse."

Captain Lesly Finch was the son of Heneage second Earl of Winchelsea, and in the printed accounts of that family is called Lashley Finch.

Thynne Leaver may have been a retainer of the family, whose parents had given him that name as a mark of respect for their patrons.

## Baptisms.

\*1684, Jan. 13.—Mary, daughter of Thynne Leaver.

1691, Dec. 8.—Thos. son of Sir Robert Worsley, Bart. at Longleat.

1803, Nov. 14.—William, son of Thomas and Isabella, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath, was baptized Nov. 14, 1803, in Longleat Chapel, in this parish, and was born Oct. 17th, 1803.

When Baptized.	When born.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents' Names.		Where Baptized.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
			Christian.	Surname.		
1819, Feb. 7	Jan'y. 6	Emily Caroline	The Hon. John Frederick and Lady Elizabeth	Campbell	Longleat Chapel	Robert Clancy Griffith

When born.	When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents' Names.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
			Christian.	Surname.			
June 13, 1840	July 22nd	Gertrude Harriet	Charles and Harriet Frances	Thynne	Long-bridge Deverill	Vicar	R. Oxford (Bishop of Oxford)

## Marriages.

1710, Oct. 17.—The Right Honourable John Lord Carteret and the Hon. Frances, daughter of Sir Robert Worsley, Bart. at Longleat Chapel.



1816, Sept. 5.—Hon. John Frederick Campbell, of Stackpole Court, in the county of Pembroke, bachelor, and Lady Elizabeth Thynne, of Longleat, spinster, in Longleat Chapel.

Burials.

1700, July 21.—Madam Barbara Finche, wife of the Hon. Capt. Lesly Finche.

1701, Sept. 23.—The Honourable Captain Lesly Finch.

Dec. 1.—Thynne Leaver.

1702, June 20.—Thynne Leaver, yeoman.

1704, Oct. 5.—The Hon. James Thynne, Esq. son of the Right Hon. Thomas Viscount Weymouth.

1708, Jan. 3.—The Honourable Henry Thynne, Esq.

1710, May . . .—The Honourable Thomas Thynne, Esq.

1712, May 3.—The Right Hon. Frances Viscountess Weymouth.

1714 [No date].—The Right Hon. Thomas Viscount Weymouth.

1725, April the 19th.—The Hon. Grace Thynne, relict of Hon. Mr. Henry Thynne.

1729, June 28.—Elizabeth Lady Viscountess Weymouth, daughter of the Duke of Dorset.

\*1734, Jan. 24th.—The Right Hon. the Lady Lansdowne, daughter of the Earl of Jersey, and mother of the Lord Weymouth.

1735, Dec. 29th.—Thyn Summers ["Leavers" erased].

\*1736, Jan. 5.—Louisa, daughter of Lord Carteret, second wife of the Right Hon. the Lord Weymouth.

\*1740, March the 22nd.—The Right Hon. James Thynne, son of the Lord Viscount Weymouth.

No. 78.—Extract from the Rev. JOHN BRICKDALE BLAKEWAY'S  
"Sheriffs of Shropshire," p. 113.

1634. THOMAS THYNNE.—Arms. Barry of ten, or and sable.

Thomas Thynne, of Caus Castle, knight, was descended from a family resident at Botfield, in the parish of Stretton in the Dale, or Church Stretton, as it is now called, concerning whose origin the Peerages have been more than ordinarily incorrect. Even the last editor of Collins, who professes to exercise a critical spirit

upon the genealogies which pass under his review, and in many cases has very happily performed that promise, contents himself, in the present instance, with the account given by Collins of the two brothers of "considerable rank" in Poitou, Sir Geoffrey and Oliver Boteville, who came into England to assist King John against the Barons, quotes Matthew Paris as his authority, and adds, that Sir Geoffrey, the elder brother, settled at Stretton, on the lands given him by the Earl of Arundel, which still retain his name; to which the new editor adds William de Albini, as the Earl who made the grant. Sir Robert Atkyns, in his "Ancient and Present State of Glostershire," and Mr. Shaw, in his "History of Staffordshire," adopt the same story; and the former adds, that these Poictivins were a branch of the Duke de Montmorency's family.

That King John, in the year 1216, on the surrender of Belvoir Castle, committed the charge of that important fortress, "*Gaufrido de Buteville et Olivero fratribus et natione Pictaviensibus*," we certainly know from the Monk of Saint Alban's; who, however, has not a syllable about their high rank; but that either of them settled at Stretton there is not a tittle of proof. It is impossible that William de Albini should have assigned them lands at Boteville, in the manor of Stretton, because no Albini was ever possessed of a foot of land in any part of Shropshire; nor could any Earl of Arundel make such grant to any contemporary of King John, as the manor of Stretton did not come into the family who next held that title till it was granted to Edmund Fitz Alan, possessor of the Earldom in the reign of King Edward II., almost a century later than the Boteviles of Matthew Paris. Moreover, the place in Stretton, which is supposed to have derived its name from them, is Botfield, which any one may see is a true English appellative, and gave its name to them. Bottefeld was held by the Templars of Lidleg (Lidleys Hays, in that immediate neighbourhood) in the iter or survey of Shropshire in the reign of Henry III. John de Botterefeld was one on the inquest to take the extent of the manor of Stretton in 1309. Thomas Botfeld was admitted a burgess in Salop in 1541, and the name thus written is of very frequent occurrence, so that its primitive orthography is clearly established; and the descent of the Thynnes from the governor of Belvoir Castle must for ever fall to the ground.

Yet there was a Richard Thynne as early as 54 Hen. III. who impleaded a Dorsetshire vicar for suing him in the spiritual court; and any real evidence to deduce the present family from him, or any other authentic source, will, of course, command attention. One of the witnesses on the great plea of arms, Lovel v. Morley, 1395, is Sir Ralph de Theyne, knight, aged forty-seven, who had borne arms thirty years. His evidence went to prove that the arms in question belonged to the lords Burnel; that Sir Michael [Nicholas] Burnel challenged them from Sir Robert de Morley at the siege of Calais, when it was adjudged that Morley

should bear them only for his life; that he, the deponent, was present in the great inroad in France towards Orleans with Edward III., where Sir Robert Morley likewise was, and in which he died, and at his death ordered his banner to be delivered to the heirs of the Lord Burnel as belonging to them. Several of the witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff were, as might be expected, Shropshire persons,—Edward Acton, William Wollaston, Ralph de Clunbury; and, it is very probable, that this Sir Ralph de Theyne might be so likewise. But the earliest document which I have seen on the subject is the Roll for assessing what was called a benevolence on the county of Salop in 7 Hen. VII., 1492, where Thomas of In, and William of the In, are rated at 26s. 8d. each. The former of these is manifestly the same with Thomas de le In de Botfield, who witnesses a deed of Thomas Hohekys, of Castle Pulverbache, in 1496.

William had two sons, Thomas and William; and it is recorded on the Court Rolls of the manor of Stretton, for the Court held on the Tuesday before Saint Mark's day 6 Hen. VIII., that the said William de le Inne had departed this life since the last Court, whereupon a cow accrued to the lord in the name of an heriot; and that Thomas de le Inne was his son and heir, and of full age.

Thomas survived his father only two years. On the 8th of April, 8 Henry VIII., it is found that he was dead since the last Court, leaving John de le Inne his son and heir, four years of age. At the same Court William de le Inne appeared by his attorneys, and surrendered into the hands of the lord all the messuages and lands which he was seised of within the lordship of Church Stretton, according to the custom of the manor, to the use and behoof of John de le Inne, son and heir of Thomas Inne (so it is in the original), and John received the same and paid his relief. These descents are stated thus minutely because the fourth and subsequent editions of Collins represent the aforesaid Thomas as son of Ralph. The third, in conformity with the account given above, makes his father William. I suspect Ralph to have been the father of the Thomas and William of 1492, and consequently great-grandfather of the John who was born in 4 Henry VIII.

William, who surrendered his lands in 1517, was the original cause of the subsequent wealth and elevation of his family, though a small portion of it was shared by his own descendants. We learn from Erasmus, who draws a frightful picture of him, that he married a lady of good family—"claro genere" are the words of that writer—but whether that connexion was the means of introducing him at Court, or the result of a previous introduction there, does not appear. However, he rose, as he tells us himself, to be "chefe clerke of the kechyn" to Henry VIII., to which office his epitaph, formerly in the church of Allhallows Barking, near the Tower, adds those of Clerk of the Green Cloth and Master of the Household to the same monarch. He was a man of literary attainments; the



friend and patron of men of letters; and, if I may hazard a conjecture, I should guess that he first altered the spelling of Botfield to assimilate it to the Brethren of Poictou, whom he had perhaps met with in Matthew Paris; for Anthony Wood, who I doubt not had authority for so doing, always calls him Thynne alias Boteville, though, in his dedication of Chaucer to Henry VIII., hereafter to be quoted, he styles himself only by the first name. Erasmus mentions him by the name of Thinnus aulicus (Thinne the courtier), and many circumstances conspire to prove that he had much weight at Court. His son Francis, in his animadversions on Speght's Chaucer (a curious piece first published by Mr. Todd), says, "some nowe of good worshippe both in courte and countrie were his father's clerkes;" and he must have felt entire confidence in his favour and interest with the King before he would have dared to countenance the abusive Skelton, who launched his invectives against the haughty Cardinal, then in his full-blown power, and "compiled," says Francis, "moste parte of his Colin Cloute at my father's house at Erithe in Kente." Indeed, I suspect him to have imbibed some principles of the Reformation, at least such as rendered him awake to the unclerical lives and lordly estate of the higher ecclesiastics, and perhaps his enthusiastic admiration of Chaucer, to search for whose manuscripts in "all the Libraries of England," particularly "all the abbies of this realme," he had a royal commission under the great seal, and of whose works he published an edition, may greatly be ascribed to the freedom with which that ancient bard has lashed the churchmen of his own day. It is certain that Thynne's edition contained a tale, entitled, "The Plowman's Tale," which was uncommonly offensive to the clergy, and for the insertion of which, as it is confessedly not the composition of his author, this was, I presume, his only motive. Before its publication he had the prudence to lay it before the King, "who," says Francis, his son, "when he had redde it, called my father unto hym, saying, 'William Thynne, I doubt this will not be allowed, for I suspecte the bishoppes will call thee in question for yt;' to whome my father, beinge in greate favore with his prince (as manye yet lyvinge can testifye), sayed, 'Yf your grace be not offended, I hope to be protected by you.'" The surmises of Henry were correct. Wolsey's power prevailed in suppressing that entire tale; and, indeed, the whole edition has totally disappeared; though the researches of Mr. Todd have proved, in opposition to Mr. Tyrwhitt's opinion, that it once had existence.

Mr. Thynne's first wife appears to have died long before him, and, if we believe Erasmus, under most unhappy circumstances. He had some children by her, of whose destiny no traces remain, for the only son whom he is known to have left behind him was a mere infant when he lost his father. It was to this circumstance, most probably, that Mr. Thynne's nephew John, already mentioned, owed his introduction at Court, which might not have taken place if the uncle had had a son old

enough to be transplanted into that soil; and possessing abilities to push his fortune, he in due time availed himself of the advantages derived from his connection with the Master of the Household. On the 6th of May, 1546, a grant passed the privy seal to William Thynne, Esquire, and John Thynne, Esquire, of the office of Receiver General of all the lands called "le Erle de Marches landes," to hold for their joint lives, after the death or surrender of Sir Edward Croft, Knight; and this was almost the last act of the life of William Thynne, for he died on the 10th day of the following August, leaving by a second marriage three daughters and an only son, Francis, who could have been barely a year old at that time. Francis, deprived of his father's experience and interest, left his cousin John to pursue the high road of wealth and distinction, while he satisfied himself with the unprofitable and fascinating researches of antiquity and heraldry, in which he was eminently learned, and was content *mutas agitare inglorius artes*.

This cousin, Sir John Thynne (for he rose to be a Knight), acted a conspicuous part on the theatre of the world. Introduced at Court by his uncle, he soon obtained a firm footing in that slippery soil. As early as 1546, when he was only twenty-four, he became a Member of Parliament; for it appears from the Herald's animadversions on Speght, already quoted, that his father having inserted in his edition of Chaucer a poem entitled the Plowman's Tale, filled with reflections against the clergy, though it was the production not of his author but of the elder Sir Thomas Wyat, yet Chaucer was "with much ado" saved from the Index Expurgatorius of that day. "In such sorte," says Francis, "that in one open Parliament, as I have herde Sir John Thynne reporte, being then a Member of the House, when talke was had of bookes to be forbidden, Chaucer had there for ever byn condemned, had yt not byn that his workes had byn counted but fables."

In the next reign Sir John was steward of the household to the Protector Somerset, and is also said to have filled the important office of his secretary, but had the skill to avoid partaking in his downfall. In the reign of Queen Mary too, though comptroller of the Lady Elizabeth's household, he escaped all the dangers to which such a situation might have exposed him.

Living at the time of the Dissolution, he shared with others largely in the spoil of the Abbeys, and justified the Wiltshire proverb recorded by Aubrey:

" Hopton, Horne, Smith, Knockmaile, and Thynne,  
When Abbats went out, they came in."

The stately mansion of Longleat was built by him on the site of a dissolved priory, though Wood had heard the foundation attributed to the Duke of Somerset. In addition to the other sources of affluence, Sir John married a very wealthy heiress, the sister and heir of the famous Gresham, and his son, also Sir John, father



of the present sheriff, still further increased his property by obtaining with the daughter of Sir Rowland Heyward, a rich merchant of London and a native of Shropshire, the lordships of Caus and Stretton, which her father had bought, the former from Lord Stafford, the latter from the Earl of Arundel.

The continuation of the history of this family will be found in the Peerages.

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No. 79.—Extract from the TOPOGRAPHER and GENEALOGIST,  
Vol. iii. p. 468, 1855.

The Rev. J. B. Blakeway, in his account of "The Sheriffs of Shropshire," has entered at considerable length into the history of the ancient family of Thynne, otherwise Botfield, or Botevyle. He has correctly discarded the idea, originating with Matthew Paris, that the first recorded ancestor of this family, Geoffrey Botevile, was a native of Poitou, and that he settled on lands in Stretton, in the county of Salop, given him by the Earl of Arundel, and which lands were afterwards called by his name of Botevile: the fact being that the family, instead of giving their name to the place, derived their surname therefrom; and the various members thereof are, upon all the ancient Court Rolls of the manor of Stretton, described as Bottefeld of Bottefeld, although in later years the branch of the family which continued to reside there adopted the orthography of Botevyle, by which name the place itself is now usually known.

Mr. Blakeway himself has, however, fallen into several errors in the detail of the family; and his admission that Sir Ralph de Theyne, Knight, who was examined in the great plea of arms, *Lovel v. Morley*, in 1395, might have belonged to this house, was certainly made without any sufficient reason: for the name of Thynne was unknown in this distinguished Shropshire family until after the division of the family estates in the manor of Stretton in 1439, when Thomas Bottefeld settled his copyhold lands at Bottefeld upon his younger son John Bottefeld, the ancestor of the line thereafter resident on that estate, and his eldest son William Bottefeld adopted for his residence the mansion or inn\* at Stretton, to which the freehold lands of the

\* The only possession which the first Earls of Shrewsbury, of the family of Talbot, had in Shrewsbury was their mansion or inn, from that circumstance called "Talbot Inne." This hall or mansion was leased by "Master Thomas Talbot," the eldest son of the first Earl of Salop of that name, to William Colle, of Shrewsbury, in the 15th of Henry VI. (1437). This ancient mansion was situated in "The High Pavement," Shrewsbury.



family, with various detached copyholds, were attached, and thus formed a separate estate and residence for himself and his descendants. Francis Thynne, the herald, says that they first began to be called Thynne at the latter end of the reign of King Edward IV.; and on looking at the pedigree of the two then existent lines of the family, the reason of this is apparent. He states that John Botteville, of Stretton, Esquire, was then called John of the Inne, *i. e.* John o'Th'Inne, from his mansion in Stretton; and this was, there can be no doubt, to distinguish him from his relative John Bottefeld or Botevyle, who at that time resided on the ancient patrimonial estate at Bottefeld, in the same parish; and from this period the elder line of the family adopted the surname of Thynne, and the younger members of the same branch also are on the various subsequent records distinguished from the other or Botfield line by being written either as "de le Inne de Botfeld," or as "de le Inne" without any further addition. The records of the manor for the reign of Edward IV. do not now exist; but I have met with a mutilated original roll of the 24th year of the reign of Henry VII. to which a jurat is still attached, though it has only the two first names thereof legible, and the primary of these two names is "Thomas de la Inne de Botfeld."

When Francis Thynne wrote his account of the family, the ancient records of the manor of Stretton were all in existence, and, as was then customary in many places, were kept in the parish church, a practice to which the civil wars of the seventeenth century almost entirely put an end.\* And, although many of these documents have since been lost, and some (as I have had the proof before me) are become useless from damp and vermin, yet I have had the opportunity of consulting several of the original rolls of the reigns of Edward III. Richard II. Henry IV. and Henry VI. together with all the documents having reference to the reign of Henry VIII. which are now in the custody of the Steward of the manor.

The value of a personal inspection of records I have in this instance realised; for I have thus been enabled to ascertain that Francis Thynne himself, by an oversight, introduced two descents into the family more than was the fact in the reign of Edward III., and that Mr. Blakeway also, or the amanuensis that he employed, either by a misreading or mistranscript of the records of the manor relating to the reign of Henry VIII. has been himself unable to understand, and of course unable to explain, the position of the several members of the Thynne branch of the family at that period.

In tracing and correcting the descent of this ancient and ennobled family, I have divided the pedigree into two tables. The first of these will show the descent of the

\* The ancient Court Rolls, &c. of the manor of Worfield, co. Salop, are still, or were till very recently, kept in the parish church there.

family of Thynne down to that period from which it is correctly detailed in the Peerages; and the second table will show the descent of the present family continuing to use the name of Botfield, from the point at which it diverges from the line of Thynne or elder branch. The letters "H. C. P.," hereafter attached to certain paragraphs, are intended to denote that those passages are extracted from Francis Thynne's pedigree of the family now in the College of Arms; and the letters "H. C. MS." in like manner refer to the narrative history of the family compiled, in great measure, by the same writer, from the ancient records of the manor of Stretton, and which narrative, also, is now in the College of Arms.

For the more easy reference to the first table, I have numbered consecutively the parties there named to whom the subsequent explanatory statements have relation, and I have placed corresponding numbers to the several persons as I proceed with my proofs of their descent.

### TABLE I.

#### 1. GEOFFREY BOTEVILLE.

He is the first recorded ancestor of the family, as given in all the pedigrees thereof; but, except in these documents, I have not met with his name in any local record. Assuredly, however, if he was the head of this line, he was a Shropshire man, and not a native of Poitou.

#### 2. WILLIAM DE BOTTEFELD.

"William Botevill of Botvill, in com. Salop, son of Geffrey, dyed about the fortyeth yere of King Henry the Thirde." H. C. P.

It appears, by the Hundred Rolls of the county of Salop, that in the 39th year of the reign of Henry III. William de Bottesfeld and John de Bottesfeld were subforesters of the forest of Shirlet, in the county of Salop; and Shirlet is in the same division, and on that line of the forests therein, in which Bottefeld is placed, and which lies between the two ancient forests of Shirlet and Longmynd.

#### 3. JOHN DE BOTTEFELD.

"A suyte in the Lordes Courte of Stratton, in Shropshire, between John Botevill, the sonne of William Botvill, and Walter the sonne of Sibell, in the twentieth yere of Kinge Edward the First."—H. C. MS.

John de Bottefeld was one of the inquest appointed to take the extent of the manor of Stretton in 1309.

"This Sir John Botevill, otherwise called John Boatvell, was, in 20 Edw. I.,



# TABLE I.—FAMILY OF THYNNE OTHERWISE BOTTFELD.

Arms: Barry of ten, or and sable.

(1) Geoffrey Botville otherwise Bottfeld, of Bottfeld, co. Salop. = .....

(2) William de Bottfeld, sub-forester of Shirlet, co. Salop, in 1255. = ..... John de Bottfeld, sub-forester of Shirlet in 1255.

(3) John de Bottfeld, of Bottfeld, in the manor of Church Stretton, co. Salop; was one of the inquest to take the extent of that manor in 1309. = .....

(4) Sir Adam de Bottfeld, Knight, attainted of high treason for taking part with Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, at the battle of Boroughbridge, 16th March, 1322.  
(5) Hugh de Bottfeld, "priest and chaplain;" presented to the deanery of Astley, co. Warwick, on the 19th of Feb. 1358, and instituted to the vicarage of Leighton, co. Salop, on the same day; died in 1375.  
(6) Thomas de Bottfeld, named on the Court Rolls of the manor of Stretton in 1349 and 1357; died prior to 1360.  
Sibilla ..... living a widow in 1360.  
John de Bottfeld, named on the Court Roll in 1349, and then living.  
William de Bottfeld, died prior to 1349, as stated on the Court Roll.  
Walter de Bottfeld, named on the Court Rolls of 1349 and 1350; died in 1361, as appears by the Court Roll of that date.

(7) Richard Bottfeld, son of Thomas and nephew and heir of Hugh de Bottfeld; was living in 17 Ric. II. 1394, and died in 4 Henry V. 1416.  
Richard de Bottfeld, named on the Court Roll in 1349.  
John de Bottfeld, named on the Court Roll in 1350.  
Richard de Bottfeld, died possessed of lands in 1349.  
John de Bottfeld, named on the Court Roll in 1350.  
John de Bottfeld, named on the Court Roll in 1350.  
Roger de Bottfeld, chaplain; named on the Court Rolls.

(8) Thomas Bottfeld; surrendered the copyhold estate at Bottfeld to his youngest son, John Bottfeld, in 1439.  
Walter Bottfeld, living in 1388, and then named on the Court Roll.

(9) William Bottfeld, of Stretton, co. Salop; died in 1640, aged about 80.  
Alice ..... living in 23 Hen. VI. 1445.  
(11) John Bottfeld, to whom and to Joan his wife the copyhold estate at Bottfeld was surrendered by his father in 1439.  
Joan .....  
Johanna Bottfeld, living in 1443.

(10) Richard Bottfeld, of Church Stretton; died 21st Edward IV. 1481.  
Katharine ..... living a widow 3d Hen. VII. 1481.  
See Table II. (page clxix).

John Botfelde de le Inne, of Church Stretton, otherwise "John o'Th'Inne." = Joan Bowdler.  
Thomas de le Inne de Botfeld; recorded in 1492, 1496, and 1508, as then living.  
William de le Inne; died 5th Henry VIII. 1514.

Ralph Botfeld, otherwise Thynne; was interred at Church Stretton, "with great solemnity," 6th Hen. VIII. 1515.  
Anne, dau. of John Hygons, of Church Stretton, Esq.  
Roger Botfeld, otherwise Thynne.  
Thomas Botfeld, otherwise Thynne, o.s.p.  
Joan, dau. of John Hygons, of Church Stretton, Esq.  
Thomas de le Inne; died 8 Hen. VIII. 1517.  
William de le Inne, living in 1517.

Thomas Thynne, otherwise Botfeld, Esq. "To this Thomas Thynne did Kinge Hen. VIII. grante the yerely pention of x<sup>li</sup> a yere for his good service, as appereth in the Patente Roles of the Chancery of 17 and 18 Hen VIII." (Pedigree in the College of Arms.) Died prior to Oct. 1546.  
Margaret, dau. of Thomas Heynes, of Church Stretton, Esq.  
William Thynne, otherwise Botfeld; Master of the Household to King Henry VIII.; died 10th August, 1546; he was the father of Francis Thynne the Herald.  
Richard Thynne, otherwise Botfeld.  
Agnes, mar. William Bowdler, of Wolstaston,\* co. Salop.  
Ann, mar. John Lake.  
William Thynne, of Botfeld.  
Elizabeth, m. Richard Heynes, of Church Stretton.  
Margaret.  
John de le Inne, aged 4 years in 1517.

John Thynne, eldest son; admitted to his father's lands and tenements in the manor of Church Stretton in October, 1546; afterwards knighted, and the purchaser of Longleat; ancestor of the Marquess of Bath. (Vide the Peerages.)  
William Thynne, Esq. 2d son; o.s.p. 14th Mar. 1584.  
Margaret, dau. of John Ferber, Esq.  
Thomas Thynne, of Deverell, co. Wilts; living there in 1625, then "being very old."  
Joan, mar. John Chelmick, of Ragdon, co. Salop.  
Eleanor, mar. John Medlicott, of Medlicott, co. Salop.

\* By an error the name of this place is printed "Worcester" in the Peerages.



only intytuled by the bare name of John Boatvell, but was after a Knight, and with his armes was sett downe as one of the Knights of Shropshire w<sup>ch</sup>e were with King Edward the First at the siege of Carlaverocke, as appereth by a booke of the armes and names of those Knights remeyninge in the custody of Richard Scarlett, now lyvinge."—H. C. MS.

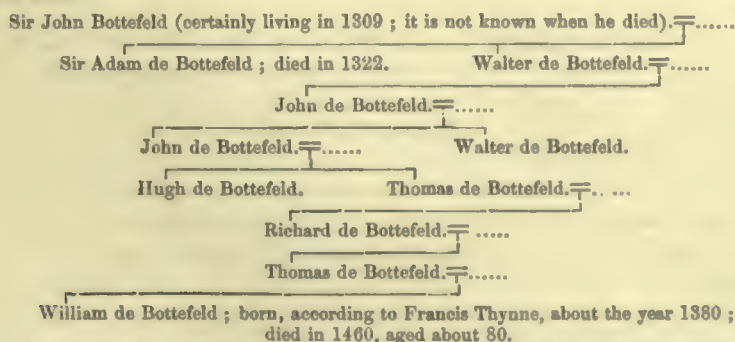
#### 4. ADAM DE BOTTEFELD.\*

"This Sir Adam Botevill, in whome the primogeniture tooke ende, taking pte w<sup>th</sup> Thomas Earle of Lancaster agaynst Kinge Edward the Seconde, was, at the Batteyle of Burrowbrigge, in the 15. yere of that Kinge, taken prisoner amongst others, and after executed, as appeereth in one olde French Annonimall Cronicle, written in the tyme of Edward III. remeyninge in the custodye of the Cronicler John Stowe. By the act of w<sup>ch</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Adam the House of Botevill was first overthrowen, but after in some part agayne revived by his nephewe John Botefelde, or Botvelde, who after obtayned certayne landes in Stratton and in Botefelde whilst his father lyved."—H. C. MS.

In the above passage Francis Thynne has not only stumbled in his narrative, but has proceeded to disarrange the line of descent. John Bottefeld, whom he, as above, describes as the nephew of Sir Adam, was son of Walter, the youngest brother of the Knight; and it will be seen hereafter that Francis Thynne makes this John's son the father of Hugh and Thomas, who were in fact John's uncles, and the elder brothers of his father, which will be apparent from the following extracts taken by me from the original Rolls now in existence, and the dates of which, coupled with the facts narrated therein, prove that the descent at this point, as given by Francis Thynne, is utterly impossible.† The younger John Bottefeld had a son Walter, and

\* There was another Adam de Bottefeld, whose then widow, Agnes, is mentioned in a grant of lands at Bottefeld made in the year 1300.

† I have said utterly impossible, because, according to Francis Thynne's narrative, the descent would stand thus:



It will be apparent that, having thus brought eight generations into one century, there must be

this alternation of names for four descents has doubtless been the cause of the error.

Sir Adam de Bottefeld, in taking part with Thomas Earl of Lancaster, did so, there can be no doubt, in company with Fulk le Strange and other Shropshire gentlemen who are recorded as sufferers for the same cause. Hawise, the widow of Griffith ap Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys, and daughter of John le Strange, had a grant of the manor of Stretton in the sixth year of the reign of Edward I. for her life, and she enjoyed it during the whole of that monarch's reign. It cannot, therefore, be any matter of surprise that Sir Adam de Bottefeld should be found along with her nephew on the part of the Earl of Lancaster.\* And I suspect that Hugh de Bottefeld, the next brother of Sir Adam, and who was clearly a wealthy priest, managed to obtain the restoration of the greater part, if not of the whole, of the lands of the family. Indeed, Francis Thynne himself adds to the name of Hugh on the pedigree, that he succeeded to all his father's lands, though by mistake he was confounding John the younger with John father of Hugh.

#### 5. HUGH DE BOTTEFELD.

On the 19th of February, 1358 (33 Edw. III.), he was presented to the Deanery of the collegiate church of Astley, in the county of Warwick, by Sir Thomas de Astley, knight, the patron thereof; and on the same day he was instituted to the Vicarage of Leighton, in the county of Salop, then in the gift of the Abbot and

some glaring error in the descent as here deduced. The Editor of the last edition of Collins's Peerage has adopted the descent as above set forth with one exception, and that not a correction, but an error, for he has omitted Thomas, who was certainly the son of Richard, and father of William de Bottefeld, the last person named in the above sketch; and he thus brings seven generations into one century.

\* After the death of Hawise, daughter of John le Strange, King Edward the Second took the manor of Stretton into his own hands. Mr. Blakeway says it was afterwards, in the reign of that king, granted to Edmund Fitzalan the 8th Earl of Arundel, and the grant must have been at an early period: for in the 9th year of that monarch's reign, Edmund Earl of Arundel presented to the church of Stretton. The Earl of Arundel, as did Fulk le Strange, at one time supported the Earl of Lancaster, but both managed to make their peace with Edward II. so far as related to that nobleman; while Sir Adam de Bottefeld, being a younger man, continuing to adhere to the fortunes of the earl, eventually lost his life, as already stated. Edmund Fitzalan subsequently fell a victim to the hatred of the queen of Edward II. and Roger Mortimer; and the manor of Stretton was again taken into the hands of the Crown. King Edward III. in the 10th year of his reign, granted the manor to Richard Earl of Arundel and his heirs for ever: and it continued with that noble family until Henry Earl of Arundel sold it, in the 18th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Convent of Buildwas. And I now give the extracts from the existing Rolls of the manor of Stretton, which will show the connexion of his brothers and himself with their estates therein:—

“Cuñ Magna. Die Martis p̄x ante f̄m S̄ci Ethēb̄ti Regē.” (23 Edw. III.)

“Riēm f̄it Johis de Bottefeld,” named as a party in a proceeding at this court.

“Die Mar̄ p̄x post f̄m S̄te T. M̄tiris.” (23 Edw. III.)

At this court, among the heriots stated to have accrued to the Lord of the Manor, is,—“P' mortē Riči de Bottefeld j. bos p̄ci ijs vjd.”

The first is the only entry which mentions Richard son of John de Bottefeld: the second entry, which also names a Richard de Bottefeld, may refer to Richard son of William de Bottefeld, hereafter named.

“Die Martis in crastino Exaltaōis S̄te Crucis.”

(23 Edw. III.)

“Wal̄us de Bottefeld noie Johis de Bottefeld f̄ris 3m redd̄ in mañ d̄ni međ j. meš q<sup>d</sup> fuit p̄d̄ci Johis f̄ris sui in Chirchestretton ad opus Huğ de Bottefeld capett, q<sup>i</sup> quid̄ Huğ p̄ Thoñ f̄rm suū ht s̄siñ de p̄d̄ca međ j. meš h̄nd et tend̄ eid̄ Huğ et hed̄ suis s̄c̄dum cōsueť man<sup>9</sup>ij. Et dať d̄ño p̄ ingr̄ xij<sup>d</sup>.”

This extract from the Court Roll has, by mistake, been attached by Francis Thynne to Walter de Bottefeld the son of John, and grandson of the first Walter: and it will be seen that he therein makes the younger Walter die in 35 Edw. III., whereas he was living in the 12th of Richard II. (1388), as will be seen hereafter. His portion of the narrative is thus given:

“This Walter Botfelde, son of John, dying in 35 Edw. III., yelded his best ox for a hariate to the Lord of Stratton, of whom he held his landes in Stratton: which Walter, not longe before his deathe, in the name of John Botvelde his brother, did surrender into the handes of the Lord of Stratton the moyty of a messuage w<sup>th</sup> the appurteynances w<sup>ch</sup> were the sayed John his brother's in Church Stratton, to the use of Hugh de Botevill, chapleyne, w<sup>ch</sup> sayed Hugh, by Thomas his brother, had livery and season of the said moyetye; shortly after w<sup>che</sup> the said Thomas dyed, havynge in the 30 Edw. III. lyvery and season of landes upon Malkynhull, w<sup>ch</sup> he purchased of Thomas Pickerell.” And, on the pedigree, Francis Thynne adds to the name of “Hugh Botfelde,” that, “beinge a Priest and Chapleyne,” he “dyed w<sup>thout</sup> yssue.”

Hugh de Bottefeld did so die in the year 1375, and was succeeded in his estates in the manor of Stretton by his nephew, Richard, son of Thomas de Bottefeld.

## 6. THOMAS DE BOTTEFELD.

This Thomas de Bottefeld, as already stated, died before his elder brother Hugh,



being himself possessed of lands in the manor of Stretton, as appears by the sub-joined extracts from the Court Rolls:—

“Die M'tis p̄x ante f̄m Trāslaciōis S'ti Thoñ m̄rtire. (25 Edw. III.)

“Hugh le Baker redd in manu dñi iiii. buttas t̄r ad ōp Thoñ de Bottefeld q̄ cep̄ d̄tam t̄r p̄ ſuič deſ. Et daſ p̄ inḡr viij<sup>d</sup>.”

“Die Lune p̄x post f̄m Ascenſiōis Dñi. (31 Edw. III.)

“Thoñ de Bottefeld cepit seiſiam de triſ scilloñ sup Malkynhull quos p̄q̄ sunt de Thoñ Pykerell, tenend̄ s̄d̄m consueſ mañij. Et daſ ad inḡr xij<sup>d</sup>.”

This last entry is the one which Francis Thynne has incorporated with his observations relative to Walter son of John de Bottefeld, but he has erroneously placed the transaction in the 30th instead of the 31st Edw. III.

#### 7. RICHARD DE BOTTEFELD.

“Richard Botefelde, sonne of Thomas and nephewe and heire of Hughe, was lyvyng 17 Ric. II. and 4 Hen. V.”—H. C. P.

“This Richard, taking parte w<sup>th</sup> the enemyes of Richard Erle of Arundell, of whome he helde his landes in Stratton, forfeyted all his landes to the sayed Earle, who, in the 17 yere of Ric. II., gave most of the same landes to Layghton \* of Stratton, and so the howse [was] secondly overthrowen, as appeerethe in the evidence belongenge to the manner of Stratton in Shropshire, and kept in the Churche there, but after this Richarde fynding favour with the sayed Lord, he obteyned some p<sup>te</sup> of his landes called Botefeldes Ley, w<sup>ch</sup> came to his sonne Thomas.”—H. C. MS.

After the reign of Richard II. the surname of the family is generally given in the Court Rolls without the “*de*” being prefixed; and in that reign the surname is found variously spelt, being sometimes written Botfeld, and at others Bottefeld.

#### 8. THOMAS BOTTEFELD.

“Thomas Botefelde, sonne of Richarde, livinge in 4 Hen. V. and the 18 of Hen. VI.”—H. C. P.

“This Thomas somewhat restored the family [of] Botefelde; for cominge into the Courte of the Lorde of Stratton, he demanded and had possession of one messuage and certeyne lande w<sup>th</sup> the appurteynances in Botefeldes Ley, in Churche Stratton,

\* John Leighton, of Leighton, co. Salop, Esq. married Matilda, daughter and heir of William Cambray, of Church Stretton, Esq. and then became a resident of the latter place. From this marriage the present Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart. is lineally descended. This John Leighton, Esq. was party to a recognizance under Statute Merchant in the Exchequer of Shrewsbury, in the 8th of Richard II. 1385.

wherof his father dyed seased, for w<sup>ch</sup>e the sayed Thomas payed releif and did his fealty in 4 Hen. V.; and in 18 Hen. VI. the sayed Thomas, by John James sett in his place to gayne or loose, did surrender into the handes of the Lorde all his landes and tenem<sup>ts</sup> in Churchē Stratton, & w<sup>th</sup>in the Lordshipp of Stratton, w<sup>th</sup> the appurteynances, to the use of John Botefelde his sonne, and Joane his wife, and to the heires of their two bodyes begotten; and if it happen that the said John and Joane his [wife] do dye without heyres of their bodye, w<sup>ch</sup>e God forbidd, then the sayed lands and tenem<sup>ts</sup> to remayne to the right heires of the sayed Thomas."—H. C. MS.

This was the proceeding in the Court of the Manor under which the ancient copyhold estate of the family at Botefield was separated from their freehold property there and elsewhere in that parish, and was settled upon the younger son John Botefeld, from whom descended, as will be hereafter stated, the family which adopted the orthography of Botevyle.

#### 9. WILLIAM BOTTEFELD.

He was the eldest son of Thomas Bottefeld, and was the ancestor of the family which afterwards adopted the surname of Thynne.

"William Botfelde, sonne of Thomas Botfelde, dyed 1 Edw. IV. an<sup>o</sup> Dñi 1460, being about the age of 80."—H. C. P.

"This William Botfelde purchased lands of Richard Bleeke, who, in a Court of Stratton holden in 5 Henry VI., did, by Wifm Tonke \* his Attorney set in his place, surrender into the handes of the Lorde two messuages w<sup>th</sup> the appurteynances in Churchē Stratton, to the use of Will<sup>m</sup> Botfelde and Alice his wife, and of their heires and assigns, whereupon the sayed Will<sup>m</sup> and Alice his wife had lyvye and season of these landes. The deathe of w<sup>ch</sup>e Will<sup>m</sup> was p<sup>s</sup>ented in a Court of Stratton holden the 6 day of May, 1 Edw. IV."—H. C. MS.

#### 10. RICHARD BOTTEFELD.

"At a Courte holden the sixte day of May, in 1 Edw. IV., Richard Scaltoke, in the name of Will<sup>m</sup> Bayley of Brocton, and Richard More of Larden,† into whose

\* This is the same person who, by the name of William "Tōghe" (Tonge), afterwards appeared in the Court of the Manor, in the 1st of Edward IV. to pass the lands held by him as the attorney of William "Hoc'kes" (Hochkiss), to Richard Bottefeld, son of William Bottefeld, and to Katherine the wife of the said Richard Bottefeld, which was done at the same Court in which the death of William the father was presented.

† Richard More, of Larden, Esq. here mentioned, was the lineal ancestor of Robert More, of More, Larden, and Linley, Esq. who was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1754. From William Bayley, of Brocton, named as his co-trustee for Richard Bottefeld in the first of Edward IV. 1461, Richard More had purchased the manor of Nether Larden in 1427.

handes Will<sup>m</sup> Botvelde had surrendred all his landes and tenem<sup>ts</sup> w<sup>th</sup>e the appurteynances w<sup>thin</sup> the dominion of Stratton, [appeared] and ther gave up the sayed landes and tenem<sup>ts</sup> to the [use] of Richard Botefelde and Katheryne his wife, to hold to the sayed Rič and Katheryne, and to the heires [of] theire two bodyes begotten, w<sup>th</sup>e the remayndur to the heires of the body of the sayed Richard, and for default whereof w<sup>th</sup>e the remaynder to Elizabeth wife to John Baldwyne, and to the heires of her body, w<sup>th</sup> further remaynder to the Church of Seynte Laurence,\* to susteyne a Preiste. At w<sup>ch</sup> Courte also [appeared] Will<sup>m</sup> Tōgke in the name of Will<sup>m</sup> Hočkes, into whose handes the sayed Will<sup>m</sup> [Hočkes] had surrendred all his landes w<sup>th</sup> the appurteynances in Church Stratton, to the use of Richard Botfelde and Katherine his wife, and the heires of theire two bodyes begotten, and for default therof to the heires of the body of the sayd Katherine begotten, and for default thereof to the right heires of the sayed Will<sup>m</sup> Hočkes.”—H. C. MS.

Having thus brought the descent of the senior line of the family to that period from whence we have its intermarriages recorded by Francis Thynne and Randle Holmes, and as to which period I shall hereafter proceed to correct and explain Mr. Blakeway's statement therof, I will now return to the younger brothers of Sir Adam de Bottefeld, and shew that Francis Thynne's statement of the descent, as derived through them, could not possibly be correct.

Sir Adam died in 1322, and his father, if indeed he were then dead, could not have been long deceased; and in 1349, 1350, and 1351, it will be seen, by the following extracts, that not less than five of the sons of his younger brothers had been or were in possession of lands in the Manor, and were taking proceedings in the Court of the Manor with relation thereto. I quote these from the original Rolls, which are fortunately still remaining:—

“Die Mercuī p̄x p̄t f̄m S'ti Thoīn M̄rtir̄. (23 Edw. III. 1349.)

“Walī de Bottefeld redd̄ in manū dñi duas aēs t̄r sup Brueī iux<sup>a</sup> viā v̄s<sup>o</sup> Montgomerri ad oī Johis fit sui, qui cep̄t dtam t̄r tenend s & suis scdm cons maneī. Et daī p̄ ingr̄ xvij<sup>d</sup>.”

“Die Jovis in festo S'te Marie Magdalene. (24 Edw. III. 1350.)

“Johs fit Walī de Bottefeld essoī se v̄ Joh fit Wiiti de Bottefeld in p̄t<sup>o</sup> īns p̄ Walī de Bottefeld.”

“Johs fit Wiiti de Bottefeld oī se queī v̄ Johm fit Walī de ead̄m in p̄t<sup>o</sup> īns qui fecit se essoī : i<sup>o</sup> dies ad p̄x.”

\* The parish church of Stretton is dedicated to St. Laurence.



"Die Martis in festo Exaltac S'te Cruc<sup>s</sup>. (24 Edw. III. 1350.)

"Johes fit Wiffi de Bottefeld oþ se queñ v̄ Johm fit Walñ de Bottefeld in p̄teto tñs et dicit qđ Wiffi pañ suus fuit seysit<sup>o</sup> de quad plañ ðre vocat le Heth jux<sup>a</sup> Montgomeryes Wey & s<sup>e</sup> obijt seysit<sup>s</sup>; p<sup>o</sup>t cuj<sup>s</sup> mortē p̄dca terñ descend ad Ricū fit suū & s̄ huit seisinā in plena cuñ scđm cons manerñ. Et post mortē ipi<sup>o</sup> Ric p̄dca terñ descend Johi fr̄i suo et hered qui huit seysinā scđm cons manerñ. Et p̄dcs Johes fit Walñ 9<sup>th</sup> legē & cons manerñ cep̄ seysinā in cuñ hic & ipm de ðra sua ejecit ad dāpna sua x<sup>s</sup>. Et p̄dcs Johs fit Walñ dicit qđ ipē het seysinā ðre p̄dce in cuñ hic & dicit qđ nō teneñ respond absq bñe dñi Reg<sup>s</sup>. Et inde petit judiç. Et p̄dcs Johes fit Wiffi dicit qđ ipē huit seysinā de ðra p̄dca in cuñ hic & dicit qđ in eodē casu scđm cons manerñ nō het necesse pquirre bñe dñi Reg<sup>s</sup> S' het suū recupare in forma qua ad nūc queñt<sup>r</sup> Inde petit judiciū. Et q<sup>a</sup> omēs tenenñ manerñ p̄dci p̄sentes in cuñ hic clamāt hñe omīa judicia de omīodis ptis lib teñ qñcunq tangentib, preceptū ē eisđ inde judiciū redde. Et q<sup>a</sup> nō dū cōsulti sint de judiç inde facienđ i<sup>o</sup> dies dat ē p̄tē usq ad p̄x statu q<sup>o</sup> nunc. Et p̄lea in cuñ tenta die Martis p̄x p<sup>o</sup>t fñm S̄ti Cudberñ p̄x seqñ consm fuit qđ p̄dcs Joh fit Walñ teneñ o<sup>a</sup> r' sine brē dñi Reg<sup>s</sup>. Et q<sup>m</sup> p̄ns nō r i<sup>o</sup> p̄dcs [Joh] fit Wiffi recupit terñ sua cū dāpnis tañ ad ij<sup>s</sup>. Et p̄dcs Johs s's in mīa & tañ alibi."

"Die M'tis p̄x p̄t fñm S̄ti Cudbtī. (25 Edw. III. 1351.)

"ij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>"—"Johs fit Walñ de Botteueld in unā p̄ ðre fca Joh fit Johs de Botteuelde." \*

And on a mutilated Roll of the same period Roger Bottefeld, chaplain, son of Walter Bottefeld, is named.

These entries are amply sufficient to prove that Francis Thynne has introduced two generations into the pedigree in the reign of Edward III. which should not have place there. And, further, the date of the death of the first Walter, which took place in 1361, has been assigned by him as the period of the demise of Walter the grandson, whereas the latter Walter, who was son of John, and grandson of the first Walter, was present in the Court of the Manor in the 12th of Richard the Second, 1388, as appears by a Roll of that date, and Johanna his daughter, with whom that branch seems to have ended, is named in a proceeding in the Court of the Manor on the Monday next before the Feast of St. Peter, in the 21st Henry VI. 1443.

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\* One of the younger men, named John de Bottefeld, was a chaplain, and by that description he appears in several proceedings taken in the Court of the Manor before William Banastre, of Yorton, co. Salop, then Steward, in the 47th of Edward III. and in the 1st of Richard II. William Banastre, who thus held the office of Steward of the Manor of Church Stretton under the Earls of Arundel, was also the King's Escheator for the county of Salop.

I must now again take up the senior line of the family at Richard Bottefeld (numbered 10 on the pedigree) and Katharine his wife, for the purpose of correcting the statement made by Mr. Blakeway, in his account of the Sheriffs of Shropshire, in regard to the descent, from this marriage, of the first Sir John Thynne, of Longleate.\*

With reference to the family assuming the surname of Thynne, he says:—

“The earliest document which I have seen on the subject is the Roll for assessing what was called a Benevolence on the county of Salop, in 7 Hen. IV. 1492, where Thomas of In and William of the In are rated at 26s. 8d. each. The former of these is manifestly the same with Thomas de le In de Botfeld, who witnesses a deed of Thomas Hohekys, of Castle Pulverbache, in 1496.

“William had two sons, Thomas and William; and it is recorded on the Court Rolls of the manor of Stretton, for the Court held on the Tuesday before St. Mark's Day, 6 Henry VIII. ‘that the said William de la Inne had departed this life since the last Court, whereupon a cow accrued to the Lord in the name of an heriot; and that Thomas de le Inne was his son and heir, and of full age.’

“Thomas survived his father only two years. On the 8th of April 8 Henry VIII. it is found that he was dead since the last Court, leaving John de la Inne, his son and heir, four years of age. At the same Court, William de le Inne appeared by his attornies, and surrendered into the hands of the Lord all the messuages and lands which he was seised † of within the Lordship of Church Stretton, according to the custom of the manor, to the use and behoof of John de le Inne, son and heir of Thomas Inne (so it is in the original); and John received the same and paid his

\* Mr. Blakeway does not enter into any detail as to the early descent of the Botfield family; and it should be mentioned, in justice to his memory, that his account of the Sheriffs of Shropshire was published after his death, from his unrevised MSS. The Rev. W. G. Rowland, an excellent friend and warm admirer of Mr. Blakeway, unwilling that the valuable information therein contained should remain unknown, at his own cost and risk, had the work printed, merely adding to the original MS. some brief notices of those gentlemen who had filled the office of Sheriff after the date to which the account had been carried by Mr. Blakeway; and there can be no doubt that, had Mr. Blakeway himself lived to bring the work before the public, many of the erroneous statements now contained therein would not have passed his hand uncorrected.

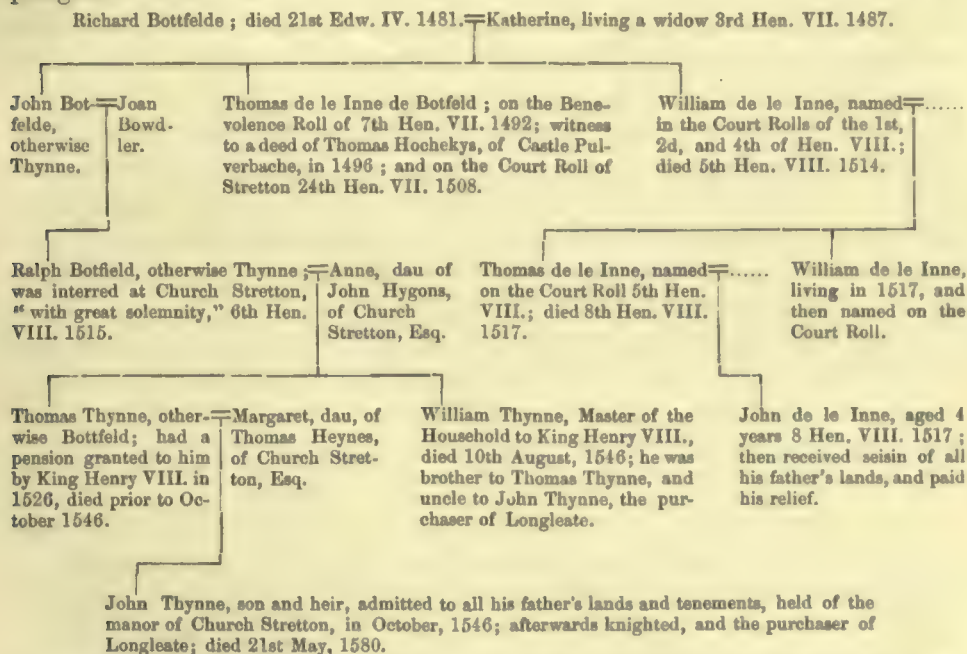
† In the record which I have myself seen, it is written of which William had died seised, William being by his attornies then in court; so that it is clear William has, by a clerical error, been written instead of Thomas in this portion of the entry; and the person employed by Mr. Blakeway, aware that this could not be correct, has given the entry a different reading to that which it was intended to convey originally, but has not noticed the clerical error which had been made therein. I have said the person employed, because I think, if Mr. Blakeway himself had examined the records of the Court, he would have taken a different view of the position of the Thynne family at this period.



relief. These descents are stated thus minutely, because the fourth and subsequent editions of Collins represent the aforesaid Thomas as son of Ralph. The third, in conformity with the account given above, makes his father William. I suspect Ralph to have been the father of the Thomas and William of 1492, and, consequently, great-grandfather of the John who was born in 4 Henry VIII.

"William, who surrendered his lands in 1517, was the original cause of the subsequent wealth and elevation of his family, though a small portion of it was shared by his own descendants." (Vide "Sheriffs of Shropshire," p. 114.)

That Mr. Blakeway has erred in the two last paragraphs here quoted I shall now proceed to prove; but first it will be requisite to give a brief abstract of the correct position of the several parties named by Mr. Blakeway in this portion of the pedigree:—



I shall now proceed to verify the pedigree as here set out, from the proceedings in the Court of the Manor of Church Stretton, during the reign of King Henry VIII.

"William de la Inne" is the third name on a Jury at a Court held on the Monday next before the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, 1st Henry VIII.; and he was the first on a Jury held in the 4th Henry VIII.

In the 2d of Henry VIII. there is a record of the admission of the same "William de la Inne" to lands in Stretton, then surrendered to the use of the said William, his heirs and assigns.

At a Court held on the day of the Feast of St. Lucy the Virgin, 5th Henry VIII.



Thomas Wottenell, on behalf of John Corveser, surrendered a parcel of meadow land, situate in "March," to Thomas de le Inne, his heirs and assigns, to which the said Thomas was then admitted, and paid to the Lord four pence, by way of fine.

At a Court held on the Tuesday next before the Feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, 6th Henry VIII. the jury presented that William de le Inne had died since the last Court, and that one black cow had accrued to the lord, as a heriot thereon, and that Thomas de le Inne was the son and heir of the said William, and of full age.

At a Court held on the 8th day of April, 8th Henry VIII. the jury presented that Thomas de le Inne had died since the last Court, and that one bay horse had accrued to the lord as a heriot thereon, and that John de le Inne, his son and next heir, was aged four years.

To the same Court came William de le Inne (by Thomas Lewys, senior, and Thomas Mynton, his attornies), and surrendered into the hands of the lord all the messuages, lands, and tenements of which the said [Thomas]\* had died seised within the lordship of Stretton, according to the custom of the manor, to the use and behoof of John de le Inne, son and heir of Thomas Inne, to be held to him, his heirs and assigns, for ever; upon which, in the same Court, the said John received seisin, to be held by him, his heirs and assigns, according to the custom of the manor, and paid to the lord for his relief four shillings and seven pence.

The following entry is not adverted to by Mr. Blakeway. It must, therefore, be apparent that either himself or the party employed by him to examine the records of the Court had not seen it, because John, the son of Thomas Inne, received seisin of his father's lands in the 8th of Henry VIII. and he has, by Mr. Blakeway, been presumed to be John Thynne, who was afterwards purchaser of Longleate. The entry I shall now quote, however, will prove that the purchaser of Longleate was not admitted to his father's lands until the 38th of Henry VIII.

At a Court held on the Tuesday next before the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, 38th Henry VIII. John Thynne, son and heir of Thomas Thynne deceased, was admitted to all the lands and tenements in the manor of which his father had died seised.

This entry clearly proves that Mr. Blakeway has erred in stating John, son of Thomas Inne, to be the same person with John Thynne, the purchaser of Longleate; and Mr. Blakeway himself has evidently overlooked the fact that, while he has thus mistaken the position of the two parties, he has, in page 116 of the "Sheriffs of Shropshire," stated that Sir John Thynne was only twenty-four years old in 1546, whereas, if Sir John had been, as Mr. Blakeway states in page 114, the John, son of Thomas Inne, who received seisin of his father's land in 1517,

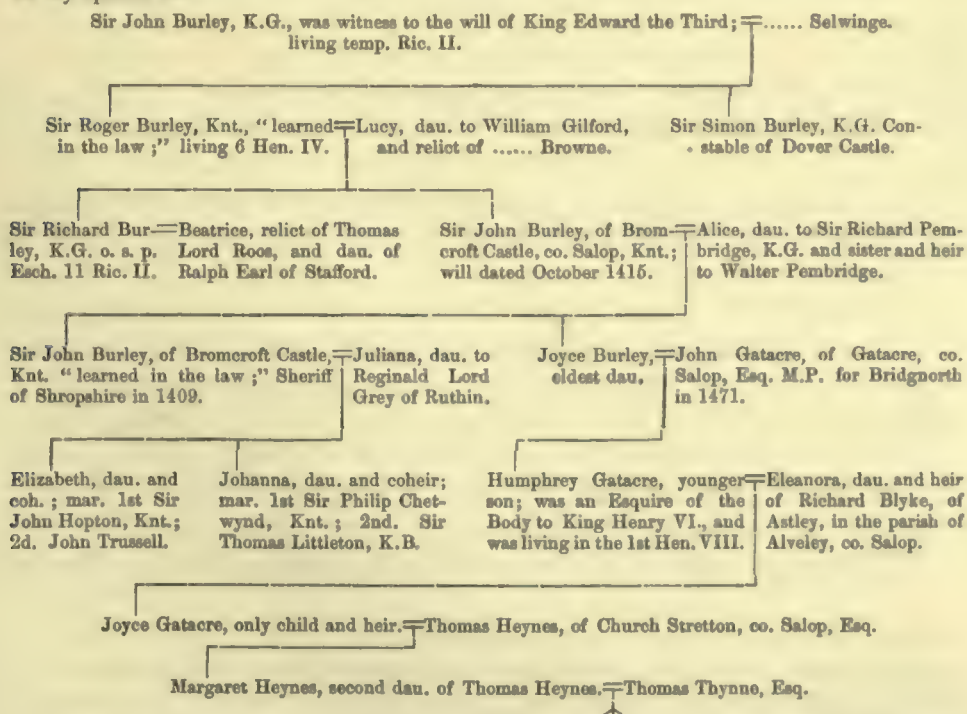
\* "William" has in the record been written here by a clerical error instead of "Thomas;" for William was not dead, but then, by his attorneys, in Court, as previously noticed.

being then four years old, he must have been thirty-three years old in 1546. This anachronism in his own work Mr. Blakeway had assuredly not perceived.

Having thus shewn that John Thynne the purchaser of Longleate and Thomas his father were not the Thomas who died in 1517, and the John who was four years old in that year, I need only advert to the further proofs of this by the facts that Thomas Inne, who died in 1517, could not have been the Thomas who received a pension from King Henry VIII. in 1526, and who further survived till 1546; and of course, as William, brother of this latter Thomas, was William Thynne, whom Mr. Blakeway describes as "the courtier," he could not possibly be, as Mr. Blakeway has erroneously stated, the same person as William de le Inne who surrendered lands to John his nephew in the Manor Court of Stretton in 1517.

I venture also to think that Mr. Blakeway is altogether mistaken as to the cause to which he ascribes the wealth and elevation of the Thynne family. He says that William Thynne the courtier was the original cause of this; but he was evidently unaware that William's elder brother Thomas was also connected with the Court of Henry VIII.; and he seems to have overlooked altogether the fact that Margaret Heynes,\*

\* The following sketch of the descent of Margaret Heynes will prove that I have some ground for my opinion:—



The Peerages erroneously describe Joyce Burley as dau. and heir of Sir John Burley; and by a

the wife of Thomas Thynne, was the daughter of a lady whose father was an Esquire of the Body to King Henry VI. and whose ancestors had been courtiers, Knights of the Garter, and holders of important offices of state, from the reign of Edward III.

The wives of John Botfelde, otherwise Thynne, and of his son Ralph Botfeld, otherwise Thynne, are distinctly stated, both by Francis Thynne their descendant, and Randle Holmes the Herald, to be the ladies whose names I have attached to them in the pedigree; and of Ralph Botfeld, otherwise Thynne, the grandfather of Sir John Thynne, it is expressly recorded that he was interred at Church Stretton, "with great solemnity," in the 6th year of the reign of Henry VIII. (1515.)

Having thus brought, in a corrected form, the pedigree of the Thynne or elder branch of the family down to Sir John Thynne, the purchaser of Longleate, and the founder of the ennobled family now seated there, and from whom the descent is clearly and correctly given in the Peerages, I shall proceed to explain the descent of the younger branch of the same family, whose ancestor, John Bottefeld, is numbered 11 on the First Table, and which John Bottefeld I have placed at the head of the pedigree in the Second Table.

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## TABLE II.

### FAMILY OF BOTTEFIELD.

It has already been stated that Thomas Bottefeld, numbered 8 on the first table, had, in the 18th year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth, 1439, surrendered his copyhold lands at Bottefeld to his younger son, John Bottefeld, and to Joan the wife of the said John, and to their heirs. The date of the death of this John Bottefeld I have not been able to ascertain; but Randle Holme, in his Collection of Shropshire Pedigrees, (Harl. MS. No. 1984,) states that his son, also named John Bottefeld, was living there in the 5th and 9th years of the reign of King Edward the Fourth, 1465 and 1469. His son and successor, William Bottefeld, otherwise Botevyle, married Joyce daughter of Jenkyn Sankey, of Lebotwood, co. Salop, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Thomas Botevyle, was twice married; and from his first marriage with Margaret, daughter of Thomas

similar error, they describe Margaret as the daughter and heir of Thomas Heynes, whereas she was one of ten children whom he had by Joyce Gatacre his wife. Some of the Peerages state that Margaret was daughter, and at length heir, of Thomas Heynes; but that is equally incorrect, for there are lineal male descendants of her brother William Heynes now living.

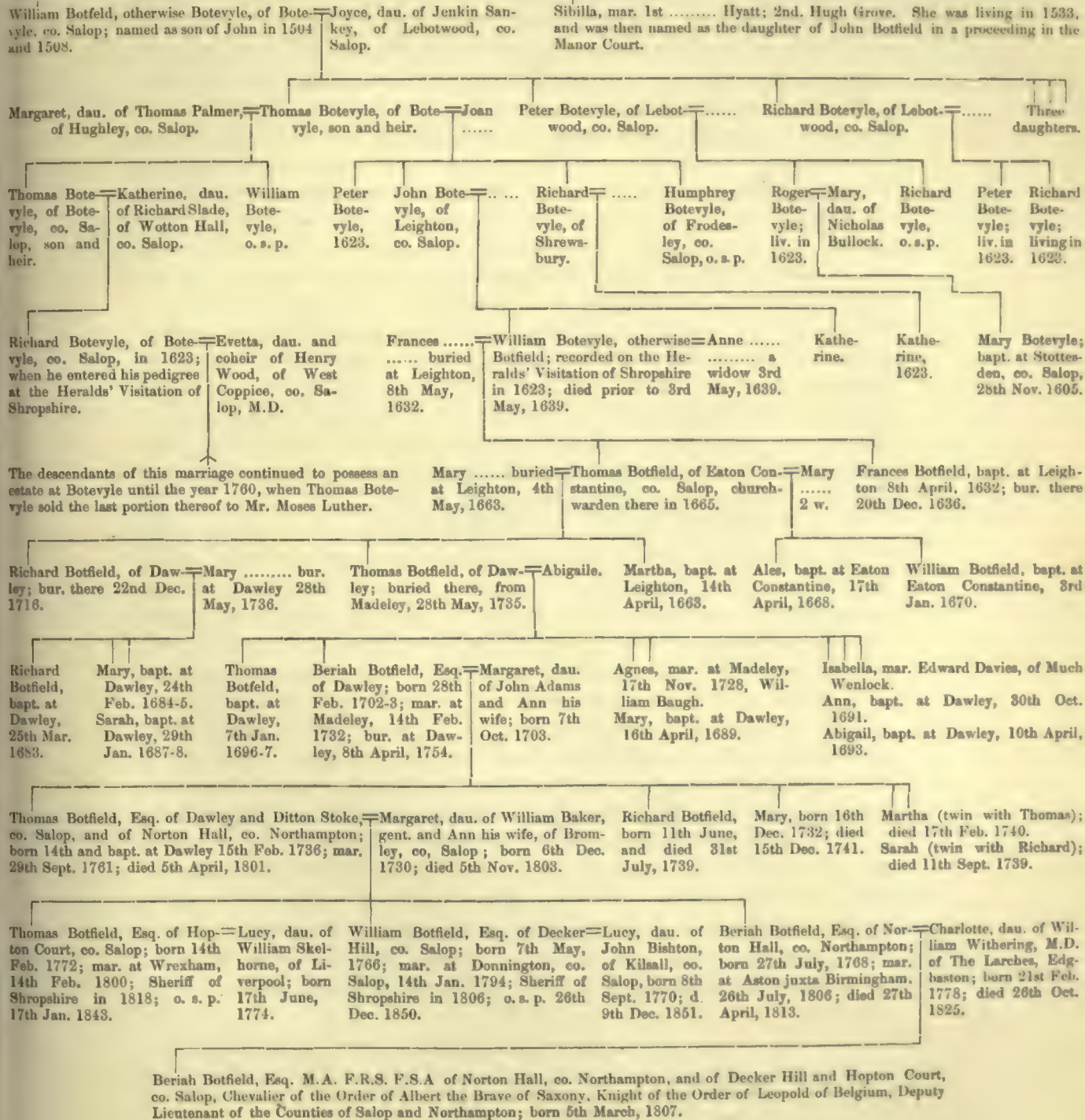


## TABLE II.—FAMILY OF BOTFIELD.

Arms: Barry of twelve, or and sable.

John Bottefeld, of Bottefeld, to whom and to Joan his wife the copyhold estate at Bottefeld, in the manor of Church Stretton, co. Salop, was surrendered by his father, Thomas Bottefeld, in 1439. (Vide No. 11 in the First Table.)

John Bottefeld, otherwise John Botteville; named in 5th and 9th Edw. IV. 1465 and 1469.



Palmer of Hughley, co. Salop, the family which continued to be seated at Botevyle were descended. The second wife of Thomas Botevyle was named Joan, but the name of her parent is not given in the Visitation; it is, however, there recorded that Thomas Botevyle had by Joan his second wife four sons, the second of whom, John Botevyle, resided at Leighton, near Buildwas, in the county of Salop. His son William and daughter Katherine are recorded in the Heralds' Visitation of the county of Salop in 1623, but neither of them were then married.

William Botevyle, of Leighton, was afterwards twice married. By his first wife, Frances, he had a son, whose name, Thomas Botfield, is thus afterwards so spelt invariably, and a daughter Frances. The registers of Leighton, and of several of the adjacent parishes on that side of the river Severn, are, unfortunately, in a very defective state, and the baptism of Thomas Botfield is not found recorded; but I shall show his parentage by another record equally decisive. The baptism of Frances the daughter of William Botfield and Frances his wife, at Leighton, on the 8th April, 1632, is duly recorded, with the melancholy accompaniment of the burial of the mother on the same day. William Botfield married a second wife, and died prior to the 3d of May, 1639; for on that day his widow, Anne Botfield, in the Consistory Court at Lichfield, renounced her right to administer to his personal estate, and the administration thereof was granted to Catherine Leighton,\* then of Leighton, co. Salop, widow. The will of this Mrs. Catherine Leighton is dated 14th October, 1641, and was proved at Lichfield; and among the legatees named therein is "Thomas Botfield, sonne of William Botfield, deceased."

Thomas Botfield, son of William, removed from Leighton to the adjoining parish of Eaton Constantine, of which he is recorded as the churchwarden in 1665. I have already noticed the defective state of the registers of this vicinity, which are found to be further increased by the irregularities of the then disastrous civil wars; but I find enough recorded to enable me to state that he was twice married, and that both his wives were named Mary; and family papers, with the aid of parish registers, have enabled me to bring down the pedigree of his descendants to the present time, as it will be found set forth in the second Table, to which these observations refer. Martha, the youngest child of Thomas Botfield and Mary his first wife, was baptised at Leighton on the 14th of April, 1663, and it is stated on the register that she was brought from Eaton Constantine to be baptised there; and on the 4th of May following, the burial of the said Mary the mother is recorded on the register of Leighton, whither her husband Thomas Botfield had brought her remains from Eaton Constantine to the resting-place of his family. The children of Thomas Botfield by his second wife are recorded at Eaton Constantine.

\* Mrs. Catherine Leighton was the widow of John Leighton, of Leighton and Rodenhurst, co. Salop, Esq., and she was the daughter of Thomas Dycher, of Muckleton, co. Salop, Esq.



The three next generations of the family were seated in the adjacent parish of Dawley, in the county of Salop, and, although all the members of it invariably wrote their own name as Botfield, some of the officials of the vicinity, aware of their connexion with the line then in possession of the ancient family estate at Botevyle, declined to adopt the same orthography; for, when Agnes, the daughter of Thomas Botfield of Dawley, was married in the adjoining parish of Madeley, in 1728, the clergyman there recorded her as "Agnes Botevyle;" and even so lately as the year 1763, when Thomas Botfield, of Dawley, Esq. was sworn as an honorary burgess of the borough of Wenlock, the town clerk there placed him on the record by the name of "Thomas Botville."

For the rest, I must refer to the Pedigree itself; and I trust that this endeavour to place the descent of this ancient family before the public in a corrected form will not be deemed intrusive; and that the length to which my explanatory observations have extended will not be considered as altogether unnecessary.

JOSEPH MORRIS.

St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury, 22d Jan. 1855.

#### No. 80.—Account of the barbarous MURDER of THOMAS THYNN, Esq.

From the Memoirs of SIR JOHN RERESBY. London, 1735.

At this time (Feb. 12, 1681) was perpetrated the most barbarous and audacious murder that had almost ever been heard of in England. Mr. Thynn, a gentleman of £9,000 per annum, and lately married to Lady Ogle, who, repenting herself of the match, fled from him into Holland before they were bedded, was set upon by three ruffians, who shot him as he was going along the street in his coach. This unhappy gentleman being much engaged in the Duke of Monmouth's cause, it was feared that party might put some violent construction on this accident, the actors therein making their escape just for the time, and being unknown. I happened to be at Court that evening, when the King, hearing the news, seemed greatly concerned at it, not only for the horror of the action itself, which was shocking to his natural disposition, but also for fear the turn the anti-Court party might give thereto. I left the Court, and was just stepping into bed, when Mr. Thynn's gentleman came to me to grant him an hue and cry, and immediately at his heels comes the Duke of Monmouth's page to desire me to come to him at Mr. Thynn's lodgings, sending his coach for me, which I made use of accordingly. I there found his Grace, surrounded with several lords and gentlemen, Mr. Thynn's friends, and Mr. Thynn



himself, mortally wounded with five shot from a blunderbuss. I on the spot granted several warrants against persons suspected to have had a hand therein, and that night got some intelligence concerning the actors themselves. At length, by the information of a chairman who had carried one of the ruffians from his lodging at Westminster to the Black Bull, there to take horse, and by means of a loose woman who used to visit the same person, the constables found out the place of his abode, and there took his man, by nation a Swede, who, being brought before me, confessed himself a servant to a German Captain, who had told him he had a quarrel with Mr. Thynn, and had often ordered him to watch his coach; and that, particularly on that day, the Captain no sooner understood the coach to be gone by, than he booted himself, and, with two others, a Swedish Lieutenant and a Pole, went on horseback, as he supposed, in quest of Mr. Thynn. By the same servant I also understood where possibly the Captain and his two companions were to be found, and having, with the Duke of Monmouth, Lord Mordaunt, and others, searched several houses, as he directed us, till six in the morning, and having been in close pursuit all night, I personally took the Captain in the house of a Swedish doctor in Leicester Fields. I went first into his room, followed by Lord Mordaunt, where I found him in bed, with his sword at some distance from him on the table. His weapon I in the first place secured, and then his person, committing him to two constables. I wondered he should make so tame a submission, for he was certainly a man of great courage, and appeared quite unconcerned from the very beginning, though he was very certain he should be found the chief actor in the tragedy. This gentleman had not long before commanded the forlorn hope at the siege of Mons, when but two besides himself under his command escaped with life; and, in consideration of this service, the Prince of Orange made him a lieutenant of his guards, and in reward for the same the King of Sweden gave him a troop of horse. But, to insist no further on this, his two accomplices also were taken, and brought to my house, where, before I could finish the several examinations I had to go through, the King sent for me to attend him in council for that purpose, with the prisoners and papers. His Majesty ordered me to give him an account of the proceedings hitherto, as well with regard to the apprehending of the prisoners as their examination, and then examined them himself; and, when the council rose, ordered me to put everything into writing, and in form, against the trial, which took me up a great part of the day, though I had got one of the clerks of the council and another justice of the peace to assist me, both for the sake of dispatch and my own security, the nicety of the affair requiring it, as will in the sequel appear.

Feby. 15. The council met again, among other things, to examine the governor of young Count Coningsmark, a young gentleman in Mr. Foubert's academy in London, and supposed to be privy to the murder. Upon this occasion the King sent for me

to attend in council, where the said governor confessing that the eldest Count Coningsmark, who had been in England some months before, and made his addresses to the lady who so unfortunately married Mr. Thynn, arrived incognito ten days before the said murther, and lay disguised till it was committed, gave great cause to suspect that the Count was at the bottom of this bloody affair, and his Majesty ordered me thereupon to go and search his lodgings, which I did, with two constables, but the bird was flown; he went away betimes in the morning of the day after the deed was perpetrated, of which I immediately gave the King an account.

I several times after attended on the King, both in private and in the council, from time to time, to give him information, as fresh matter occurred or appeared; and upon the whole it was discovered, partly by the confession of the parties concerned, and partly by the information of others, that the German captain had been for eight years an intimate with Count Coningsmark, one of the greatest men in the kingdom of Sweden, his uncle being at that time governor of Pomerania, and near upon marrying the King's aunt; and moreover that during the time he was in England before he had made his addresses to Lady Ogle, the only daughter and heiress of the Earl of Northumberland, who had been married to the deceased Mr. Thynn, and that the said Count had resented something as an affront from Mr. Thynn; that the Captain, moved thereto out of pure friendship to the Count, though not at all with his privity, as pretended, had determined within himself to revenge his cause, and that, in consequence of such resolution, the murther happened. It appeared also that such his cruel design was furthered by the assistance of the Swedish Lieutenant and the Pole, who had been by him obliged to discharge the blunderbuss into the coach. I was extremely glad that in this whole business there was no English person directly or indirectly concerned, for the fanatics had buzzed it about that the design was chiefly against the Duke of Monmouth, so that I had the King's thanks more than once, the thanks of my Lord Halifax, and several others, for my diligence in tracing out the true springs and motives of this horrid action, as well as the actors themselves. The Duke of Monmouth had been out of the coach above an hour, and, by the confession of the criminals, I found they were not to have made the attempt if his grace had been with Mr. Thynn.

Mean while it was suspected that Count Coningsmark was still in the kingdom, and, search being made after him, he was met with alone, in disguise, at Gravesend, by a servant of the Duke of Monmouth, just as he was stepping out of a sculler, intending, the very next day, to embark on board of a Swedish ship. Being brought up to town, the King immediately called an extraordinary council to examine him. I was present, on this occasion, and observed that he appeared before the King with all the assurance imaginable. He was a fine person of a man; I think his hair was the longest I ever saw. He was very quick of parts, but his examination was very



superficial, for which reason he was by the King and Council ordered to be the same day examined by the Lord Chief Justice, the Attorney General, and myself; but he confessed nothing of the murder, pretending the reason why he lay at this time concealed to be that he was then under cure for a small venereal disaster, and did not care to appear in public till the course of his prescription was over; and that his going away in disguise, after the fact was committed, was by the advice of friends, who told him it would reflect on him should it be known that he was in England when an intimate of his laboured under so violent a suspicion of having committed so black a deed; and that he endeavoured to make his escape, not knowing how far the laws of this land might involve him, for that very reason, in the guilt. But being at the King's couchée the night after, I perceived, by his Majesty's discourse, that he was willing the Count should get off.

A few days afterwards, Mons. Foubert, who kept the Academy in London, came, and desired me to put him in a way how to save Count Coningsmark's life, insinuating to me that, as he was a man of vast fortune, he could not make a better use of it than to support his own innocence, and shield himself from the edge of the law in a strange country. I told him, that if the Count was really innocent the law would naturally acquit him, as much, though a foreigner, as if he was a native; but that he ought to be cautious how he made any offers to pervert justice, for that it was sure to make all men of honour his enemies, instead of gaining them to be his friends. This was one of the first bribes of value ever offered to me, which I might have accepted without danger of discovery, and without doing much for it; but my opinion has always been that what is so acquired is no addition to our store, but rather the cause of its waste, according to the saying, "*male parta male delabuntur.*" I therefore rejected this now as I had done others before, and as I hope I shall always do for the time to come.

Bills being found, at Hicks' Hall, against the three murderers of Mr. Thynn, as principal, and against the Count as accessary, they the next day made their appearance at the Old Bailey, where, after a trial which lasted from nine in the morning to five in the afternoon, and a very vigorous prosecution on the part of Mr. Thynn's relations, the three were brought in guilty, as principals, and the Count, by the same jury, acquitted as not accessary, it being *per medietatem linguæ*, according to the privilege of strangers. I was the first that carried the news of this to the King, who seemed to be not at all displeased at it; but the Duke of Monmouth's party, who all appeared to add weight to the prosecution, were extremely dissatisfied that the Count had so escaped.

The Captain and the other two, his accomplices in the murder of Mr. Thynn, were, pursuant to their sentence, hanged in the street where they had perpetrated the crime. The Captain died without any the least symptom of fear, or offering at



the least glance of reflection on Count Coningsmark ; and, seeing me in my coach, as he passed by in the cart, he made a bow to me with the most steady countenance as he did to several of the spectators that he knew, before he was turned off. In short, his whole carriage, from the first moment he was apprehended, to the last that he resigned his breath, savoured much of gallantry, but not at all of religion.—Pp. 135—144.

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No. 81.—Genealogy of the Family of THYNNE, MARQUIS OF BATH.

FROM COLLINS'S *PEERAGE OF ENGLAND*, edited by SIR EGERTON BRYDGES, K.J. 1812.

It appears from the evidences still extant among the writings of this family, that their ancient name was Boteville; and by this name they held lands in the manor of Stretton, in Shropshire, for many generations, from the time of King John, in whose reign the two brothers, Sir Geoffry and Oliver Boteville, of considerable rank in Poitou, came into England, in order to assist him against his Barons, as Matth. Paris relates in his history.

Sir Geoffry, the elder brother, was the first that settled at Stretton, on the lands given him by the Earl of Arundel (William d'Albini), which have been ever since called Boteville's Lye, and are still in the possession of one of that name. This Sir Geoffry was, by King John, constituted governor of Belvoir Castle, in Lincolnshire, which had been taken from that Earl. In the said parish of Stretton did this family reside, from the said Sir Geoffry's time, till Sir John Thynne, the elder, settled at Longleate, in Wiltshire, retaining still his ancient lands in Shropshire.

William Boteville, his son, departed this life, A.D. 1256, leaving a son John, whose name is recorded in an old roll among the knights of Shropshire, who attended at the siege of Caerlaverock Castle. This Sir John Boteville had two sons, Sir Adam Boteville, and Walter Boteville. Sir Adam was attainted of high treason, for taking part with Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, at the battle of Boroughbridge, fought on March 16th, 1322.

Walter, his brother, left a son,

John Boteville, who had two sons, another John, and Walter Boteville.

The last-mentioned John was father of Thomas Boteville and Hugh Boteville.

The said Thomas Boteville, the elder brother of Hugh, had a son,  
 Richard, the father of  
 William, who had a son  
 Richard, who was the father of

John Boteville, called from his\* residence in one of the Inns of Court, John of Th'Inne, and thence came the surname of Thynne, as now used. This John, according to Francis Thynne, Esq. Lancaster Herald, married Joan, daughter of . . . . Boulder. The issue of the said John of Th'Inne (who flourished in the reign of King Edward IV.) were, first, Ralph Boteville (alias Thynne); second, Roger; and, third, Thomas.

Roger, the second son, was father of two daughters, viz. Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Heynes or Eynes, of Stretton; in Shropshire, and Margaret; and also of a son, William, the father of Thomas Thynne, of Deverell, in Wiltshire, who married Elizabeth, daughter of . . . . Done, and was alive in the year 1625, being then very old.

Ralph Boteville, or Thynne, the eldest son of the said John of Th'Inne, married Anne (or Joan according to some pedigrees) daughter of John Higgons, of Stretton; and by her had three sons, first, Thomas Thynne; second, William; and, third, Richard; and likewise a daughter Agnes, wedded to William Bowdlier, of the county of Worcester.

William Thynne alias Boteville, second son of Ralph, was master of the household to King Henry VIII. He was a learned and ingenious man; educated at Oxford; who collecting together all the ancient copies of Chaucer, took great pains to correct and amend them, and put forth an edition of his works, with notes, in folio, 1542, which had been partly and imperfectly done several years before by William Caxton.† He died on Aug. 10, 1546,‡ and had sepulture in the Church of All-Hallows Barking, Great Tower Street, London, on the north side of the communion table, where was a marble grave-stone, with his effigies of brass inlaid, and that of his wife Anne, daughter and coheir of William Bawde, together with those of their four children. These were, first, Francis Thynne, Esq. Lancaster Herald, before mentioned, who was bred at the University of Oxford, and became very well versed in the antiquities of his country, as his manuscript collections in the British Museum, &c. evidence, and died in 1611, without issue, by . . . . , his wife, daughter of . . . . Rivers. He assisted Speight, in his second edition, 1602, of Chaucer's Works, which he had previously published in 1597, with the notes of John Stowe,

\* Observations on Parish Registers, by Ralph Bigland, Esq. the late Garter King of Arms, pp. 5, 6.

† Wood's Ath. vol. i. p. 61.

‡ Stowe's Survey of London, edit. 1633, fol. 132.

founded on the edition of W. Thynne the father. He was also the continuator of the *Annals of Scotland* in *Holinshed's Chronicles*.<sup>\*</sup> Second, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Pigott, Esq.; third, Anne, to Richard Maudley, of Nunnye, in Somersetshire, Esq.; and, fourth, Isabel, to George Pagett, Esq.

Thomas Thynne, of Stretton, the eldest son of Ralph Boteville, or Thynne, married Margaret, daughter and at length heir of Thomas Eynes, or Heynes, of Stretton, Esq. by Joyce his wife, sole daughter and heir to Humphry Gatacre, who was esquire of the body to King Henry VI. and married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Richard Blyke, Esq. And the said Humphry's father, John Gatacre, married Joyce, daughter and heir of Sir John Burley, son of Sir Roger, son of Sir John Burley, who married Amicia, daughter of Sir Richard Pembruge, Knight of the Garter.

By this match the present Marquis of Bath is entitled to quarter the arms of Eynes, Blyke, Fylelode, Astley, Gatacre, Burley, and Pembruge, all very ancient and considerable families in the counties of Salop and Hereford; the two last being eminent for having Knights of the Garter descended from them in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II.

The said Thomas Thynne, of Stretton, by Margaret his wife, aforesaid, had issue, first, Sir John Thynne, founder of the magnificent structure at Longleate; second, William Thynne, or Boteville, Esq. who, in 1546, was made receiver of the marches, and dying on † March 14th, 1584, was buried in the south aisle of Westminster Abbey, where there is a monument of marble and alabaster, with his representation, and an inscription, shewing that he was a great traveller, a brave soldier, and a devout Christian; and, third, Joan, wedded to John Chelmick, of Ragdon, in Shropshire.

The books of the building of Longleate are at this time remaining there, which show that the foundation began to be laid in January, 1567, from which time the building was carried on to 1579, so that twelve whole years were spent before it was finished. This is said to be the first well-built house in the kingdom. The front is 220 feet, and the sides upwards of 180, and very noble cellars the length of the front of the house. The stone and timber were all his own; and besides carriage, and days of gift, it cost £8,016. 13s. 8d. as it appears from three old folio books of the building of Longleate.‡

Sir John Thynne, the founder of that edifice, was knighted by the Duke of

<sup>\*</sup> Wood's *Ath.* vol. i. p. 375.

† Seymour's *Survey of London*, vol. ii. p. 559. And Wood's *Ath.* vol. i. p. 62.

‡ See Gilpin's *Western Tour*, p. 125, for a short character of this place. He says the architect was John of Padua, but I do not perceive this building assigned to that artist in Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*.



Somerset (to whom he was secretary) in the camp before Roxburgh in 1547, having been in the great battle of Musselburgh on September 10th, and the siege of Leith, in Scotland; and in 1550 obtained a grant of the manor of Kempsford, in com. Glouc. In the first year of Queen Elizabeth he served in parliament for Wiltshire, and afterwards for Heytesbury in that county.\* By his last testament, dated at Longleate, on May 6th, 1580 (the probate whereof is on November 12th following), he orders his body to be buried in the church of Deverell Langbridge, in the county of Wilts, and that a convenient tomb be made for him and his late wife in the said church, according to a plot thereof made and signed with his own hand, and to the value of £100. He bequeaths to John Thynne, his eldest son, the present possession of his house at Longleate, with the inheritance thereof; as also of all other manors, according to a conveyance made by him in his life-time; and constitutes him sole executor, provided he gives security for the performance of his will in the sum of £10,000; and ordains the Lord Treasurer of England (whom he trusts will take it on him, in respect of the friendship that had been between them of old time), together with Sir Amias Paulet, knight, overseers. He further wills that Francis, Thomas, Egremont, Henry, Charles, Edward, and William, his sons, enjoy all such lands and annuities which, by his deed or this his will, he had conveyed and assured to them; and bequeaths to Elizabeth, his daughter, two thousand marks; also to Catharine and Gresham, his daughters, a thousand marks each; and to every other of his daughters a thousand marks; likewise to Dorothy Cole, the daughter of his son-in-law John Cole and Anne his wife, £100.

He bequeaths to Dorothy, his wife, the third part of all his plate and household stuff at Longleate, and Corseley, in Wilts, and the two other third parts to him, her, or them, of his blood, that after his decease ought to have the lawful possession of his freehold at Longleate; and that all his said plate, hangings, bedding, &c. remain and be heir-looms to such persons as shall or ought to have the freehold of his house at Longleate; and that an inventory be made thereof, within one month after his decease, to be filed to his will, and to remain on record with the probate of his will. He died on May 21st, 1580. At his funeral sixty gowns were given to so many poor men, which cost £72. 12s. Sixty-one mourning suits were given to so many servants; also cloaks were given to a great number of gentlemen for mourning gowns, which came to a great sum of money. He was attended by the heralds with pennons, and a great number of escutcheons, &c. The whole sum came to £320. 8s. 3d. as appears from the bill indorsed by Sir John Thynne, and was in those days a great sum. His body was carried to the church of Deverell Langbridge in a

\* See a saying of his in answer to a sarcasm on his great and sudden wealth in Fuller's *Worthies*, Wiltshire, p. 164.

waggon, there being then no hearses. He has a monument in that church, which shows that he was Senescallus Hospitii to the Duke of Somerset, and a keen stickler for the reformed religion, even in the time of Queen Mary.

He married for his first wife Christian, daughter of Sir Richard Gresham, knight, Lord Mayor of London, and sister and heir to Sir Thomas Gresham, knight, who founded and endowed Gresham College, and built the Royal Exchange in London: and by her had issue,

First, John his heir.

Second, Francis Thynne, Esq. of Kempford, in Gloucestershire; who, by Alice his wife, daughter of Arthur Knocker, of the county of Stafford, Esq. was father of Francis Thynne, Esq. of Heldersley, in the aforesaid county; and, by Eleanor his wife, daughter of Richard Rogers, had an only daughter, Eleanor, living A.D. 1620.

Third, Thomas Thynne, Esq. seated at Bilston, in Staffordshire.

Fourth, Anne, espoused to John Cole, of Devonshire, and of Barton, in Somersetshire, Esq.

Fifth, Dorothy, the wife of John Strangways, of Melbury, Esq.\* She was buried at Melbury Sampford, in Dorsetshire, September 25th, 1592.

Sixth, Elizabeth, married to Sir John Chamberlain, of Prestbury, in Gloucestershire.

And, seventh, Catharine, wedded to Sir Walter Long, of Wraxhall, in Wiltshire; besides four daughters, Frances, Christiana, Maria, and Frances, who died unmarried.

Sir John's second wife was Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Wroughton, of Broadhinton, in the county of Wilts, knight, and by her he had,

First, Sir Egremont Thynne, serjeant at law, who married Barbara, daughter of Henry Calthorp, son of Anthony and brother to Martin Calthorp, Lord Mayor of London.

Second, Henry Thynne, of Kingwood, in Wiltshire, Esq.

Third, Charles, of Chedder, in Somersetshire, Esq.

Fourth, Edward Thynne, who, by Theodosia, his wife, daughter of Roger Manners, had a son of his own name.

Fifth, William Thynne, Esq. who wedded Alicia, daughter of . . . . . Talbot, and by her was father of one son, William, who married Mary, daughter of Anthony Weoly, of Hampden, in Gloucestershire.

And a daughter, Dorothy, the wife of . . . . . Wrightson, of Ampthill, in Bedfordshire.

And Catharine, maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth.

John, the eldest son of Sir John Thynne, the founder of Longleate, succeeded to

\* Hutchins's Dorsetshire, vol. i. p. 510.



that estate, &c. and received the honour of knighthood from King James I. at the Charter House, in London, on May 11th, 1603, four days after his Majesty arrived there from Scotland to take possession of the English crown, which descended to him by hereditary right. Sir John married Joan, youngest daughter\* of Sir Rowland Hayward, knight, who was twice Lord Mayor of London (and lies interred in the church of St. Alphage, near Cripplegate, in that city, where a monument stands erected to his memory). This lady was coheir to her mother Joan, daughter and heir of William Tyllsworth, and brought with her Caus Castle, the manor of Stretton-all, in Shropshire, and other lands. By her Sir John, at his death, which happened on Nov. 21st, 1604, left two sons and two daughters, viz. Sir Thomas Thynne, his successor; John Thynne, seated at Church Stretton.

Dorothy, married to . . . . . Roscorrock, of the county of Cornwall.

And Christian, the wife of Francis Leigh, of Addington, in Surrey.

The said John Thynne, second son, seated at Church Stretton, in Shropshire, wedded Susanna, daughter of Robert Rawson, of the town of Shrewsbury; and by her was father of three sons and a daughter, viz. first, John Thynne, who was seated at Egham, in Surrey; second, Walter Thynne; third, Thomas Thynne; and fourth, Dorothea. Thomas Thynne, the third son, who was seated at Boteville, in Shropshire, espoused Mary, daughter of . . . . . Goodfellow, and by her had issue Thomas Thynne, James Thynne, and Mary, married to . . . . . Urey, of London. John Thynne, seated at Egham, in Surrey, the eldest son of John Thynne, of Church Stretton aforesaid, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Manwaring; and by her was father of John Thynne, his heir; Thomas, Edward, James, Robert; Anne, the wife of Dean Harrison, of Hurst, in Berkshire; and Arabella. The said John Thynne, eldest son of John Thynne of Egham, had to wife Judith, daughter and coheir of John Balston, of Strelly, in the county of Nottingham, and by her was father of John Thynne, Thomas Thynne; and also of two daughters, Judith and Elizabeth.

Having thus deduced the progeny of John Thynne, of Church Stretton, in Shropshire, second son of Sir John Thynne, of Longleate, by his wife Joan Hayward, we now recur to his eldest son and heir,

Sir Thomas Thynne, who was twice married; first to Maria, daughter of George Lord Audley, by Lucia his wife, daughter and heir of Sir James Mervin, of Fontell, now wrote Fonthill, in Wiltshire; and secondly to Catharine, daughter of Charles Howard, brother to the Viscount Bindon. By this last lady, who was buried on May 23d, 1650, in King Henry VIIIth's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, near the steps of the Duke of Richmond's monument, Sir Thomas Thynne had three sons

\* Her sister was mother of Hayward Townsend.



and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Nott, of Richmond, in Surrey. The sons were, first, William, who was aged seven years A.D. 1623, and died unmarried; second, Sir Henry Frederick Thynne, of Kempsford, in Gloucestershire, of whom more fully afterwards as continuator of the male line, and ancestor to the present Marquis; and third, Theophilus, who was four years of age in 1623, and died without issue.

Sir Thomas Thynne, by his first lady, Maria, before-mentioned, was father of three sons:

First, John, who died unmarried.

Second, Sir James Thynne, his successor, who died at Richmond, in Surrey, on October 12th, 1670, without issue by his wife, Lady Isabella, daughter of Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, who was beheaded by the rebels on March 9th, 1648-9.

And, third, Sir Thomas Thynne, who was seated at Richmond, in Surrey; and by Stuart his wife, daughter and co-heir of Dr. Walter Balquanquill,\* Dean of Durham, and master of the Savoy, was father of

Thomas Thynne, of Longleate, of whose foul murder, on February 12th, 1681-2, by the means of Count Conigsmark,† his monument gives a full account; and also of two daughters, Stuart, married to Sir Edward Baynton, of Bromham Baynton, in Wiltshire, Knight of the Bath at the coronation of King Charles II. A.D. 1661, and Elizabeth, to John Hall, of Bradford, in the same county, Esq.

There is a tomb of white marble for the said Thomas Thynne, Esq. at the west end of the south aisle of Westminster Abbey, whereon his effigies is cumbent, and on the front, cut in relievo, the figure of him in his coach, with three assassins, one stopping the horses, and a second securing the footman behind, whilst a third shoots him, as was his cruel case. It was performed at the cost of his exccutor and brother-in-law, John Hall, Esq. and a Latin inscription was prepared and intended to be engraved on it; but Dr. Thomas Sprat, Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster, when the said monument was erected, having the perusal thereof, he thought some passages in it offensive to the then government, and therefore

\* Dr. Walter Balcanquill married at Bishopsbourne in Kent, on September 21st, 1624, Elizabeth, widow of Sir William Hammond, of St. Alban's Court in East Kent, Knight, daughter of Sir Anthony Aucher, of Bishopsbourne, by Margaret, daughter of Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York. There is a portrait of Lady Thynne by Corn. Jansen among Mr. Hammond's pictures. But it seems clear, from the time, that Lady Thynne could not be Lady Hammond's daughter, but must have been by a former wife of Dr. Balcanquill.

† A Swedish nobleman, the brother of Konigsmark, the supposed gallant of Sophia of Zell. See Coxe's *Sir R. Walpole*, vol. i. p. 267.

would not suffer it to appear on the monument: so that there was only this inscription:

"Thomas Thynne, of Long Leate, in the county of Wilts, Esq., who was barbarously murdered on Sunday the 12th of February, 1682."

The inscription the Bishop of Rochester would not permit, as before mentioned, is as follows: (As already printed in p. cxlii.)

There was an extraordinary friendship between this Mr. Thynne (who served in four Parliaments for Wiltshire) and the Duke of Monmouth. His Grace had been often with him at Longleate; and, as a testimony of his particular respect, Mr. Thynne gave him his fine set of Oldenburgh coach horses. Mr. Thynne made the new lane near Longleate which goes to Frome, planted the elms there, and made it a good hard way, and also made several advantageous and ornamental alterations in the house. He likewise built a handsome stable on the middle of the hill in the park, for his hunting horses, which the second Viscount Weymouth, having no occasion for, ordered to be pulled down. He lived very magnificently, but, on his death, some manors and farms, which he had by inheritance from his father Sir Thomas Thynne, were disposed of by his executor before mentioned.

The male issue of Sir Thomas Thynne, of Longleate, by his first wife, Maria, daughter of George Lord Audley, thus terminating, we return to

Sir Henry Frederick Thynne, of Kempsford, aforesaid, eldest surviving son of the said Sir Thomas Thynne, by his second lady Catharine, before mentioned. This Sir Henry Frederick was born on March 1st, 1615, and Anne, the royal consort of King James I. being his god-mother, gave him the additional name of Frederick, being that of her father the King of Denmark and Norway. Thomas Howard, the first Earl of Suffolk, was one of his godfathers, and in his letter to Sir Thomas Thynne, the father, calls him and his lady cousins. This Sir Henry Frederick Thynne was created a Baronet, by letters patent, bearing date July 15th, 1641: he departed this life at Kempsford, where he had resided, and his remains, with those of his lady, were there deposited, and a plain stone laid over them. By Mary his wife, daughter of Thomas the first Lord Coventry, he had issue,

First, Sir Thomas Thynne, his heir.

Second, James Thynne, of Buckland in Gloucestershire, who was created LL.D. by the University of Oxford, A.D. 1677; was one of the representatives for the borough of Cirencester, in the Parliament convened on February 10th, 1700-1, and departed this life, unmarried, on March 15th, 1708-9.

Third, Henry Frederick Thynne, of whom afterwards, as ancestor to the present Viscount Weymouth.

Fourth, John, who died unmarried.



Fifth, Mary, wedded on August 12th, 1673, in Henry VIIIth's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, to Sir Richard How, of Wishford in Wiltshire, Bart.

And, sixth, Catharine, married on December 3d, 1674, to Sir John Lowther, afterwards Viscount Lonsdale.

Sir Thomas Thynne, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Thynne, Bart. inherited not only the family estate at Kempsford, &c. but, on the murder of Thomas Thynne, of Longleate, Esq. as before related, succeeded to all his possessions by virtue of an entail made by his uncle Sir James, who died at Richmond in Surrey on October 12th, 1670. He was born in the year 1640, the day he would never let any of his family know. He was educated at school under the famous William Burton, who wrote the Commentary on "Antoninus's Itinerary," &c. and under him he acquired such a taste of the Roman antiquities of this kingdom as never after left him. His other school-master was Dr. Triplett, another eminent man, who published Lord Falkland's book of Infallibility. But the very learned and pious Dr. Henry Hammond, and Dr. John Fell (afterwards Bishop of Oxford), were at last the chief directors of his studies; the latter especially, whilst he was at Christ Church in Oxford.

When Sir Heneage Finch was made lord keeper, on November 9th, 1673, this Thomas Thynne, Esq. then seated at Drayton, in com. Salop, was in his place returned one of the members of Parliament for the University of Oxford in January following, and was one of the representatives for Tamworth whilst he continued a commoner. In November 1679 he was chosen honorary steward of Sutton Coldfield, in com. Warwick. In consideration of his great merits he was created Baron Thynne, of Warminster, in the county of Wilts, and Viscount Weymouth, in the county of Dorset, on December 11th, 1682, 34 Car. II. with limitation, for want of issue male, to James, and Henry Frederick Thynne, his brothers. He married the Lady Frances Finch, eldest daughter of Heneage, second Earl of Winchelsea, and of Mary his wife, daughter of William Duke of Somerset, by the Lady Frances Devereux his wife, sister and one of the coheirs of Robert Earl of Essex, her brother.\* By that match he had a son, Henry, his heir apparent; William, who died an infant; and a daughter, Frances, married to Sir Robert Worsley, of Appledore Combe, in the Isle of Wight, in the county of Southampton, Baronet (by whom she was mother of Frances, the first lady of John late Earl of Granville; and of Thynne Worsley, Esq.) This lady, to whose illustrious descent were added a fine person, and delicate understanding, died on April 2d, 1750.

His Lordship, on June 18th, 1702, was sworn of Her Majesty Queen Anne's most honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the board accordingly. He was

\* By this marriage part of the Devereux property passed to this family.



again sworn of the Privy Council for Great Britain, on March 8th, 1711, according to the Act of Union. On July 6th, 1711, he was appointed Custos Rotulorum of Wiltshire; and on March 31st, 1712, Keeper of her Majesty's Deer and Woods in the Forest of Deane. This Thomas first Viscount Weymouth was a person of strict piety, honour, and integrity. Among other his charities, he settled, by deed for ever, on the vicarages of Deverill Langbridge and Monkton Deverell, an augmentation of £30 per annum. He died on July 28th, 1714, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was buried at Deverill Langbridge.

His only son, Henry, had to wife Grace, daughter and sole heir to Sir George Strode, Knight, Serjeant at Law, and of Leweston, in the county of Dorset, a younger son of Sir John Strode, of Farnham in the same county, by Anne his wife, eldest daughter of Sir John Wyndham, ancestor to the present Earl of Egremont. By this lady, who died on April 3d, 1725, he had two daughters, Frances,\* the wife of Algernon Seymour, Lord Percy and Duke of Somerset; and Mary, who was married to William Greville, Lord Brooke, and died in the nineteenth year of her age, on March 29th, 1720, being mother of Francis Earl Brooke and Earl of Warwick. And the said Henry their father dying without issue male, aged thirty-three, on December 20th, 1708, the title, on the decease of his father, Thomas Lord Viscount Weymouth, on July 28th, 1714, descended to the heirs of Henry Frederick Thynne before mentioned, younger brother to the said Thomas Viscount Weymouth.

Which Henry Frederick Thynne, the third son of Sir Henry Frederick Thynne, Baronet, was under the particular care of his uncle Henry Coventry, Esq. who, when he became principal Secretary of State, made him his under-secretary, or first clerk in his office. He was afterwards appointed one of the Clerks of the Privy Council, Keeper of the Royal Library at Saint James's, and Treasurer to Catharine, Queen Dowager of King Charles II. and he had upwards of ten thousand pounds with his wife Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Francis Philips, of the Inner Temple, Esq. an eminent counsellor, who had a seat at Sunbury, near Hampton Court, in Middlesex.

The said Henry Frederick Thynne, Esq. purchased some lands at Old Windsor, in Berkshire, where he built a house, which was the usual place of his residence. He died in the year 1705, at London, and was buried near his lady, at Sunbury, where they had an estate; leaving by her one son, Thomas.† He bequeathed in his last will three thousand pounds for charitable uses, which the Lord Weymouth, his brother, laid out for lands in East Pennard, in com. Somers. and settled as part of

\* Celebrated for her patronage of literature and her own amiable genius. Her correspondence with Lady Pomfret has been lately published. See Park's Royal and Noble Authors, vol. iv. p. 217.

† The Rev. Mr. Jacob, in his Complete English Peerage, says, two sons and two daughters, Thomas, John, Dorothy, and Mary.

the annual income belonging to the new church erected on Rottenbury Common, near Longleate.

Thomas Thynne, Esq. his only son, born at Little Holland House at Kensington, was about the age of eighteen when his father died, and then at Eton School, where he had spent some years. Soon after he was removed to Christ Church College, in Oxford; and, about two years after that, his uncle, the Viscount Weymouth, who was his godfather and guardian, sent him to travel. When he had been abroad about two years, in Holland, Germany, Italy, &c. he returned home; and his uncle then made it his business to find out a wife for him. Accordingly a marriage was consummated A.D. 1709, between him and the Lady Mary Villiers, daughter to Edward, the first Earl of Jersey.

He died at London, of the small pox, on April 24th, 1710, and was buried at Deverell Langbridge, leaving his lady big with child, who, on May 21st following, was brought to bed of a son, Thomas, second Viscount Weymouth. By his father's will he was not to be in possession of his lands, &c. till he arrived to the age of twenty-four, which he never attained to; but in the mean time his guardians purchased for him and his heirs, out of his father's money, the manor of Bakwell, near Bristol, lands in Dorsetshire, and the noble house at Cosham, with lands, &c. and Toghill farm, at Colston, in com. Wilts.

His widow, in December 1711, was married to George Granville, Esq. well known as a poet, who was, on the 31st of that month, created by Queen Anne Lord Lansdown, and deceased on January 17th, 1734-5, leaving several daughters by him.

Thomas, only son and heir of the said Thomas Thynne, Esq. succeeded to the title and estate of his grandfather's elder brother, Thomas Viscount Weymouth, who died in 1714, as before mentioned.

The said Thomas second Viscount Weymouth married, on December 6th, 1726, the Lady Elizabeth Sackville, eldest surviving daughter of Lionel Duke of Dorset; but her ladyship departed this life whilst his lordship was on his travels, on June 29th, 1729, before co-habitation. His lordship returned to England the same year; and on July 3d, 1733, took to his second wife the Lady Louisa Carteret, daughter of John Earl Granville, before mentioned, and by her had issue,

First, Thomas, his heir.

Second, the Hon. Henry Frederick Thynne, Esq. who was born on November 17th, 1735, now Lord Carteret, for whom see that title.

And, third, the Hon. James Thynne, Esq. who was born at his lordship's house in Grosvenor Square, London, on December 16th, 1736, and died on March 19th, 1741.

Her ladyship survived the birth of her son James but nine days, as the inscription on her coffin at Deverell Langbridge, where she was interred, sets forth. His lord-



ship was, on December 4th, 1739, constituted ranger of Hyde Park and St. James's Park, and, dying on January 12th, 1750-1, was buried at Horningham, in Wiltshire, and succeeded by his eldest son,

Thomas, third Viscount Weymouth, and first Marquis of Bath, who was born on September 13th, 1734, and after having an education at home suitable to his noble birth and great fortune, set out on his travels in 1753 for his further accomplishment, by acquainting himself with the manners and constitutions of foreign countries. He was appointed one of the lords of his Majesty's bedchamber November 25th, 1760, in which post he continued till April 21st, 1763, when he was appointed master of the horse to the Queen; on April 30th, 1765, was nominated Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which he resigned in July following; on January 20th, 1768, his lordship was appointed Secretary of State for the Northern department, and on October 21st following was removed to the Southern department, which he resigned in December, 1770, and was again appointed thereto November 10th, 1775, which high post his lordship resigned in 1779,\* and was appointed Groom of the Stole in 1782, which he held till his death. On June 3d, 1778, he was elected a Knight of the Garter. His lordship was created Marquis of Bath August 18th, 1789, and died November 19th, 1796, æt. sixty-three. He was also a Privy Counsellor, High Steward of the Corporation of Tamworth, and one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House.

His lordship, on May 22d, 1759, married the Lady Elizabeth Cavendish Bentinck, eldest daughter of William second Duke of Portland; and by her ladyship (who was a lady of the bedchamber to Queen Charlotte, since the first establishment of her household in 1761, and in 1793 was appointed Mistress of the Robes) had the following issue:—

First, Louisa, born March, 1760, married Nov. 19th, 1781, at Longleat, to Heneage Earl of Aylesford.

Second, Charlotte, born Nov. 7th, 1761, died May 19th, 1764.

Third, Henrietta, born Nov. 17th, 1762, married May 22d, 1799, Philip, now Earl of Chesterfield, to whom she is second wife.

Fourth, Sophia, born December 19th, 1763, married Aug. 18th, 1784, Lord St. Asaph, son of John Earl of Ashburnham, and died April 9th, 1791, leaving four children.

Fifth, Thomas, now Marquis of Bath.

Sixth and seventh, two twin still-born sons, June 26th, 1766.

Eighth, Maria, born July 24th, 1767, died March 30th, 1768.

Ninth, Isabella, born October 10th, 1768.

\* He was succeeded by Lord Hillsborough.



Tenth, Lord George Thynne, born January 23d, 1770; married May 12th, 1797, Harriot, sister to Viscount Courtenay. In 1796 he was elected M.P. for the borough of Weobley, which he still continues to represent. In 1801 he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, which he retained till 1804, in which year he was made comptroller of the household, which he retained till Mr. Pitt's death. He is presumptive heir to the peerage of his uncle Lord Carteret.

Eleventh, Frances, born February 12th, 1771, died 1782.

Twelfth, Lord John, born Dec. 28th, 1772, married June 18th, 1801, Miss Master, daughter of Thomas Master, Esq. of the Abbey at Cirencester, late M.P. for Gloucestershire. In November 1796, on his brother's succeeding to the peerage, he was elected M.P. for Bath, which he continues to represent. In July 1804 he was appointed vice-chamberlain to the King.

Thirteenth, Elizabeth, born August 19th, died August 22d, 1775.

Fourteenth, Mary, born May 14th, 1778, married May 10th, 1806, Osborne Markham, Esq.

Fifteenth, Caroline, born August 31st, 1781.

His Lordship was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas, second and present Marquis of Bath, born January 25th, 1765. He married, April 24th, 1794, Isabella Byng, daughter of Viscount Torrington, by whom he has issue,

First, Elizabeth, born February 27th, 1795.

Second, Thomas Viscount Weymouth, born April 9th, 1796.

Third, Henry Frederick, born May 24th 1797.

Fourth, John, born November 7th, 1798.

Fifth, Louisa, born March 25th, 1801.

Sixth, . . . . ., a son, born October 17th, 1803.

Titles.—Thomas Thynne Marquis of Bath, Viscount Weymouth, Baron Thynne of Warminster, and Baronet.

Creations.—Baronet, on July 15th (1641) 17 Car. I. Baron Thynne, of Warminster, in com. Wilts, and Viscount Weymouth, in com. Dorset, on Dec. 11 (1682) 34 Car. II. and Marquis of Bath, August 18th, 1789.

Arms.—Barry of ten, or and sable.

Crest.—On a wreath, a reindeer, tripping, or.

Supporters.—On the dexter side, a reindeer or, gorged with a plain collar sable; on the sinister, a lion gules.

Motto.—J'ay bonne cause.

Chief Seat.—At Longleat, in the county of Wilts.

No. 82.—CHRONIQUE du RELIGIEUX de SAINT DENYS, contenant le Regne de Charles VI. de 1380 à 1422, publiée en Latin pour la première fois, et traduite par M. L. Bellaguet. Tome troisième. Paris, 1841.

## CHRONICORUM CAROLI SEXTI.

Lib. XXIII.

CAPITULUM III.—De septem Gallicis qui contra septem Anglicos feliciter pugnaverunt.

Etsi particulare prælium, non in favorem rei publice assumptum, temerarium dici possit, sub liliis tamen aureis militantes insignes viri fuerunt, videlicet dominus Arnaudus Guillain, dominus de Castro, Bataille, Archanbaudus de Villaribus, Cuignet de Brebanto, Johannes dictus Champaigne, et quidam vocatus Carius, qui hoc statuerunt experiri, ut tantummodo in regno commendabiles se redderent. Excogitatum aggressum laudabilem reddere cupientes, jampridem quemdam victoriarum præconem in Angliam jusserant transfretare, qui, totidem Anglicos ad gladiatorum ludum amicitur provocans, adderet ut hinc eventu cerneretur quantum equites Gallici prestarent Anglicis, et alea jacta utra gens bello esset melior reputanda. Is et in presenciam regis Anglie constitutus addidit et jam Gallicos prope Burdegalensem urbem pugne locum elegisse, statuisseque ut ibi usque ad interitum pugnaretur, federe tamen inito inter partes hiis legibus ut, si quis sponte subcumberet, tantum pro redemptione preciosum solveret dyamentem.

## CHRONIQUE DE CHARLES VI.

Liv. XXIII.

CHAPITRE III.—Victoire de sept Français contre sept Anglais dans un combat particulier.

Quoique tout combat particulier qui n'a pas pour but l'intérêt de la chose publique puisse être taxé de témérité, il y a cependant des gens qui s'engagent dans ces sortes d'entreprises, uniquement pour se faire un nom de vaillance. C'est ce que firent messire Arnaud Guillain, messire du Châtel, Bataille, Archambaud de Villars, Clignet de Brabant, Jean dit Champaigne, et un certain d'Escars, tous braves gentilshommes Français. Desirant donner de l'éclat à leur entreprise, ils avaient envoyé en Angleterre un héraut d'armes pour provoquer courtoisement un pareil nombre d'Anglais à une joute militaire; l'issue de cette lutte devait établir, disaient-ils, la supériorité des chevaliers Français sur les chevaliers Anglais, et par suite montrer laquelle des deux nations devait être considérée comme la plus brave. Le héraut, admis en présence du roi d'Angleterre, ajouta que les Français avaient choisi un champ clos dans les environs de la ville de Bordeaux, qu'ils proposaient qu'on se battît à outrance, et que l'on convint de part et d'autre que celui qui s'avouerait vaincu paierait un diamant pour toute rançon.

Movit feroces animos Anglicorum oblacio alias inaudita; et seu ira, seu odio, seu detrectandi certaminis pudore stimulantibus, domini de Scalles, Aymant Chotet, Johannes Heron, Richardus Boutevale, Johannes Fleury, Thomas Tile, Robertus de Scalles, viri potentes et strenui, annuente rege Anglie, rem terminandam libenti animo susceperunt.

Ut autem nil de oblatis recusatum comperit dux Aurelianus, frater regis, et attendens quod actores sibi assidue familiariter assistebant, ob hoc elemosinarum largiciones pluribus sacris locis exercere statuit, et ad ecclesiam beati Dyonisii accedens pro ipsis orare devotissime postulavit. Et quamvis nonnulli viri circumspecti adgressum velud juribus dissonum reprobarent, extereque nacionis inde tradebant vulgale proverbium, et quod Francia cuncta regna superbia excedebat, res tamen ad votum in finalibus successit.

Pervenientes autem ad locum certaminis, ut hoc utrinque ageretur absque impedimento vel exteriori tumultu, insignes milites dominus Harpadenne Brito, et comes Rotlandi Anglicus ambas partes conducendas et reducendas susceperunt cum ingenti copia bellatorum. Quas cum die decima nona Maii ad locum preordinatum perduxissent, sicut condictum fuerat, submotis equis, armati et pleni adhortancium vocibus campum ingressi sunt, et tunc ut infestis armis mutuo concurrerent, mox signum pugne datum est. Anglici ante aggressum dominum de Castro Britonem, quem corpore robustiorem noverant, ad terram primo impetu prosternere concluderant;

Cette provocation inattendue piqua la fierté des Anglais. Soit ressentiment, soit haine, soit honte de refuser le combat, messire de Scalles, messire Aymant Chotet, Jean Heron, Richard Boutevale, Jean Fleury, Thomas Tile et Robert de Scalles, tous braves et vaillants chevaliers, acceptèrent le défi, avec le consentement du roi d'Angleterre.

Le duc d'Orleans, frère du roi, ayant appris qu'aucune des conditions n'avait été refusée, et considérant que les champions étaient tous de ses familiers, résolut de faire d'abondantes aumônes dans plusieurs lieux saints. Il se rendit même à l'église de Saint Denys, et demanda aux religieux de prier avec ferveur pour les chevaliers Français. Les gens sages désapprouvaient ce combat comme déraisonnable, et comme justifiant aux yeux des étrangers le proverbe qui accusait les Français d'être les plus présomptueux de tous les peuples. L'entreprise ne laissa pas de réussir.

On se rendit de part et d'autre au lieu désigné. Afin que tout se passât sans tumulte et sans désordre, deux nobles chevaliers, le Sire de Harpedanne, Breton, et le comte de Rutland, Anglais, furent chargés d'amener et de reconduire les champions des deux partis avec une suite nombreuse d'hommes d'armes. Le 19 Mai, ils les conduisirent au champ clos, ainsi qu'il avait été convenu. Les chevaliers mirent pied à terre et entrèrent tout armés dans la lice, encouragés par les cris des assistants. On donna le signal du combat. Avant d'en venir aux mains, les Anglais avaient résolu de diriger leur première attaque contre messire du Chatel, Breton,



sed cum duabus lanceis ipsum fortiter impigissent, et ipse eas ambabus manibus potentissime rejecisset, utrinque cum omni armorum genere et maxima spe vincendi prelium inchoatur.

Quantis agilitate et cautela res acta, cum quanta diligencia dexteraque prepotenti alter alterum juverit, quantusque horror spectantes perstrinxerit, cum neutro inclinata spe victorie utrinque sanguis spectaculo erat, aulicis et decurionibus preconizandum relinquo. Brevisloquie tamen utens, cum diu non sine mutuis conviciis dimicassent, et Anglici cum lacertis hectoris ictus fortiter ingeminando alios ad brodia curie remitterent, ipsi quoque vice versa mortem ignominiosam regis sui Richardi pluries impropierassent tandem uno Anglico interfecto reliqui graviter vulnerati se dederunt.

Sic peracta victoria, dominus Harpedanne, Brito, victores secum adduxit Parisius, quos domini Francie amicablem exceperunt et donis cumularunt uberioribus, tamquam de re ad honorem Francie bene gesta. Reliqui vero induti confusione et reverencia in Angliam redierunt. Sane hoc infortunio docti sunt deinde a ludo simili abstinere, quamvis ad actum similem exercendum fere per biennium majori minorique numero quam prius multos competitores habuerint, et, quod merito

qu'ils savaient être le plus redoutable de leurs adversaires; aussi cherchèrent-ils à le terrasser. Ils lui portèrent tout d'abord deux vigoureux coups de lance; mais celui-ci les para vaillamment de ses deux mains. Aussitôt la mêlée commença: toutes les armes furent mises en usage; chacun était animé de l'espoir de vaincre.

Je laisse aux gens de la cour et aux seigneurs le soin de raconter quelle adresse et quelle agilité chacun déploya dans cette circonstance, avec quel empressement et quelle valeur les chevaliers se secoururent l'un et l'autre, et quelle effroi saisit les spectateurs, lors qu'ils virent le sang couler de part et d'autre et la victoire indécise. Je me contenterai de dire que le combat fut long et acharné, et qu'ils s'accablèrent mutuellement de propos injurieux. Les Anglais, tout en frappant à coups redoublés avec une force irrésistible, renvoyaient les Français aux brouets de la cour, et de leur côté les Français reprochaient à leurs adversaires la mort ignominieuse de leur roi Richard. Enfin un chevalier Anglais fut tué, et les autres, qui étaient grièvement blessés, se rendirent.

La victoire étant ainsi restée aux Français, le sire de Harpedanne, Breton, ramena les vainqueurs à Paris, où les seigneurs de la cour les reçurent avec toutes sortes de marques d'amitié, et les comblèrent de présents, comme ayant soutenu dignement l'honneur de la France. Les vaincus, couverts de honte et de confusion, repassèrent en Angleterre. Ce revers aurait dû leur apprendre à s'abstenir désormais de pareilles épreuves. Ils ne laissèrent pas néanmoins, pendant près de deux ans, de tenter les

mirabar, cum tanta aviditate, ac si quid in eos prodicionis commisissent. Memini quamplures hiis temporibus petivisse cur in illis tantus ardor et insolitus fervebat, sed fateor ab eis me didicisse quod inextinguibili odio in Anglicos et propter execrabilem necem regis sui, regineque, regis Francie,\* expulsionem indecentem laborabant; et quia in eos aperte insurgere non audebant, ne violatores inducialium federum viderentur, occasionem honestam injurias intollerabiles vindicandi sic querebant.

\* Il est nécessaire, pour compléter le sens, de supposer dans le manuscrit l'omission du mot *filie*.

mêmes hasards contre de nouveaux adversaires, tantôt en plus grand nombre, tantôt en moindre nombre. Mais ce qui avait lieu de m'étonner, c'est qu'ils y mettaient autant d'acharnement que si l'on eût commis contre eux quelque trahison. Je me souviens que dans ce temps-là plusieurs personnes cherchèrent à savoir pourquoi les Français montraient aussi une animosité extraordinaire; j'appris qu'ils avaient conçu une haine implacable contre les Anglais à cause de l'horrible assassinat de leur roi et du bannissement injurieux de la reine, fille du roi de France, et que n'osant point leur faire ouvertement la guerre, de peur d'être accusés d'avoir violé la trêve, ils cherchaient un prétexte honnête pour venger ces injures intolérables.

## No. IV. MEMOIRS, SERMONS, &c.

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### No. 83.—Memoir of FRANCES COUNTESS OF HARTFORD, afterwards DUCHESS OF SOMERSET.

Extracted from the Preface to the Correspondence between the Countess of Hartford, and Henrietta Louisa Countess of Pomfret. London, 1806.

Frances Countess of Hartford, and afterwards Duchess of Somerset, was the eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of the Hon. Henry Thynne, only son of Thomas first Viscount Weymouth, by Grace, only daughter and heir of Sir George Strode, of Levestone in Dorsetshire. (Her younger sister Mary was the wife of Wm. Grenville, Lord Brooke, and died at the early age of 19.) She was married, about the year 1713, to Algernon Lord Hartford, eldest son of Charles then Duke of Somerset, a young nobleman distinguished for every amiable virtue that could adorn his rank.

This marriage, the consequence of sincere attachment, was productive of lasting happiness. The fruits of it were, first, a daughter, Lady Elizabeth Seymour, born in November, 1716, who afterwards became Duchess of Northumberland; and a son, George Seymour, Viscount Beauchamp, born on the 11th of September, 1725. He died of the small pox, which seized him at Bologna during his travels on the continent, and carried him off on the evening of his birthday on which he had completed his twentieth year.

Not long after her marriage Lady Hartford became one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to Caroline, the Queen of George the Second, then Princess of Wales. She continued in this office until the death of the Queen, which took place in the month of November, 1737, when both she and the Countess of Pomfret (also of the bed-chamber) retired from the bustle and jealousies of the Court, to enjoy the more satisfactory comforts of domestic life. They appear to have been much attached to their royal mistress, whose death they each speak of in their letters in terms of sincere regret.

If Lady Hartford had not been known to the public at an earlier period, her meritorious conduct in the case of Savage, a man of whose deserts opinions are very



various, must have called the general attention to her virtues. It is well known that Savage was tried, and condemned to be hanged, for a murder committed in a drunken encounter at Robinson's Coffee-house, Charing Cross, in the month of November, 1727. His inhuman mother, the then Countess of Macclesfield, instead of interesting herself in soliciting his pardon, contrived, by every infamous means, to prejudice the royal ear against her son, in order that, even by an ignominious death, he might be removed from her sight for ever. Her calumny, almost unequalled in the annals of cruelty, was but too successful; and for a long time the Queen, misled and influenced by it alone, refused to hear any of those whose humanity induced them to petition for his life.

At this calamitous juncture the Countess of Hartford, who had become acquainted with his merits, with the circumstances of the accident, and particularly with his mother's atrocity, boldly stepped forward in his defence. She demanded an audience of the Queen, "laid before her," says Johnson, "the whole series of his mother's cruelty, exposed the improbability of an accusation which he had been charged with, an intent to commit a murder that could produce no advantage, and soon convinced her how little his former conduct could deserve to be mentioned as a reason of extraordinary severity." "The intervention of this lady of rank," says the same energetic writer, "too great to be rejected unheard, and of virtue too eminent to be heard without being believed," was so successful that Savage was soon after admitted to bail, and, in the course of three months from the commission of the murder, pleaded the King's pardon, and was liberated.

In the ensuing year Thomson published his *Spring*. This elegant poem he inscribed to the Countess of Hartford:—

"O Hartford! fitted or to shine in courts  
With unaffected grace, or walk the plain  
With innocence and meditation joined  
In soft assemblage, listen to my song,  
Which thy own Season paints, when nature all  
Is blooming and benevolent like thee."

The account that Johnson has given of Lady Hartford's acquaintance with this poet, and the intention of it, may be correct; but if we are permitted to judge of her ladyship's actions, from the uniform style of her writing, we cannot doubt that a severity is there expressed which was not altogether just. His words are these:—"Spring was published in the next year, with a dedication to Lady Hartford, whose practice it was to invite every summer some poet into the country, to hear her verses, and assist her studies. This honour was one summer conferred on Thomson, who took more delight in carousing with Lord Hartford and his friends than assisting her ladyship's poetical operations, and therefore never received another summons."

Lady Hartford once prevailed upon Thomson to promise her that he would write a poetical description of the Fountain of Vaucluse, so celebrated by the Sonnets of Petrarch; "but," as she says in one of her subsequent letters, "the promises of poets are not always to be depended on."

Amongst other celebrated literary characters with whom Lady Hartford became personally acquainted were Dr. Burnett, Dr. Isaac Watts, Mr. Shenstone, Mrs. Carter, Lady Luxborough (the sister of Lord Bolingbroke), and Mrs. Rowe. Many of her letters to these have been published: they exhibit the same excellence of character and goodness of heart that are observable in her letters to the Countess of Pomfret.

Dr. Watts dedicated his *Miscellanies* to the Countess of Hartford; and, after Mrs. Rowe's death, when he published that lady's "*Meditations*," he wrote to Lady Hartford, requesting permission to inscribe them to her. She did not refuse, but, as in the case of the "*Miscellanies*," expressly requested that her name should be concealed. This dedication, although the name is suppressed, exhibits the very high opinion and esteem that Dr. Watts entertained of her virtues. Shenstone's beautiful "*Ode on Rural Elegance*," written in 1750, but not published till some time after her death, is also inscribed to this lady.

These are public tokens of the admiration in which her virtues and her taste were held by those from whom praise is indeed valuable, who were able justly to appreciate her excellence, and whose opinion, though expressed in the eulogium of dedication, must still have its weight among the discerning part of mankind.

On the decease of Charles Duke of Somerset, in December, 1748, Algernon Duke of Somerset, having lost his only son, and his daughter being married to Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart., procured a new patent of creation, dated October 2, 1749, as Earl of Egremont and Baron Cockermouth, with remainder to Sir Charles Wyndham, the eldest son of his sister Lady Catherine Seymour, to whom the great estates of Cockermouth and Petworth, in Sussex, have descended. In 1766 Sir Hugh Smithson was created Duke of Northumberland and Earl Percy, and was the father of the present Duke and the Earl of Beverley. By virtue of the original patent he succeeded to the Earldom of Northumberland.

In the death of her son, who, as she has herself said, "promised all that the fondest wishes of the fondest parent could hope," Lady Hartford experienced an affliction, which, although her resignation to the dispensations of the Almighty taught her to bear with becoming fortitude, she could never forget, nor for which she could ever cease to sigh. And a long series of pain and infirmity, which was daily gaining ground, began, about the same time, to prepare her for a blow, at least equally severe, in the death of her lord. This event took place on the 17th of February, 1749-50, at the age of about sixty-five years.

As Lord Hartford, then Duke of Somerset and Earl of Northumberland, left no



surviving male issue, the title devolved on Sir Edward Seymour, of Berry Pomeroy, in Devonshire. That baronet was lineally descended from the eldest son of the Protector Somerset and his first wife, from whom he had been divorced. The Duke of Somerset's great estates in Middlesex and Northumberland were settled on his only daughter, the Lady Elizabeth, wife of Sir Hugh Smithson, of Stanwick, Yorkshire.

From this period Lady Hartford, now Dowager Duchess of Somerset, lived almost wholly secluded from the fashionable world, at her seat near Colnbrook, which the Duke, when Lord Hartford, had purchased of Lord Bathurst. The name, from Richings or Richkings, was changed to that of Percy Lodge; and, under the latter name, we find it often mentioned in the works of Shenstone and other poets.

Here this amiable and accomplished lady closed her life, in the month of July 1754, and she was interred in the same vault with her beloved spouse and son, in St. Nicholas Chapel, Westminster Abbey.

The character of Lady Hartford may be drawn up in a few words. From an early period of her life she afforded an amiable example of virtues united with rank. Her acquirements in literature were various, and her reading, particularly in history, appears to have been very extensive. She had some taste for poetical composition. There are four poetical pieces by her ladyship (concealed under the title of Eusebia) in the Sixty-third Number of Dr. Watts's *Miscellanies*.

In all her friendly attachments she was sincere, tender, and affectionate. In her family she was ever anxiously alive to the calls of duty. During the long sickness of Lord Hartford, who, for many years previous to his death, was dreadfully afflicted with the gout, she was his principal nurse and attendant. And in care respecting the education of her children, inspiring into their youthful minds the principles of virtue and the love of religion, she had but too few equals in her own rank of life. This care would have been abundantly repaid by both, had they both lived to survive her. After the loss of her son, Lord Beauchamp, as I have said before, her mind was affected with a languor and melancholy of which she never afterwards perfectly recovered. She died in perfect resignation to the will of God, by whom she considered her afflictions given for wise purposes, of which it ill became her to complain. In one of her affecting letters to Lady Luxborough, she thus expresses herself: "I have indeed suffered deeply; but when I consider it is the will of God, who never chastises his poor creatures but for their good, and reflect, at the same time, how unworthy I was of those blessings which I now lament the loss of, I lay my hand upon my mouth, and dare not repine, but I hope I can with truth appeal to Him in the following words, 'Such sorrow is sent that none may oppose His holy dispensations. Let me sigh, and offer my sighs to Him. Let me mourn, but, in the mean



time, in the midst of my sorrow, let me bless his sacred name.'” This quotation is in Italian in the original.—From the Preface to the Correspondence between the Countess of Hartford and Henrietta Louisa Countess of Pomfret. London, 1806.

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No. 84.—Extract from Miss ROBERTS' SELECT FEMALE BIOGRAPHY, comprising Memoirs of eminent British Ladies, derived from original and other authentic sources. Second Edition, octavo. London, 1829.

In her Preface the authoress says, “My thanks are particularly due to William Withering, Esq. F.L.S., LL.D., for biographical memoranda of a lady whose rare accomplishments and virtues rendered her the transcript of her gifted father.” And at page 370 of the Biography we find the Memoir of

MRS. BERIAH BOTFIELD,  
OF NORTON HALL, IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

“Still shall the friends who loved her weep,  
Though shrined in peace the sufferer sleep;  
Still shall they weep, for, oft and well,  
Remembrance shall her story tell;  
Affection of her virtues speak,  
With beaming eye, and burning cheek.”

Among the various memorials of departed excellence, of characters that have adorned or improved the path of life—who have shone forth to exemplify both the restraining and sustaining efficacy of religion, few will be found more deserving of attention than the subject of our present biographic sketch.

This lady was the only daughter of the late William Withering, M.D., F.R.S. She was born on the 21st of February, 1778; died October 26th, 1825.

Her education, though confided for a season to a judicious preceptress, was chiefly conducted under the immediate eye of her parents. With an only brother for a companion, it was scarcely surprising that her amusements should resemble those of the hardier sex; and, accordingly, discarding the doll, and even the playful kitten,



CHARLOTTE BOTFIELD.

NAT. FEB. XXI. MDCLXXVIII. OB. OCT. XVI. MDCCXXIV.





she delighted, in the buoyant spring-tide of youth, to ramble through the woods, or raise the fairy grotto; happy,

“While life was new, and hope was young,  
To fish and row beside him;”

or, in winter, nimbly to skim the frozen surface of the lake which embellished the park at Edgbaston, the favourite residence of Dr. Withering.

In minds of more than ordinary vigour the peculiar characteristics are early developed. No one who had observed the little Charlotte, when repeatedly annoyed by a powerful gander, closing with her antagonist, seizing his neck with both her hands, and, for a moment suspending him in air; or, when wantonly beset by one of her father's numerous herd of French cattle, retreating undismayed, till, having reached a heap of stones, she, by a spirited use of the abundant missiles, succeeded in repulsing her pursuer, could have failed to discover the embryo energies, that intrepidity and noble bearing, which distinguished her maturer age. Nor have the surviving associates of her youth, even now, forgotten the frankness of manner, the candour, love of truth, and independent spirit, which obtained for her the appellation of “honest Charlotte.”

Of the high value which Dr. Withering attached to such essentials, some idea may be formed from the following extract, which likewise affords a pleasing testimonial of satisfaction with his daughter's attainments.

“A letter from a father to a daughter is, I believe, usually filled with such advice and such admonitions as are the result of the greater experience of the former adapted to remove or to guard against the faults or foibles of the latter. But your conduct admits of so little room for observations of the kind, that I am satisfied to leave you to the guidance of your own good sense, and the occasional assistance of our worthy friend, to whom I have entrusted the formation of your manners, as well as the direction of your more important acquirements; confident that she will impress on your mind the most sacred regard to truth—to that accuracy of truth, I mean, which, in trivial matters, is so often violated by the rapidity of the female imagination;—that she will inspire you with courage nobly to acknowledge an error when inadvertently fallen into;—and that she will teach you to check and restrain within useful bounds those little resentments which are the natural excrescences of sensibility, and demand the restraints of reason to subdue them—I do not mean to eradicate them: every thing existing has its use; and the most amiable characters, as also the most worthy, are those which have the strongest passions, and the most lively imaginations, properly subjugated.”

As years rolled on, the cultivation of her understanding, with the privilege of access to a well-stored library, domestic duties, and social intercourse, constituted her

principal gratifications. An almost exuberant vivacity, combined with the most artless ingenuousness, were far from being the least engaging features of her mind: and seldom perhaps has parental tenderness dwelt on a more promising source of fond anticipation.

Allowable as it might be, in contemplating these instructive elements of character, to represent the various lineaments in detail, it is not intended here, even cursorily, to allude to this lady's skill in archery or horsemanship; nor yet to the delicate art with which she was wont to depict subjects of natural history; but rather to rest on the general outlines of the mental portrait, as exhibited in those truly estimable qualities which rendered her the transcript of her gifted father.\*

With a mind thus constituted, and an appearance which might have personated the handmaid of Hygeia, she enjoyed the advantage of accompanying Dr. Withering, with a few chosen friends and relatives, to Lisbon; where novel and interesting pursuits were rendered so agreeably subservient to the acquisition of knowledge, that the excursion ever after yielded a theme of grateful remembrance.

To the youthful admirer of nature, nothing could have been more captivating than the lovely display of the rarest productions of either zone, the orange-grove and olive-grounds, interspersed with lofty palms, fig-trees, pomegranates, and aloes; even the wildest spots exhaling a delicious fragrance from various species of cistus or myrtle bowers, towards evening serenaded by nightingales. Remote objects of curiosity were explored by riding or sailing parties on the "river of golden sands;" while, during oppressive heat, umbrageous cork-trees, by the side of sparkling fountains, diffused refreshing shade, or the northern veranda proved a luxury always attainable.

Nor was amusement alone the order of the day. Stated hours were devoted to those important avocations, without which recreation degenerates into listless idleness. Dr. Withering was induced to deliver a brief course of lectures on botany; regular studies were established, and considerable proficiency made in languages and other useful attainments. Neither was a practical knowledge of domestic duties and household concerns neglected: each young lady presided alternate weeks, under experienced superintendence. The morning and evening sacrifice of Protestant praise and prayer was also daily offered by the united families; and thus were happiness and prosperity placed on the surest foundation.

But these fascinating scenes were soon obscured. Her father's health had long been delicate, and now that of her mother became equally precarious. Cheerfully relinquishing the cultivation of early friendships, and every external attraction, she who had lately been all alive to the syren voice of pleasure, as promptly obeyed the

\* Of this eminent philosopher, vide "Memoirs and Tracts," 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1822.

call of duty into comparative seclusion, there to sooth the restless pillow,—to cheer the drooping spirits,—

“To watch the parent's evening ray,  
That bless'd her early morning.”

Thus schooled in affliction, Charlotte Withering removed from her once happy home to a newly purchased residence called the Larches, a spot viewed at least with complacency as the destined retreat of her widowed mother, who never recovered her health, but, after lingering through twelve months of acute suffering, was laid in the silent tomb beside her husband.

Some change becoming necessary, Miss Withering was prevailed on to undertake an extensive tour through North Wales, where the beauty and sublimity of the scenery composed and elevated her perturbed spirits.

She then returned, to pass a few tranquil years beneath a brother's roof; but not without the earnest solicitude of several admirers to withdraw her from its friendly protection, till, in 1806, she was induced to give her hand to Mr. Botfield, whose family had been favourably prepossessed by occasional observation of her domestic virtues.

Nor were such expectations disappointed, when advanced to a more responsible station by her marriage, and settled on a principal estate of her husband. Liberal, yet wisely provident, every department was so well arranged as to ensure in her domestics general satisfaction, fidelity, and attachment, while a strict attention to the public duties of religion, with a regular observance of family worship, which brings a blessing on the most elevated as on the most humble dwelling, increased and promoted every virtuous disposition.

It may further be remarked, because the same exemplary conduct is not always obvious where it might reasonably be expected, that both were conscientiously concerned to keep the Sabbath, not merely as a day of nominal rest to their dependents, but as one peculiarly holy—

“Symbol of heaven, its pledge, and foretaste too;”

that in the morning the schools were regularly visited, and the children examined previous to their going into church; that suitable family reading as well as worship generally closed the evening; that the servants' hall was furnished with a judicious selection of books; and that bibles, prayer-books, and tracts, were always in store for gratuitous distribution among such as manifested a desire to possess them, or were making satisfactory improvement.

Mrs. Botfield was likewise the founder and chief contributor to the parochial lending-library; fully aware that, with the ability to read, the necessity for supplying proper works becomes indispensable, as the only means to ensure ultimate advantages



from the diffusion of knowledge, and to counteract the baneful tendency to immoral or sceptical publications. Nor should the philanthropist be discouraged, though the general good result be not immediately obvious; for, doubtless, were it not, under Providence, for such countervailing efforts, evil would gain the ascendancy.

During this halcyon period, our friend's exertions were directed to reduce the sum of human misery, and to enlarge the happiness of all within her sphere. The peaceful pleasures of a country life were also frequently enlivened at stated seasons by incidents which, though trivial in themselves, were counted as memorable events in the simple annals of the village. Even the young and thoughtless will long remember the giddy raptures of the May-day morn, when in festive groups, proud to challenge the admiration of their generous patrons, they presented their choicest garlands; or with what delight they annually sat down to the extended tables of the rural fête, commemorative of the wedding-day.

But on all sublunary things, even amidst the best endeavours of frail mortals, the hand of Deity has impressed the solemn warning, that "here we have no continuing city."

Swiftly flew the winged hours, while the most benignant gifts of Heaven appeared to fall abundantly around, till, by their loss, was gained a more inestimable treasure in the riches of grace. For nearly three years her husband's health had sensibly declined, under a malady in no ordinary degree calculated to exercise the virtues of patience and resignation. Few instances could be related of more complicated sufferings, and few of manlier fortitude. His remains repose in Norton churchyard, beneath the mournful yew, the willow, and the cypress, in a cemetery the erection of which he had himself partly superintended. But he was not spared to complete this last and peaceful scene of his sojourning. When his strength was fast failing; when his sight was closing on all that was most dear and interesting in this world; when the mountain-tops only were gilded by the parting beam: he exhorted his heroic partner to familiarise herself to the house appointed for all living,—to see that the work which he had begun should be speedily completed. How few would have been equal to such a task! Yet Mrs. Botfield shrunk not from the melancholy duty: it was the request of one with whom she had walked to the house of God; of one who, little more than a week before his departure hence, to be no more seen, had made a last effort there to receive the holy sacrament by her side; whose narrow dwelling was frequently before her eyes, and with whom she fondly hoped to rejoice again, when the night of mourning should be succeeded by a cloudless dawn.

Thus had her short dream of happiness vanished; shadowed, indeed, with much of sorrow, yet joyous, and perhaps, too, highly prized. No sooner was the object of every tender care and solicitude removed, than grief arose to agony, rushing over the soul in an overwhelming torrent. But, in proportion to her day, so was strength

vouchsafed from on high: she was mercifully afforded an assurance that in very faithfulness she was afflicted, and that the storm itself fulfilled purposes of love. Humbly endeavouring to reconcile even the darkest providences with the ways of wisdom and of mercy, she consoled herself with reflecting that the happiness, thus embittered, might have attached her too strongly to the earth, and learned the hard lesson to believe,

"That crosses from his mighty hand  
Are blessings in disguise."

Gradually, as her mind resumed its serenity, commenced the brightest portion of her pilgrimage. Then it was that, rising superior to despondency by steadfastly relying on that faith which subdueth all things to itself, she resolved, without losing sight of her higher destiny, henceforth to live more exclusively for the good of others, and to promote the best interests of her youthful charge.

Norton, endeared by many fond associations, became still more decidedly the place of predilection to the widowed mourner, whose partiality for the inhabitants increased with enlarged intercourse; and whose continuance in the family seat enabled her, not merely to preserve the order of the pleasure grounds, but to occupy herself in sundry little embellishments, and in raising a succession of forest and fruit trees for the benefit of posterity. Unceasingly devoted to those with whom she was fain to dwell, as among her own people, her bounty proved an overflowing fountain of relief, an inexhaustible spring, in which the cruse and the pitcher were never dipped in vain. And if it be particularly inquired, by any whom chance or curiosity may lead around those precincts, who cheered the drooping spirits—who poured the balm of consolation into the wounded mind—who provided food and raiment for the destitute—who dispensed medicines to the sick—who raised the decent record over the grave of long and faithful domestic service—who caused the widow's heart to sing for joy, and trained the orphan in the paths of peace—who stood forth the dauntless advocate of him who had none to help him, and, as need might be, with more than female resolution, rescued the poor man from the oppressor's wrong?—none can hesitate to reply, for truly was she made a blessing. Years must yet elapse, and many be laid in their dreamless beds, ere

——— "o'er her tomb  
The passing pilgrim shall forget to weep."

Various instances of active benevolence might be here adduced; but, amidst a far greater number which must remain unnoticed, the following may suffice to prove the kindness of her disposition.

One of the most aged and infirm of the parishioners, who had been long respected for his habitual industry and frugality, eked out a precarious subsistence by conveying



light goods and parcels, in a cart drawn by a donkey, to and from an adjacent town. The despised quadruped, more valuable to his old master than the pampered race-horse to his lord, unfortunately strayed towards the premises of an adjacent farmer, whose ferocious dogs, cheered on to the assault, so severely lacerated the poor patient ass that he soon died.

By this unprovoked and wanton outrage the poor carrier was deprived of the means of continuing his useful employment. He almost sunk into despair; for to contend with such a man as his more powerful aggressor was an act of daring beyond his contemplation. But he would seek "the Madam" (as Mrs. Botfield was usually styled), and submit his grievances to her,—a latent hope springing in his mind that she would never see the poor man wronged. The recital of such a tale was sure to kindle in her breast a spirit of just indignation; and, never deterred from entering the lists in the cause of justice and humanity, the attendance of the offender was immediately required at the hall, where he was not a little surprised to find himself confronted with his accuser. The facts were admitted, but with a positive refusal to tender satisfaction. Mrs. Botfield then, assuming a tone of authority, ordered him to withdraw, warning him not to quit the premises without considering the consequences that must ensue, as it was her determination to carry the affair to the next sessions. After some demur, inquiries were made as to the quantum of damages. A suitable compensation was named, to which the farmer reluctantly acceded; but, either not having or pretending not to have the money at hand, he was suffered to depart, pledging himself to bring the whole in the course of the next week. The period expired, but no money arrived; another week, and another, equally unproductive. Remonstrances were ineffectual. The poor carrier gradually lost his customers, for want of the needful assistance to draw his little cart; till, on a summer's evening, as Mrs. Botfield was riding out on horseback, she espied the defaulter approaching in a narrow lane, on his return from market. Resolving not to lose the favourable moment for instant redress, and having strictly enjoined her groom not to permit him to pass, she inquired why he had so dishonourably evaded his agreement; at the same time intimating her conviction that he had then more money than sufficient about him. During the parley, symptoms of uneasiness were betrayed by the farmer, with indications of a desire to escape, not unaccompanied by excuses, and renewed assurances. In vain:—Mrs. Botfield placing her steed across the road, and her attendant doing the same with his, "I am resolved," said she, "Mr. ———, this matter shall be settled on the spot. I think I perceive other assistance coming, and then we will see what can be done." On which the wary curmudgeon, finding his situation far from enviable, reluctantly drew forth his well-stored canvas bag, and paid the demand. "The Madam" indulged in a gallop to the village, and had the heart-felt joy to behold her client's eyes suffused with tears



of gratitude, and to hear blessings implored on her, as she bestowed the acceptable boon.

Truly may it be said, that to do good, and to communicate, was ever the delight of Mrs. Botfield. Having heard that one of her former neighbours in Warwickshire, the widow of a market gardener, had lost the chief support of her declining years, she resolved personally to inquire into her circumstances. Calling at the cottage, she found her old acquaintance striving hard to obtain an honest maintenance, and at the moment particularly distressed, by the loss of the useful animal which conveyed for sale the produce of her little garden. Returning home, Mrs. Botfield gave directions for the immediate purchase of a suitable substitute. No sooner was this accomplished, than, calling her son to her, "My boy," said she, "I hope you already know the pleasure of doing good. I have been providing a treat for you, at the same time that we may assist poverty in distress." "How is that, mamma?" "This donkey is intended for the widow: you shall yourself bear the glad tidings to her." In a moment the willing messenger bestrode the humble steed, and cantered away towards the lowly roof, with more genuine satisfaction than he will ever mount his fleetest hunter. The mission soon completed, he returned on foot with almost equal celerity, well pleased to detail the gratifying scene he had witnessed.

Nor was the beneficence of this lady exhausted on minor objects. Property, to the amount of many thousand pounds, had been bequeathed to an individual; and on her demise, without children, to the subject of this biography, and her heirs. The lady was married to a clergyman of limited fortune, and small preferment, and as her health became impaired, having no family to inherit the reversion, she experienced much uneasiness at the apprehension of leaving her worthy husband in comparatively reduced circumstances. The parties were not even distantly related to Mrs. Botfield, but she had long known and respected both. Hers was that warmth of friendship which acknowledges no cold, calculating medium; she sympathized in the anxiety of her friend, and, with a generosity as rare as disinterested, gave instructions for a deed to be prepared, by which she renounced the whole of the property in favour of that exemplary clergyman, should he survive his wife; thus materially adding to the comfort of an amiable and attached couple, and possibly extending the duration of their happy union, by removing a constant source of corroding care.

And can no pious minister of religion testify the readiness with which she endeavoured to relieve his embarrassed affairs, by an annual addition to a slender stipend, till benefited by a noble patron?

A deep and abiding sense of the awful responsibility attached to this fleeting state, seemed ever to actuate her conduct; heightened, perhaps, by a presentiment, which continually hovered around her, that, like him whose memory she cherished, her sun might go down while it was yet day. Hence she duly estimated the value of each

passing hour, and diligently strove to improve it; grateful for being engaged as the almoner of Him, to whom she was, sooner or later, to render an account.

Nor was Mrs. Botfield less distinguished for an ardent patriotism. Cordially did she unite with her countrymen in demonstrations of delight, on the overthrow of an odious tyranny, and the restoration of peace. No rural spot was more prompt to evince a becoming and loyal spirit, than was Norton. By the kind co-operation of her neighbours, once again was the voice of joy heard around that mansion, whose walls so lately echoed but sounds of sorrow and lamentation. A jubilee, on one of the loveliest days of June, was announced by the merry peal ringing out with the earliest dawn, and the meteor-flag of England waving over the ancient church tower.

About noon, a procession was formed, headed by the principal farmers (joint founders of the feast) and followed by nearly three hundred villagers, with the children of the schools, preceded by a band of music and a variety of gay banners. In this order did they enter the north lawn, beneath a triumphal arch, entwined with oak and laurel, chaplets of flowers, and emblematic devices. Around the closely shaven grass-plot were arranged the hospitable boards, covered with abundance of old English fare; and numerous spectators assembled, from far and near, to witness this delightful fête champêtre. Every countenance beamed with happiness, whilst, all standing up uncovered, grace was said with due solemnity by the worthy curate. When the heat had subsided, the young villagers danced on the green, till the shades of evening, and the exhausted musicians, warned them to retire. The honest rustics then presenting themselves in groups before the directors of their sports, with hearty thanks and loud exclamations, again and again repeated, "Never was such a day for Norton."

At the close of this animating scene, how conflicting were the emotions of the bereaved widow! Private feelings had given way to public duty, but no sooner did her constrained exertions terminate, than the mind yielded to sentiments of tender regret as she emphatically exclaimed, "He who would have enjoyed the day, and so ably assisted my poor endeavours is, alas! no more." No, the heart surrendered to grief but one short year before, could scarcely, on the same spot, be wholly attuned to joy. Yet none more ardently desired the happy change of affairs, none more gratefully acknowledged the termination of a sanguinary conflict; and had he who lay unconscious at a short distance from the festive scene, been spared to behold it, how would his manly heart have glowed with thankful emotion in contemplating the fulfilment of his most anxious wishes!

Placed at that point in the social scale which has often been declared the most enviable, even in this the most desirable country in the world; habituated to the refinements of polished society, with ample means to gratify the utmost wishes of a well-regulated mind; surrounded by kind relatives and friends, possessed, too, of the



dearest of all objects to a widowed heart; how many, how rich appeared to be the yet remaining ingredients of happiness, how serenely fair the prospect that seemed to open upon the evening of her days. But all was not unmixed, even in this crystal vase.

Maternal solicitude induced Mrs. Botfield, in the spring of 1821, to occupy for several months a cottage within reach of Harrow, where her son pursued his classical education. About this time she sustained an alarming seizure, which unhappily proved the forerunner of a series of paralytic attacks. The constitution once considered robust, after so many shocks, rapidly gave way.

For a season, halting as it were on the confines of both worlds, if ever she cast one lingering look behind, it was from the very natural desire of living to see her son attain to manhood, but such was not the will of Heaven.

On every partial revival of health and strength she devised new schemes for the comfort of the poor and destitute. In one of the latest interviews with him who had been her confidential adviser and her friend from the cradle to the grave, she became urgent to carry into immediate execution her design for erecting a permanent store-house for their winter supply. This, with other benevolent projects, had been retarded by unforeseen obstacles, and now awaits completion from filial piety; a monument more honourable, more congenial to the departed spirit than marble bust or storied urn.

Withdrawn from a course of active usefulness and innocent enjoyment, the remainder of her existence was passed in the seclusion of a sick chamber: a state, nevertheless, well calculated to call into exercise the best affections, and particularly alive to commiserating sympathy. "My friends are so kind that I scarcely feel affliction," was the remark of the patient sufferer, on referring to some attentions from a neighbouring family a few weeks only previous to her decease. For though in the perpetual prospect of another and a better world, her invariable reliance was on the only sure refuge, the orphan's guide and the widow's God; still her warm heart could never be altogether disengaged from earthly connexions, or cease to beat responsive to a kind expression.

Neither was the good feeling of those who had little else to offer less gratifying; for, though so long incapacitated from personally visiting the frequented cottages, mutual regard suffered no abatement. On returning from her airings, it was her custom to be driven slowly through the village, purposely to cherish that lively and reciprocal interest which had been cemented by former acts of kindness. At such moments how delightful to her affectionate disposition the respectful salutation, the anxiously-inquiring glance, the gladsome look of childhood:

"How dear the grateful smile that lights the eye  
Of hoary age, when pity passes by."



Thus was she cheered, even to the last. Alas! how soon, how suddenly was her spirit summoned to depart! That eye, which in the morning beamed with benignity, closed before the dawn of another day on all sublunary things. That very night her soul was required of her. After a comfortable repose, quickly came the summons "Sleep no more."

The state of our friend had been one of bodily but not of mental distress. Conscience had ever whispered peace, in the assurance that she had humbly endeavoured, however remotely, to follow the Divine Exemplar. Hers were the rich relics of many a well spent hour; the fruits that survive when the flowers decay; the only ornaments and treasures that can be carried into eternity. Hers was the soothing hope that, through redeeming mercy, her prayers and her alms might come up in memorial before God. But above all other supports in that trying extremity was a never-failing confidence in Him, "whose rod and whose staff had comforted her," and who alone could bring her "out of darkness into his marvellous light." Patiently, nay, even cheerfully, did she endure the appointed ordeal, and blessed was her going hence.

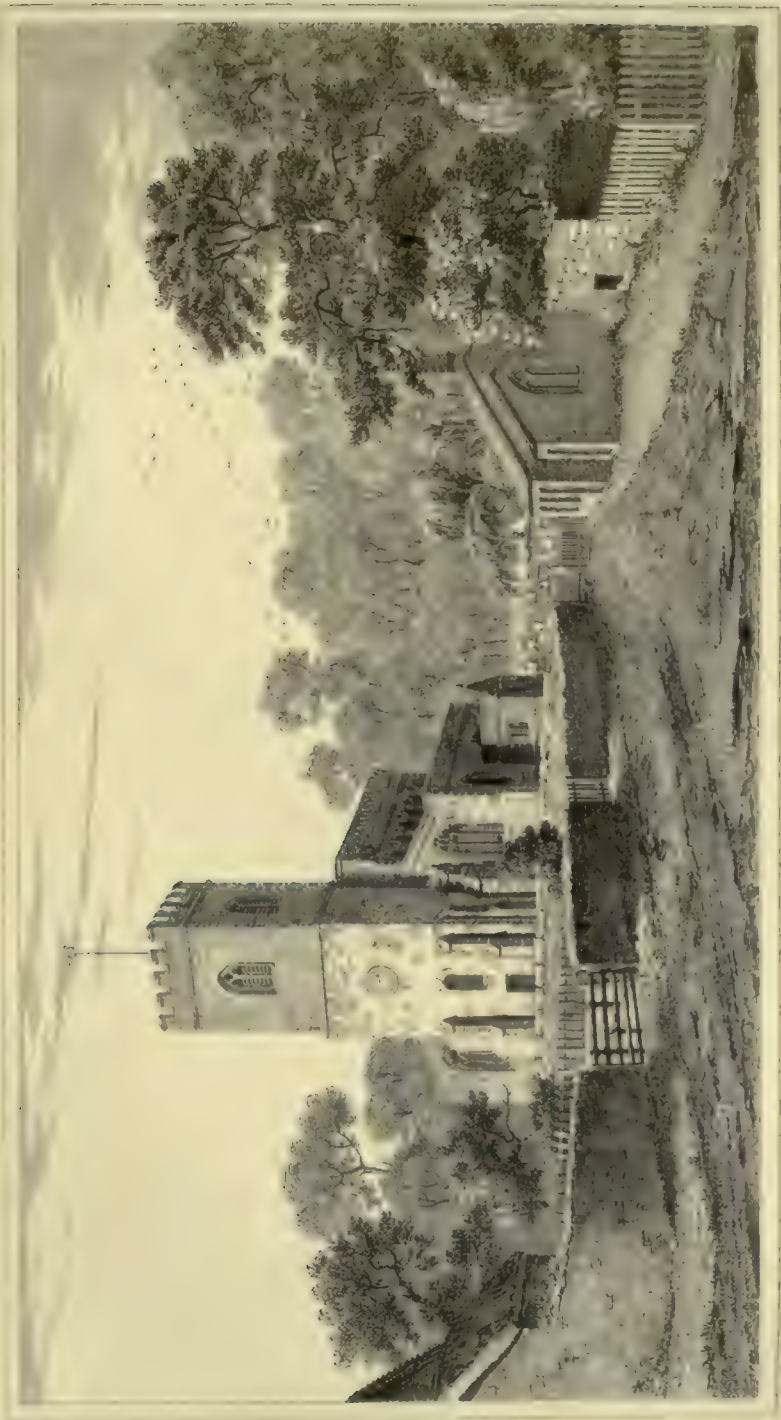
Now she was no more, those who had so lately listened with a thrill of anguish to the public mention of that revered name in the prayers of the church as connected with a state all but hopeless, sought by every demonstration of respect to prove how highly they esteemed, how much they loved her. Never were obsequies attended with such unfeigned grief: while every external symbol, the funeral draperies within the sanctuary, the solemn tolling of the muffled bell, and the emphatic delivery of the ritual, fully accorded with the predominant sentiment. The tenantry, the representatives of the neighbouring families (with whom the deceased had maintained a frequent intercourse of elegant and liberal hospitality), relatives, and dependents, were prompt to testify their sense of the loss all had sustained. Nor less affecting were the sable ranks of children which closed the sad procession. Obvious was the sympathy, even of these innocents, instructed by her care, and clothed by her bounty, while the demeanor of the assembled villagers evinced their best feelings to be engaged in many an affecting recollection.

"Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee,  
Though sorrows and darkness encompass the tomb;  
Thy Saviour has pass'd through its portals before thee,  
And the lamp of his love is thy guide through the gloom."

Thus beautifully, though mournfully, has it been observed by one who tenderly watched beside the couch and sickened at the thought of separation:—

"In adverting to the ephemeral duration of the most virtuous; of those whom the selfishness of devoted attachment would vainly wish never to die, but who are, alas! so often cut down in their prime before one grey hair has heralded dissolution;—by

P. 1071.



SOUTH WEST VIEW OF NORTON CHURCH. MONTMANT TOWNSHIP.





dispensations which to mortals 'seeing but through a glass darkly,' are incomprehensibly mysterious, how consolatory the reflection, that life is not to be estimated by its days, but by its deeds; and that though at the fiat of Omnipotence the sacrifice must be consumed, it is not without shedding additional lustre around the altar."

Yet why should we term the dispensations of Jehovah "incomprehensibly mysterious," in the removal of his favoured servants. Mark well the endearing tenderness of those exceeding great and precious promises, which gladden the departing spirit with an earnest of unutterable joy. Thus assured, why should we mourn as those who have no hope, if our friends are summoned to resign life, and health, and friendship; nay, even everything in which the heart of man delights, for the certainty—of what? Not of the fleeting pleasure of this world, but of glory, and that peace which passeth all understanding. Why should we selfishly lament that they are called away, not to the highest and most refined society in this intellectual land; not to the magnificence of Arcadian scenery, in which the eye of taste may revel amid creation's loveliest forms; but to become the willing subjects of Him in whose dominions the voice of sorrow and sighing are unknown, to be welcomed to the communion of saints by ministering angels, to the spirits of just men made perfect? Yet a little while, and such as follow their Redeemer in the way of his requirings, shall also be admitted to this blessedness; or else, those who sleep in Jesus will God bring with him, all holy and all happy, all with ineffable delight, welcoming their ascending friends, and so shall they be for ever with the Lord.

But let us not deceive ourselves; let us not substitute fond illusions for the awful realities of the Gospel. The path of the just, that path which has been trodden by saints and martyrs, is a narrow one. We must watch and pray; we must strive and wrestle; we must take up the cross and live above the world, its sinful desires and affections, or never enter the paradise of God.

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No. 85.—Extract of an OBITUARY NOTICE by WILLIAM WITHERING, Esq. in the Gentleman's Magazine for February 1826, recording the decease of Mrs. BERIAH BOTFIELD.

At Norton Hall, co. Northampton, aged 46, after a protracted indisposition, Charlotte, widow of Beriah Botfield, Esq. and only daughter of the late William Withering, M.D. F.R.S. If an ingenuous disposition and cordial sincerity towards her equals, with whom she maintained a frequent intercourse of elegant and liberal hospitality, if kind condescension to her inferiors, concern for their welfare, and care for

their wants, if the moral and religious instruction of the youth among her poorer neighbours was to her an object of warm and generous interest, if these and such as these are qualities which deserve and command esteem, then will her memory be cherished by every class of society with affectionate regret, respect, and gratitude. In the buoyant spring of her existence she accompanied her highly gifted father and a circle of relatives and friends, from whom she could not fail to derive improvement, during a voyage to Lisbon, and residence in that metropolis and its environs; where each novel and interesting object was rendered so agreeably subservient to the acquisition of knowledge, that the excursion assumed the aspect of one of those "painted clouds which beautify our days," ever after yielding a theme of grateful allusion. Neither when advanced to a more responsible station by her marriage, July 26, 1806, were the most favourable expectations disappointed. Whilst experience of the world and its vicissitudes chastened an exuberant vivacity, a strict attention to the public ordinances of the Church, with an equally punctual observance of family worship, by invigorating a rational piety, both inspired and strengthened every good emotion. Nor was the monotony of a country life unenlivened at stated periods by incidents which, though trivial in themselves, were counted as events in the simple annals of the village. The young will long remember the raptures of the May-day morn, when, in festive groups, proud to challenge the admiration of their generous patrons, they presented their choicest garlands; or with what delight they annually sat down to the extended tables of the rural fête commemorative of a happy union; or partake of the Christmas regale, combined as it ever was with seasonable deeds of charity. After the death of her husband in 1813, Norton, endeared by many fond associations, became still more decidedly the place of predilection to the widow, whose interest in the family seat prompted her not merely to preserve the order of the pleasure grounds with assiduous care, but to occupy herself in various little embellishments, and in raising a succession of many thousands of forest and fruit trees for the benefit of posterity.

Mrs. Botfield has left an only son, now a Gentleman Commoner at Christ Church, Oxford. Her remains were interred, November 3, in the family vault at Norton, attended by a numerous procession of mourners, closed by the fifty children of the schools instructed by her care and clothed by her bounty.

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Designed by J. G. Lamb

Engraved by W. G. Lamb

NORTH EAST VIEW OF NORTON CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.





No. 86.—OBITUARY NOTICES  
extracted from the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

DR. WITHERING.

At the Larches, near Birmingham, in the 58th year of his age, William Withering, M.D. F.R.S. Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Lisbon, Fellow of the Linnæan Society, &c. He was born in the year 1741. His father was a respectable apothecary at Wellington, in Shropshire. After going through the common grammatical education, and being initiated in the knowledge of pharmacy and medicine under his father, he was sent to the University of Edinburgh, where he studied the usual time, and then took the degree of Doctor of Physic in the year 1766. Not long after he left the University, he settled at Stafford, where he married Miss Cooks, the daughter of an attorney of that place. Here he met with little encouragement; and therefore removed hence in 1774 to Birmingham, where a vacancy had taken place in the medical profession by the death of Dr. Small, an ingenious and much-lamented physician. The change was a very fortunate one for the Doctor; his abilities were soon called into action, and a few years afterwards, when the late Dr. Ash's health became impaired, his practice, both as to extent and profitableness, rivalled, if it did not surpass, that of any physician out of London. Little qualified, either by constitution of body or turn of mind, for general and social intercourse with the world, Dr. Withering devoted those hours which remained after the business of the day was over to philosophical and scientific pursuits. In the year 1776 he published in two volumes, 8vo. the first edition of his "Botanical Arrangement," a work which at that time could be considered as little more than a mere translation from Linnæus of such genera and species of plants as are indigenous in Great Britain, and in which Ray's "Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum," and Hudson's "Flora Anglica," could not fail to afford him great assistance; but, in the course of the two other editions of it (the last of which, in four volumes 8vo., was published in 1796), this "Arrangement" has been so much improved and enlarged, as to have become, in a great measure, an original work; and certainly, as a national Flora, it must be allowed to be the most elaborate and complete performance that any country can boast of. Justice, however, compels us to acknowledge that the whole claim of this excellence does not belong to Dr. Withering. No inconsiderable portion of it is due to his able coadjutors, among whom the names of Stokes, Woodward, Vellay, and Stackhouse stand the most conspicuous. Botany, however, did not engross all our author's attention; many of his leisure hours he devoted to Chemistry and Mineralogy. In 1783 he translated Bergeman's "Sciagraphia Regni Mineralis," under

the title of "Outlines of Mineralogy;" and, before and since that time, he addressed to the Royal Society several communications relative to those branches of knowledge. Thus, in 1773, we find inserted in the Philosophical Transactions his experiments on different kinds of marl found in Staffordshire. In the same Transactions for 1782, his analysis of the toad-stone, a fossil met with in Derbyshire. In the same work for 1784 his experiment on the terra ponderosa. And lastly, in 1798, his analysis of the Hot Mineral Spring in Portugal. Amidst these diversified pursuits he did not relax in his professional studies. In 1779 he published an account of the Scarlet Fever and Sore Throat; and in 1785 appeared his account of the Fox-glove, wherein he laid before the public a very satisfactory body of evidence in favour of the diuretic virtues of this vegetable in various kinds of dropsies. Although he was not the discoverer of this powerful remedy, yet he is entitled to the praise of being the first who taught the faculty how to prepare and manage its doses, so as to administer it with safety, and generally with success.

From early life Dr. Withering was of a slender and delicate habit of body; and, not long after his first establishment in practice, he became subject to attacks of peripneumony. By these repeated attacks his lungs were at length so much injured, and his whole frame so much debilitated, that he found it necessary to repair to a warmer climate. Accordingly, in the autumn of 1792, he made a voyage to Lisbon, where he passed this winter, returning to England the following spring.

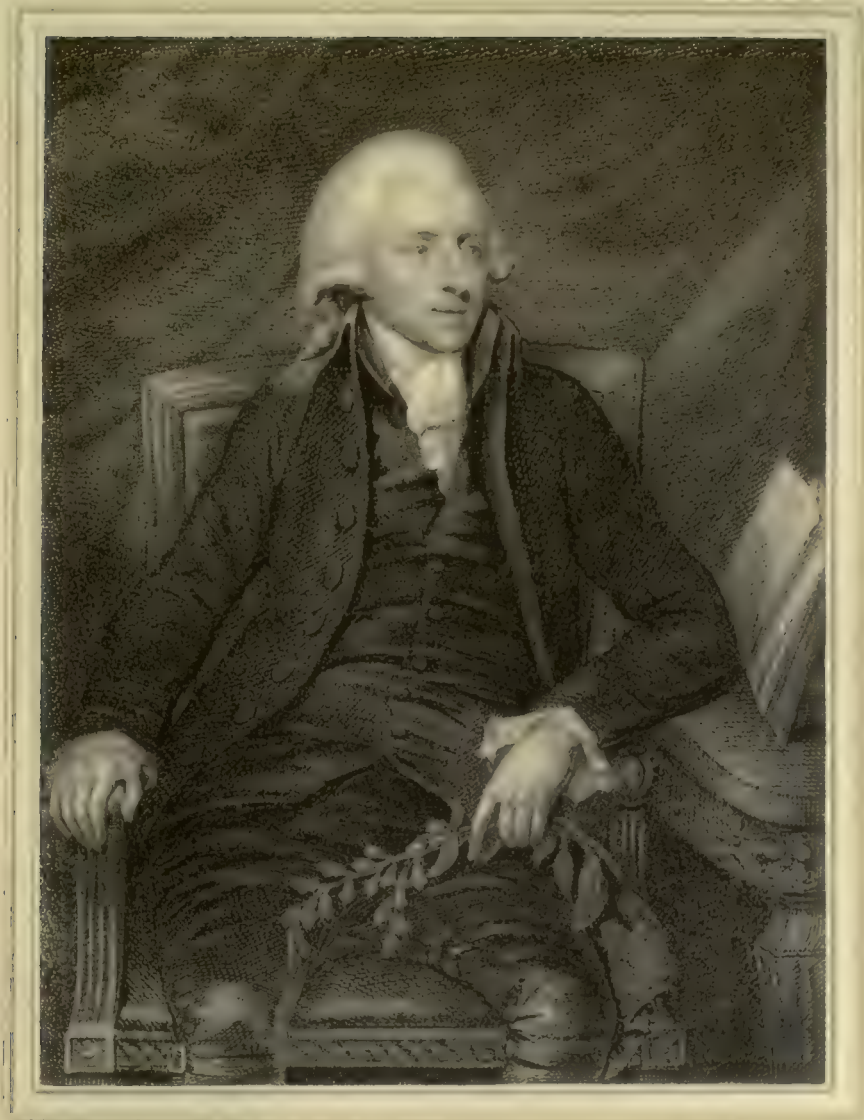
The following lines were written by Mr. Newberry, surgeon on board a man-of-war, and travelling as tutor to Mr. Skinner of London. They went to Lisbon with Dr. Withering in 1792.

Fraught with a cargo of the richest ore,  
 Our bark secure in golden Tagus rides;  
 A happy welcome's heard along the shore,  
 Proud of pre-eminence she swells her tides.  
 'Tis not the gold that rich Brasilia sends,  
 No, nor the gem that's from far India brought;  
 'Tis not the power that Afric's traffic lends,  
 With human misery so richly fraught;  
 Britain consigns to this benignant clime,  
 Of all her treasures what she values most,  
 Beauty,\* array'd in Virtue's robe divine,  
 And true Philosophy,† her happiest boast.  
 Thou blest Hygæa, lend an ample aid,  
 Sanction my prayer with one seraphic smile,  
 The most sincere that ever votary made,  
 O send them back in health to that fair isle!

\* Miss Emma Grosvenor.

† Dr. Withering.





WILLIAM WITHERSIDE M.D. F.R.S. &c.

*Learned and judicious Physician, and Surgeon  
in the City of London, and of the County of Middlesex.*



Thinking he had received benefit from the climate of Portugal, he made a second voyage to Lisbon the following winter, and returned home again in 1795. While he was in Portugal, he analysed the hot mineral waters called the Caldas. The analysis was published in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Lisbon, and since in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London.

After his return from his last voyage to Lisbon, his health remained in a very fluctuating state, sometimes so tolerable as to allow going out in a carriage, at other times so bad as to confine him to his room. In this manner his existence was protracted until the present month, when he removed from Edgbaston Hall, where he had resided (under a lease granted by the late Lord Calthorpe) for several years, to a house formerly occupied by Dr. Priestley, which he had recently purchased, and had named the Larches.

To the distinguished rank which he held in the medical profession, Dr. Withering was raised wholly by personal merit. He possessed great clearness of discernment, joined with a most persevering application. He was of a humane and mild disposition. With his family and among his friends he was cheerful and communicative; but with the world at large, and even in his professional character, he was shy and reserved. He never prescribed more medicine than appeared to be absolutely necessary, consulting by such conduct the interest of the patient rather than the interest of the apothecary. Hence he was not generally beloved by the subordinate part of the profession. He has left behind him a very valuable library, which devolves to his son, who has been educated in his father's profession.

A respectable medical friend has sent us the following lines on Dr. Withering's death:—

Deep in the earth, the debt of Nature paid,  
The mortal part of Withering is laid;  
And, though he seem to share the common lot  
Of those who perish, and are soon forgot,  
His fame will never die: each future age,  
Instructed by the labours of his page,  
(The faithful page where Nature stands to view,  
Displayed in colours ever bright and new,)  
Shall hail his honoured name with grateful praise,  
And Bards his skill record in tuneful lays.  
Of wealth or power, short is the transient state,  
While Science soars above the reach of Fate.

Crewkerne.

J. CRANE, M.D.

As a philosopher he was active in inquiry, profound in research, and minute in investigation; as a physician he was acute, attentive, discerning, and humane. But



his professional celebrity is not circumscribed within the narrow limits of his own country; his name is known wheresoever medicine is practised as an art or cultivated as a science, and his writings will deliver it with honour to posterity.

A mural monument in the parish church of Edgbaston, near Birmingham, bears the following inscription:—

Sacred  
To the Memory of WILLIAM WITHERING, M.D. F.R.S.  
&c. &c.  
Who was born March 28th, 1741.  
Died October 6th, 1799.  
Aged 58.

While Heav'n-born Genius drops on earth a tear,  
And Science drooping mourns o'er Withering's bier;  
While Pity sighs to find that bosom cold,  
Where late she reign'd, dispensing good untold;  
While Memory's voice, each virtue telling o'er,  
But deeper wounds the peace she would restore;  
Hope smiles serene, her eye upturn'd to Heaven,  
Where Virtue's never-fading crown is given,  
Sheds o'er the weeping sorrowers below  
That calm a Christian's grief alone can know;  
Yes, on that day when Nature's ruin'd frame  
Shall form a grave for each illustrious name,  
And Science' star, on earth so seeming bright,  
Shall be eclips'd in universal light,  
Then shall the sainted sage that bliss receive  
Which here no tongue can paint, no heart conceive;  
While angel choirs, with plaudits justly given,  
Proclaim his triumph to the hosts of Heav'n.

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#### WILLIAM WITHERING, ESQ.,

The eldest son of Dr. Withering, was born at Birmingham on the 21st of Nov. 1776, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh, being originally destined to follow the profession of his father. In 1794 he accompanied his father to Portugal, and a year's residence at Lisbon enabled him to prosecute with peculiar advantage his favourite study of natural history. On the breaking out of the war, he joined the Warwickshire Militia, and was for some time employed on active

service with that corps. He married Lydia, daughter of John and Lydia Rickards, on the 8th of August, 1808, and subsequently resided at his paternal residence of the Larches, near Birmingham, acting during that period as a magistrate in that populous district. His life was chiefly devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the "Botanical Arrangement of British Plants," which, commenced by Dr. Withering, and continued through seven editions, has long since taken its place among the standard works on English botany. In 1822 he published the Memoirs of Dr. Withering, appending thereto his medical writings and miscellaneous papers, occupying two octavo volumes.

About this time he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Glasgow, in token of his labours in the advancement of botanical science. From this period he sought the retirement of Wick House, near Brislington in Somersetshire, which he had purchased some time previously, and continued to reside there till the time of his death, which was thus announced:—"On the 23rd of June, 1832, at Wick House, near Brislington, Somersetshire, aged 55, William Withering, Esq. LL.D. son of William Withering, M.D. formerly of Edgbaston Hall, Warwickshire, the celebrated author of 'The Botanical Arrangement of British Plants.'"

A mural monument, erected by his nephew in Brislington Church, thus records his decease:—

IN MEMORY OF  
WILLIAM WITHERING, ESQ.  
LL.D. F.L.S.  
Born 21st November, 1776.  
Died 23d June, 1832,  
Aged 55.

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#### MRS. SARAH WITHERING.

At Norton Hall, Northamptonshire, the residence of her niece Mrs. Botfield, in her 64th year, Mrs. Sarah Withering, sister of the late Dr. Withering.

Were it permitted to expatiate on the virtues of this truly estimable woman, much indeed might be written to exalt her praise; but such was the innate humility of her character, that even the most just testimony to her own excellences would be repugnant to her wishes. Suffice it therefore to record, that, as a cheerful and instructive companion, possessed of a sound judgment, and knowledge without

pedantry, her society was highly esteemed; whilst, as one of the least selfish of human beings, she conceived that she paid the most acceptable obedience to the will of her Creator by serving her fellow-creatures. In attending to the comforts and relieving the distresses of others, the most generous principles ever actuated her conduct; and to a continued discharge of humane and charitable duties, too deeply wounding those tender sympathies which eventually corrode the feeling mind, and raze the foundations of health, may be attributed that premature decay which terminated her portion of mortality. The emancipation of her just spirit was not, however, accomplished without a severity of suffering, alas! but too well calculated to exercise the patience, fortitude, and resignation of the Christian; and rendered supportable only by that sweetest cordial—an approving conscience, and a well-grounded hope of a sure reward.

A mural monument in the parish church of Norton, erected by her nephew, bears this inscription:—

SACRED  
To the Memory of  
SARAH WITHERING, SPINSTER.  
An exemplary pattern of the  
domestic Virtues.  
She died at Norton Hall,  
Aug. XXI. MDCCCXIV. in the LXV. year  
of her age.  
The sweet remembrance of the just  
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

### THOMAS BOTFIELD, ESQ.

OF HOPTON COURT IN THE COUNTY OF SALOP.

Descended from “a branch of the ancient Shropshire family of Botfield or Botevyle, originally seated at Botevyle, near Church Stretton, of which the Marquess of Bath is the head,”\* the subject of the present notice derived his immediate parentage from Thomas Botfield of Dawley and Ditton Stoke, in the county of Salop, by his marriage with Margaret, the only daughter of William Baker of Bromley, in the parish of Worfield, “a family of great antiquity at that place, and of which the

\* Burke's General Armory and History of the Landed Gentry.



present Sir Edward Baker of Ranston, in Dorsetshire, is the head branch."\* Three sons were the issue of this marriage: Thomas, whose life was prolonged to the close of his 80th year; William, of Decker Hill, in the county of Salop, who served the office of Sheriff for that county in 1806; and Beriah, who died at his residence of Norton Hall, in the county of Northampton, in 1813, leaving an only son to deplore his loss.

Thomas Botfield, the father of this family, endowed with great intuitive sagacity, so well employed his natural abilities, and used such persevering industry, as to have acquired for himself independence. His judicious employment of capital in mineral property, and his skilful application of labour in the manufacture of iron, laid the foundation of that fortune which his surviving sons subsequently enjoyed. Born at his father's house at Dawley, on the 14th of February 1762, Thomas the eldest son, after receiving his education at the endowed school of Cleobury Mortimer, was removed at an early age to Earl's Ditton, for the purpose of superintending the mines and collieries on the Clee Hill. Here, under the guidance of his sagacious parent, he acquired that knowledge which a subsequent residence in the South Wales coal-field, and the management of another colliery at Hawarden in Flintshire, together with visits at different times to all the great coal-fields of England and Scotland, served to increase. To this knowledge was joined a love of mineralogy, and of the then infant science of geology, which, with the chemical information acquired from Dr. Beddoes, combined to give a scientific character to his ordinary pursuits. Upon his marriage at Gresford in 1800, with Lucy, daughter of William and Lucy Skelthorne of Liverpool, he resided at Court of Hill near Tenbury, and subsequently removed to Hopton Court, a residence and estate which he purchased in 1803. He was appointed a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Salop, and, having been for some time in the commission of the peace for the same county, he subsequently acted as magistrate in his own district, and continued in the discharge of those functions till the time of his death. Soon after the peace he took a tour on the Continent, visiting Paris and other parts of France, extending his journey through Belgium, as far as Cologne and the banks of the Rhine. In 1818 he served the office of high sheriff for his native county, and partook in that capacity of the excitement of a county election. He continued to reside at Hopton Court, having the management of the Clee Hill Colliery, making at various times additions to his property, among which it may suffice to particularize the manor and chapelry of Farlow, the estate of Detton, and the ancient mansion of Whitton Court. He was one of the original members of the Geological Society, and an early Fellow of the Society of Arts, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Horticultural Society. He was also

\* Blakeway's Sheriffs of Shropshire, p. 241.

a member of the Royal Institution, and of the Royal Geographical and Agricultural Societies. He was a frequent attendant at the meetings of the British Association, and in his visits to the metropolis rarely missed a meeting of any Society to which he belonged. Thus ardent in the pursuit of knowledge from whatsoever quarter, he was equally steadfast in the support of the Established Church, of which he had always been an humble and conscientious member. In 1825, the parish church of Hopton Wafers showing symptoms of decay, he rebuilt the whole edifice at his sole expense, and subsequently derived much pleasure from its embellishment and decoration.

At the time of his death he was engaged in the erection of a church upon the Clee Hill, to serve as a chapel of ease to Cleobury Mortimer, and to afford the means of religious worship to the mining population of the adjacent district, a plan including the erection and maintenance of a suitable residence for a minister of the Established Church.

Ever anxious to enlarge the resources of a mind naturally vigorous and comprehensive, his attention was frequently directed to practical improvements, of which he deemed "a method of constructing an iron or metal roof for houses" and other buildings, of sufficient consequence to deserve the protection of a patent, which was dated 26th July, 1809. He also obtained a patent on the 2nd of January 1828 for "improvements in making iron, or in the method or methods of smelting and making of iron," that embodied the principle of employing gas flame or heated air in the blast of furnaces, which has since been so extensively adopted in the iron-works of Scotland and South Wales, facilitating the manufacture of iron from coal of an inferior quality, though not, as it is conceived, improving the quality of the iron itself.

Residing principally at Hopton Court, his attention was constantly directed to the embellishment of his favourite mansion and its picturesque environs. In a country for which nature had already done so much, the rendering of romantic spots accessible, and the formation of additional plantations, were all that the hand of modern improvement could be called upon to effect. The last office which he filled was that of Treasurer to the Salop Infirmary, a fitting and graceful close to a useful and well-spent life.

He died early in the morning of Tuesday the 17th of January 1843, and was buried in a vault prepared by himself in the churchyard of Hopton Wafers on the 26th of January 1843. His remains were followed to the grave by many attached friends and sincere mourners, mingled with the rural population who had so long and so often partaken of his bounty and experienced his kindness.

The present notice cannot close more appropriately than by the independent testimony of one whose labours in the field of geology have acquired for himself a





GLORY TO GOD.



IN MEMORY OF  
THOMAS BOTFIELD, ESQ<sup>RE</sup> OF HOPTON COURT IN THIS PARISH,  
FRS. PRI. FGS. FRS. PCS. MSA.  
FOR MANY YEARS A DEPUTY LIEUTENANT AND MAGISTRATE  
FOR THE COUNTY OF SALOP.  
BORN FEBRUARY 14<sup>TH</sup> 1782, DIED JANUARY 17<sup>TH</sup> 1843.

ALSO OF  
LUCY HIS WIFE,  
BORN JUNE 17<sup>TH</sup> 1774, DIED AUGUST 15<sup>TH</sup> 1858.

*R. Gurney del<sup>t</sup> et sculp<sup>t</sup>*

European reputation, and who in his late address to the Geological Society has thus recorded the decease of one of its oldest members.

“Mr. Thomas Botfield, of Hopton Court, a much respected and very old member of the Society, came among us when geology was held at a low public estimate, and when its importance was ill understood even by cultivators of other branches of physical science. Endowed with a very sagacious mind, he not only took an interest in our speculations and theories, but was strongly impressed with practical beneficial results to be obtained from a cultivation of the positive departments of our science; and of this he gave the strongest proof by selecting the Titterstone Clechill in Shropshire as the seat of his mining operations. Aware that this little elevated and detached coal-field was surrounded by older rocks, and that no similar mass was to be found between it and the heart of the adjacent country of Wales, he saw that by piercing the basalt by which it was covered, and by opening out the mountain in a scientific manner, he would render himself to a great extent the supplier of fuel to a large region. By this successful enterprise he amassed a considerable fortune, which he employed in hospitality and benevolence during a long and well spent life.”\*

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#### WILLIAM BOTFIELD, ESQ.

Dec. 26, 1850. At his residence, Decker Hill, near Shiffnal, William Botfield, Esq.

The subject of this notice was the second son of Thomas Botfield of Dawley, in the county of Salop, by Margaret his wife, the daughter of William and Anne Baker, of Worfield, near Bridgnorth. He was born at Dawley on the 7th of May, 1766, and was educated at the Grammar School of Cleobury Mortimer, having previously been under the tuition of Mr. Deane, at Sheriffhales, near Shiffnal. He was early initiated in his father's business, which he continued after his death; and, by his unremitting attention and strict integrity, maintained the reputation of a name which, for upwards of half a century, has been honourably known in connexion with the British iron trade.

On the 19th of January, 1785, he was admitted a Burgess of Bridgnorth. Singularly fortunate in the matrimonial alliance which he formed on the 14th of January, 1794, with Lucy daughter of John and Betty Bishton, of Kilsall, in the

\* Address delivered at the Anniversary Meeting of the Geological Society of London on the 17th of February, 1843, prefaced by the announcement of the award of the Wollaston Medals, &c. by Roderick Impey Murchison, Esq. President of the Society. London, 1843, pp. 7, 8, octavo.

county of Salop, he passed a life of active usefulness in comparative retirement. Before his marriage he quitted the paternal roof at Dawley and took possession of the mansion at Malinslee, which had been built for him by his father. In 1806 he filled the office of High Sheriff in his native county, though the only land he then possessed was a small freehold which his father had purchased at Dawley for two hundred pounds. He subsequently, however, acquired by purchase the estates of Shadwell, Mainstone, and the Reilth, lying on the borders of Clun Forest, in the vicinity of Bishop's Castle, and obtained a considerable extension of his property on the inclosure of Clun Forest, at that time reported to be the best uninclosed land in England. In 1812 he removed from Malinslee to Decker Hill, which residence he altered and embellished upon its purchase from Joshua Williams, Esq. of that place, and where he continued to reside up to the time of his decease, which took place at the mature age of 84.—Gentleman's Magazine for February 1851.

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#### BERIAH BOTFIELD, ESQ.

After a long-protracted suffering from disease, which he bore with manly fortitude and Christian resignation, Beriah Botfield, Esq. of Norton-hall, in the county of Northampton. His earlier years were distinguished by the most exemplary filial piety; and the short period during which he had resided on his principal estate, by the encouragement of virtue and industry among his poorer neighbours. Consistent with a life of active usefulness, and a firm reliance on the sacred truths of the Holy Scriptures, was that pious confidence in the beatitude of a future existence more particularly manifested during his latter days. By the power of such exalted sentiments was he enabled, without repining, to relinquish, in the forty-fourth year of his age, and the seventh of his marriage (with Charlotte, the only daughter of the late Dr. Withering), the choicest blessings of human life—the wife whom he most tenderly loved, the child on whom he doated, and the favourite residence but just completed. His remains were interred amidst a most respectable attendance of the neighbouring gentry, and his own tenants and villagers, in a cemetery, the construction of which he had himself recently superintended.

Nor in recording the estimable qualities of the master should the merit of the faithful domestic, John Darroll, pass unnoticed. He was a native of Shropshire, who, after having maintained the character of an honest man during a service of more than half a century in the family, was laid to rest in the same churchyard only one short month before him who had directed every mark of respect to be paid to



his memory. A mural monument in the parish church of Norton bears the following inscription from the pen of William Withering:—

IN MEMORY  
of  
BERIAH BOTFIELD, Esqr.  
who was born at Dawley in the  
County of Salop  
July 27th, 1768,  
And died at his seat in this Parish  
April 27th, 1813.  
Estimable for the social virtues, a pattern of filial piety  
and conjugal affection,  
This respectable character, having embellished the adjacent mansion,  
and done much to ameliorate the moral condition  
of the neighbouring poor,  
was removed from a career of active usefulness to an untimely grave  
by a train of severe sufferings sustained with exemplary fortitude  
and pious resignation.

This marble is erected by his deeply afflicted widow  
in token of her lasting Veneration  
and Esteem.

No. 87.—Memoir of CHARLES SEYMOUR, DUKE OF SOMERSET.  
From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, XIX. 455.

“ Charles sixth Duke of Somerset married the Lady Elizabeth Percy, sole daughter and heiress of Jocelyn Percy, Earl of Northumberland. This lady had been twice married before; first, in her infancy, to Henry Cavendish, Earl of Ogle, only son to the Duke of Newcastle, who died an infant; next to Thomas Thynne, Esq. a young gentleman of prodigious estate, who was barbarously murdered in Pall Mall, through the instigation of Count Coningsmark, leaving her an unbedded widow the second time. The occasion was this. The lady's mother, being extremely tender of her, and not thinking her of sufficient years for consummation, caused it to be articted with the bridegroom not to bed his lady till a year after his nuptials, in which time it was thought proper to divert her by shewing her foreign parts. There Count

Coningsmark fell desperately in love with her, and, conceiving no other means of gratifying his passion than by the death of her husband, he despatched his own gentleman to England to accomplish it; which accordingly he did, by shooting him in his chariot. But the lady, who abhorred the deed, frustrated the Count's audacious hopes by returning immediately to England, where, on the 16th of May, 1682, she was married to the Duke of Somerset. The Count, after a long series of amours in the courts abroad, was at length cut to pieces in the palace of Herrenhausen, in the presence of his late Majesty, who surprised him in private with his consort the Princess of Zell. This lady was tricked into that fatal interview (which cost her her liberty, for she died in prison,) by the artifice of her governess, and betrayed by the revengeful Melusina, afterwards Duchess of Manchester (Kendal), the Prince's cast-off mistress."

The Gentleman's Magazine says there are several errors in the above-named pamphlet. That the Count was in England at the time of the murder, arriving in January, and the act being committed on the 12th of February; and that on the 28th of the same month he was, together with Captain Christopher Vratz, Lieutenant John Stern, and Charles George Borosky, foreigners, tried before the Lord Chief Justice Pemberton; but, by the corruption of the judge and jury, was acquitted. The three others were condemned and executed.

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No. 88.—Extracts from the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, relative to the  
FAMILY of THYNNE.

Hon. Henry Frederick Thynne, Esq. promoted to be Master of his Majesty's Household.—March, 1768.

Died, May 31, 1813, at Chesterfield House, aged 52, the Right Hon. Henrietta Countess of Chesterfield, one of the Ladies in Waiting to the Queen. Her ladyship was sister to Thomas Marquis of Bath.—June, 1813.

Died, Aug. 29, 1815, at Bretby, Derby, in his 60th year, Philip Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield. Married his second lady, Henrietta Thynne, sister of the Marquess of Bath, by whom he has left issue two daughters and one son, George Augustus Frederick Lord Stanhope, born May 23, 1806. His lordship was at one time

Master of the Mint; at another, Joint Postmaster General; and was appointed, Feb. 4th, Master of the Horse, which he retained till May, 1804.—Sept. 1815.

• Died, in Arlington Street, Nov. 20, 1796, the Most Noble Thomas Thynne, Marquess of Bath, Knight of the Garter, Groom of his Majesty's Stole, a member of the Privy Council, High Steward of Tamworth, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, a Governor of the Charter House, &c. Born Sept. 24, 1734; married in 1750 to the Lady Elizabeth Cavendish Bentinck, sister to the present Duke of Portland. He has left by her ladyship, who survives him, three sons and five daughters, and is succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, Viscount Weymouth, M.P. for Bath.—1796.

May 14, 1804. The Right Hon. George Thynne, commonly called Lord George Thynne, Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, was sworn in one of the members of the Privy Council.

Married, June 10, 1806, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Osborne Markham, Esq. son of the Archbishop of York, to Lady Mary Thynne, sister of the Marquess of Bath.

“Of the salary of the chaplain of Marlborough Gaol, £50 a-year is paid by Lord Weymouth, as the bequest of Thomas Thynne, Esq. who long since bound for the payment of it the manors of Weobly and Ross, in the county of Hereford. The bequest was recognised by his lordship in a deed of settlement, dated Nov. 2, 1709.”  
Neild's Remarks on Marlborough Gaol.—1808.

Died, Oct. 20, 1812, at Packington, the Right Hon. Heneage Finch, Earl of Aylesford. His lordship, after a hearty supper and the usual performance of his devotions, went to bed, and was in the course of the night attacked by gout in the stomach, which caused his death. His lordship married Lady Louisa Thynne, daughter of the first Marquess of Bath, who died in 1797, and left fourteen children.

Died, May 29, 1821, at Portsmouth, Lord Francis Thynne, late Midshipman of his Majesty's ship *Rochfort*, and son of the Marquess of Bath.

In the Gentleman's Magazine, 1826, p. 406, is a description of Longleat House.

Died, Dec. 12, 1826, at her house in Lower Grosvenor Street, in her 92d year, Elizabeth, Dowager Marchioness of Bath. She was the eldest daughter of William



second Duke of Portland, who died May 1, 1762, by Margaret Cavendish Harley, only daughter and sole heir of Edward, second Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and was born June 27, 1735. She was married to Thomas, first Marquess of Bath, K.G., on the 22d of May, 1759; by whom, who died Nov. 19, 1796, she had issue the present Marquess of Bath and eight other children, six daughters and two sons—Jan. 1826.

Married, July 14th, 1829, at Saint George's, Hanover Square, the Duke of Buccleuch to Lady Charlotte Thynne, third daughter of the Marquess and Marchioness of Bath.

Died May 1, 1830, at his Lordship's, in Grosvenor Square, aged 56, Isabella Marchioness of Bath. Her ladyship was the third daughter of Lord Viscount Torrington, was married to the present Marquess in April 1794, by whom she has had a numerous family, of whom seven sons and three daughters survive her. In the walks of fashionable life the Marchioness of Bath was ever esteemed a woman of the highest accomplishments and spotless virtue. When at Longleat (commonly more than half the year) her charities were extensive, and of a superior order of usefulness. Food, raiment, and medical aid to the necessitous poor, and education with clothing and instruction to their children, were largely distributed by her, in person, throughout the surrounding villages, and in one parish a dairy was maintained expressly for their comfort.—May 1830.

Died, at Ashburnham Place, Sussex, Oct. 1830, in his 70th year, the Right Honourable George Ashburnham, third Earl of Ashburnham and Viscount St. Asaph (1730), and fifth Baron Ashburnham, of Ashburnham, in Sussex (1689), Knight of the Garter, a Trustee of the British Museum and F.S.A. His lordship was born on Christmas Day, 1760, the second but only surviving son of John the second Earl, by Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of John Crawley, Esq. Alderman of London. He was a nobleman of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1780. On the 19th June, 1784, he was appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales; and, on the 28th of August in the same year, he married Lady Sophia Thynne, third daughter of Thomas first Marquess of Bath, and sister to Thomas the present Marquess and K.G. That lady dying, April 9, 1791, Lord St. Asaph married, secondly, July 25, 1795, at Orwell Park, near Ipswich, Lady Charlotte Percy, eldest daughter of Algernon, first and late Earl of Beverley. In 1804 his lordship was summoned to Parliament in his father's Barony of Ashburnham, and, on the death of the aged Earl, in his 88th year, April 8, 1812, he succeeded to the family honours. The Earl of Ashburnham was by no means a political character.

He had a taste for literature, was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1785, and a Trustee of the British Museum in 18—. During the present year he had edited "A Narrative, by John Ashburnham, of his attendance upon King Charles the First from Oxford to the Scotch Army, and from Hampton Court to the Isle of Wight, never before printed." To these volumes, as the lineal descendant of John Ashburnham, the Earl prefixed "A Vindication of his character and conduct from the aspersions of Lord Clarendon."—1830.

Died, December 20, 1832, aged 72, the Right Honourable Louisa, Countess Dowager of Aylesford, sister to the Marquess of Bath and Lord Carteret, and aunt to the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Earl of Chesterfield, the Countess of Cawdor, &c. Her ladyship was the eldest daughter of Thomas first Marquess of Bath, by Lady Elizabeth Cavendish Bentinck, eldest daughter of William second Duke of Portland; was married Nov. 18, 1781, to Heneage fourth and late Earl of Aylesford, and left his widow Oct. 20, 1812, having had issue the present Earl, nine other sons, and nine daughters, of whom three sons, besides the Earl, and three daughters, survive.—1832.

Died, April 9, 1835, in Upper Brook Street, aged 66, Lady Isabella Thynne, Lady of the Bedchamber to the Duchess of Gloucester, sister to the Marquess of Bath, Lord Carteret, the late Countesses of Aylesford, Chesterfield, &c. She was the fourth daughter of Thomas first Marquess of Bath, by Lady Elizabeth Cavendish Bentinck.

Died, March 27, 1837, in Lower Grosvenor Street, aged 72, the Most Hon. Thomas Thynne, second Marquess of Bath (1789), fourth Viscount Weymouth and Baron Thynne of Warminster (1682), and the fifth Baronet (1641); K.G., Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Somerset; D.C.L., F.S.A., and F.L.S., &c.

His lordship was born on the 25th Jan. 1765, the eldest son of Thomas the first Marquess, and K.G., by Lady Elizabeth Cavendish Bentinck, eldest daughter of William second Duke of Portland, K.G. He was returned to Parliament for the borough of Weobly, in conjunction with Sir John Scott, the present venerable Earl of Eldon, in 1784. At the general election of 1790 (being then Lord Weymouth) he was returned for the city of Bath, and was re-elected in 1796. In the House of Commons he supported Mr. Pitt, under whose administration his father was Groom of the Stole. On the death of his father, Nov. 19, 1796, he succeeded to the peerage as second Marquess of Bath.

His lordship took no very prominent part in public affairs, but gave his vote generally with the Tory party.

He was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Somersetshire on the death of Earl Poulett, Feb. 9, 1819, and was elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, July 16, 1823.

His lordship married, April 24, 1794, the Hon. Isabella Byng, third daughter of George fourth Viscount Torrington; and by that lady, who died May 1, 1830, he had issue eight sons and three daughters: 1st, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Countess of Cawdor, married in 1816 to John-Frederick now Earl of Cawdor, by whom she has a numerous family; 2nd, the Right Hon. Thomas Viscount Weymouth, who married in 1820 Harriet Matilda, daughter of Mr. Thomas Robbins, but died without issue on the 16th Jan. last; 3rd, the Most Hon. Henry Frederick, now Marquess of Bath, a Captain in the Royal Navy; he was born in 1797, and married in 1830 the Hon. Harriet Baring, second daughter of Lord Ashburton, and has issue; 4th, the Rev. Lord John Thynne, Prebendary of Westminster, Rector of Street, county of Somerset, and Kingston Deverill, Wilts; he married in 1824 Anne-Constantia, daughter of the Rev. Charles Cobbe Beresford, niece to the Bishop of Kilmore, and cousin to the Marquess of Waterford, and has a numerous family; 5th, Lady Louisa, married in 1823 to the Hon. Henry Lascelles, second son of the Earl of Harewood, and has a numerous family; 6th, Lord William Thynne, Major in the 7th Foot; 7th, Lord Francis, who died in 1821, in his 17th year; 8th, Lord Edward Thynne, who married in 1830 Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late William Mellish, Esq.; 9th, Lord George, who died in 1832, in his 26th year; 10th, the Most Noble Charlotte Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry, married in 1829 to Walter Francis fifth and present Duke of Buccleuch, and has three sons; and 11th, Lord Charles Thynne, born in 1813.

The corpse of the deceased Marquess was conveyed for interment to the family seat at Longleat, where the funeral was attended by his sons, his son in law the Duke of Buccleuch, &c.

Died, January 16, 1837, at Sharks House, aged 40, the Right Hon. Thomas Thynne, Viscount Weymouth, eldest son of the Marquess of Bath. He married in 1820 Harriet-Matilda, daughter of Mr. Thomas Robbins; but, having died without issue, is succeeded in his title by his next brother, Lord Henry Frederick Thynne, Captain R.N., who married in 1820 Lady Harriet Baring, second daughter of Lord Ashburton, and has issue.

Died, June 24, 1837, at Longleat, aged 40, the Most Noble Henry Frederick Thynne, third Marquess of Bath (1789), fifth Viscount Weymouth and Baron Thynne of Warminster (1682), and the sixth Baronet (1641); a Post Captain in the Royal Navy. His lordship was born the 24th May, 1797, the second son of Thomas



the late Marquess, and K.G., by the Hon. Isabella Byng, third daughter of George, fourth Viscount Torrington.

Lord Henry Thynne was made Lieutenant in the *Tagus* 42, on the Mediterranean Station, Nov. 17, 1817, and appointed to the *Active* 46, Jan. 23, 1819. He was advanced to the rank of Commander, June 7, 1821; posted into the *Termagant* 28, in the East Indies, July 30, 1822; and appointed to the *Ranger* 28, fitting at Chatham for the South American Station, March 15, 1825.

His elder brother, Lord Weymouth, having deceased without issue on the 16th January in the present year, Lord Henry succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father on the 17th of March; and the three eldest males of the family have thus died within six months. During his short tenure of the title he had much endeared himself to the tenants on his estates.

His lordship married, April 9, 1830, the Hon. Harriet Baring, second daughter of Lord Ashburton, by whom he has left issue two sons and one daughter: 1st, the Most Noble John Alexander, now Marquess of Bath, born in 1831; 2nd, Lord Henry Frederick Thynne, born in 1832; 3rd, Lady Louisa Isabella Harriet, born in 1834; and 4th, a daughter, born in 1836.

His lordship's funeral took place at Longleat on the 1st July. It was attended by his father-in-law, Lord Ashburton, and by his brothers, Lord John and Lord Charles Thynne. His brother-in-law, the Duke of Buccleuch, was absent, in consequence of the death of his aunt, the Countess of Home.—August, 1837.

Died, March 6, 1849, in Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, the Right Hon. Lady Edward Thynne, eldest daughter and coheiress of the late Mr. W. Mellish, and sister of the Countess of Glengall. She married 4th July, 1830, Lord Edward Thynne, fifth son of Thomas second Marquess of Bath, but leaves no issue.

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No. 89.—Extract from the REGISTER of BURIALS in the Parish of  
HORNINGSHAM.

1750.—Lord Viscount Weymouth, Jan. 22.

This is a true copy.

SAMUEL STRICKLAND, Perpetual Curate of Horningsham.

Horningsham, Dec. 11th, 1856.

[This entry being Old Style, the date will be 22 January, 1750-1.]

## No. 90.—Family Recollections by Sir EDWARD THOMASON, Knight.

My father and mother always told their children that their grandfather, Edward Thomason, of Dawley, married a widow of the name of Beard, about the year 1722, and the maiden name of this widow was Botfield; a sister to the grandfather of the present Mr. Botfield and Mr. William Botfield, and consequently great-aunt to them.

By this widow my grandfather had two children, viz., Richard, baptised at Dawley, June 20th, 1723, who died without issue, and Edward (our father), baptised at Dawley April 11th, 1725.

My father always informed his children to recollect that they were of the Botfield blood, because his mother was a Miss Botfield.

My father informed his children, that his father and mother died whilst he was a boy; and after their death his uncle, Mr. Botfield, the present Mr. Botfield's grandfather, took him into his house, and had him educated until he was fourteen years of age, when he put him out an apprentice to a Mr. Boden, a toy and buckle manufacturer, in Edgbaston Street, Birmingham. The late Mrs. Botfield always called us cousins, such as Cousin Sarah, Cousin Edward, &c.

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The Pedigree confirmed by the Descendants of Edward Beard.

Edward Beard, born at Worsley, Salop, 1690. Married Miss Botfield of Dawley, 1714. Had one child, christened Job, born 7th October, 1715.

Edward Beard, the father of Job, died suddenly at Bridgnorth 1720, leaving the before-mentioned widow Mrs. Beard with one child, christened Job, about five or six years old.

The widow Mrs. Beard married my grandfather, Edward Thomason, of Dawley, in 1722, and at this time it was supposed that the infant Job was taken to by the Beard family. By this marriage with the widow Mrs. Beard my grandfather had two children,—Richard Thomason, born 1723, and who died without issue, and my father Edward Thomason, born April 11th, 1725; consequently Mrs. Beard, and afterwards Mrs. Thomason, had in all three children, all sons, viz., Job Beard, Richard Thomason, and Edward Thomason.

Job Beard kept the half-way house near Bridgnorth, a small inn, and he married a Miss Littleford, by whom he had one child, a daughter, who married a grazier, a Mr. Taylor of Worfield, by whom he has one son and two daughters living. The

father and mother are dead, but the son Richard is married and resides at Stubbleford, near Badger, and the daughters reside as farmers at Naine, near Cleobury.

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|---|--|
| 1st Generation.—Miss Botfield; her first husband Edward Beard, and her second husband Edward Thomason.  | } All dead.  |
| 2nd Generation.—Job Beard, Richard Thomason, and Edward Thomason.                                       |  |
| 3rd Generation.—Richard Taylor, only child and descendant of Job Beard, dead.                           | } Richard Taylor, dead.<br>Edward Thomason,<br>Ann Thomason,<br>James Thomason,<br>now living. |
| Edward Thomason, Ann Thomason, and Jane Thomason, of Norway, the only ones alive of the 3rd Generation. |  |

Consequently my grandmother must have been sister to the present Mr. Botfield's grandfather, and my father and the late Mr. Botfield first cousins.

Ludlow, 6th April, 1841.

My dear Sir,

When we had the pleasure of seeing you last time at Ludlow, you mentioned to me, that your Agent had been searching the Church Register at Great Dawley, relative to the Pedigree of the Botfield family, and you observed to me, that you could not find that you had any relations living except your two uncles. I replied, that, as you had mooted the subject, it became proper in me to mention, that I had every reason to believe from my father and mother's account, that our family, although very distantly connected, were the nearest of kin now living to the Botfield family, because I always understood that my grandfather Edward Thomason of Dawley married a Mrs. Beard, a widow, whose maiden name was Botfield; and I promised you that I would make investigation, and you requested me to inform you what I might discover on the subject. I have had the following Registers examined to discover the marriage of Edward Beard with Miss Botfield, and also his burial; and also the marriage of the widow Beard with my grandfather Edward Thomason of Dawley, viz.:—

Dawley, by the Reverend Mr. Wood,	
Shiffnal	„ „ Mr. Brooke,
Madeley	„ „ George Edmonds,
Bridgenorth	„ „ Geo. Billett,
Wellington	„ „ J. Roden,
Broseley	„ „ Wm. Harris,
Stirchley	„ „ H. Phillips,
Roughton, through Mr. Stokes;	



but, strange to say, without discovering what I was in search of. The Reverend Mr. Wood, of Dawley, says, that the entries in the registry of his church are so much obliterated, 120 years ago, that he cannot decypher, in many instances, the writing of the entries. This is somewhat extraordinary; for my grandfather could never have been so fortunate as Enoch, Moses, or Elias. Both the marriage and burial must be entered, according to law and custom, in a church register somewhere, and I make no doubt in the Dawley Register. As I did not succeed in obtaining the required particulars from this data, I wrote to my sister and my two nephews, the Reverend Edward Covey of Omley, and the Reverend Charles Covey, Rector of Alderton, all of whose answers correspond with my memory, and confirmatory of what I told you, and of the statement in the enclosed writing. Also, I recollected that upwards of fifty years since, when I was at Mr. Botfield's at Dawley, with my father, that we all rode over one morning to see a Mr. Job Beard, whose residence was at a small Inn, not far from Bridgnorth, and I was told that he was a relation; and it also occurred to me, that my uncle Richard Thomason resided until his death at Roughton, near Devonport house, and that his landlord, Mr. Stokes, was his close neighbour and friend, and that possibly through him or his descendants I might obtain a knowledge with regard to the Beard family. I therefore wrote Mr. Stokes of Roughton, who replied, that it was his father who was the intimate friend of my uncle; but he should be happy to render me any assistance, and that in the inquiries he had already made, that Edward Beard married Miss Botfield of Dawley, by whom he had one child, christened Job, and that Job Beard married a Miss Littleford, at or near Dawley, by whom he had only one child, a daughter, who married Richard Taylor, a respectable farmer, residing on his own estate at Worfield; and that both him and his wife have long since been dead, having, however, two sons and two daughters. The sons were Richard and Robert. Richard, who inherited his father's estate, is dead, but Robert and his two sisters are still living. Robert, a married man, with his wife and family, resided, until this Spring, on a farm of about £400 annual rent, belonging to Mr. Whitmore, of Apley, and removed at Lady Day to the neighbourhood of Shiffnal; and as Mrs. Robert Taylor was coming over to Ludlow, to pay a visit to her first cousin, Mrs. Turner, who formerly lived at Ditton, she called on me last Saturday, in consequence of the inquiries made to her husband by Mr. Stokes, respecting the family connections of the Beards, Botfields, and Thomasons, from whose statement I am enabled to write down the pedigree written down in the enclosed paper, all of which I verily believe to be correct.

Yours, very faithfully,

Beriah Botfield, Esquire, M.P.

EDWARD THOMASON.

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*Ground Plan of Norton Hall.*



P. CUNIK.



No. 91.—Some Account of his three Mansions, by  
BERIAH BOTFIELD, Esq.

NORTON HALL,

The seat of Beriah Botfield, Esq., like most manorial houses of ancient date, closely adjoins the church and village of Norton, about two miles north-east of Daventry. At the time of the Norman Conquest Agemund, the Saxon owner of this estate, was dispossessed of it in favour of the Earl of Mellent, a distant relation of Duke William, who was thus rewarded for attending him in his arduous expedition. In the time of Henry III. De Noers or Nowers, and subsequently De Whelton, were in possession of this estate, which in the time of Edward I. was successively enjoyed by De la Zouche, De Mortimer, and De Marchia. De Mortimer continuing in the reign of Edward II. and being succeeded by Golafre, whose family continued to enjoy it with De Grey and De Cornwall during the reigns of Edward III. Henry IV. and Henry VI. We find Cornwall alone in possession during the reign of Edward IV. but being attainted under Henry VII. he was succeeded by Shirley; but Cornwall appears to have been restored by Henry VIII. and to have been succeeded by Mauntell, in whose possession it remained during the time of Mary, but on his attainder, in the reign of Elizabeth, we find that gentleman seised of the consolidated manors. Sir Richard Knightley, who married the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the Protector Somerset, resided at Norton during the reign of Edward VI. and the estate continued in his family during the reign of James the First. There is a tradition that an elderly lady of this family lost the estate at play; be this as it may, we find Nicholas Breton in possession of this property in the time of Charles the First, and it continued to be held by his descendants, who had reserved a right of burial in the chancel of the parish church, to the commencement of the present century, when it was purchased by Thomas Botfield, Esq. of Dawley, in the county of Salop. This gentleman, who died on the 9th of April, 1801, bequeathed the mansion house and estate, with the manors of Norton and Long Buckby, to his third son, Beriah Botfield, whose widow, Charlotte, daughter of William Withering, Esq. M.D. of Edgbaston, continued to reside at Norton Hall from the time of his decease, on the 27th of April, 1813, to the time of her own death, on the 26th of October, 1825, when she was succeeded by their only surviving son, Beriah Botfield. The existing manor house is probably the remains of the building inhabited by Sir Richard Knightley, enlarged or altered as it may have been by Nicholas Breton. It subsequently fell into decay, and the old oak staircase and part of the edifice were removed; but it was restored and enlarged in 1810 by Beriah Botfield, Esq., and has received much subsequent enlargement and

embellishment from its present possessor. The modern additions are principally in the Gothic style. The house is of two stories, embattled, and inclosing a paved court. The eastern front is distinguished by a cloister of five pointed arches, the spandrils springing from buttresses, and the arcade surmounted by an embattled parapet. The principal entrance on the north is by a porch opening into a Gothic hall, leading to the vestibule, which communicates with the staircase hall. The bay-window in this front is that of the billiard-room, which adjoins the study leading out of the entrance hall. The south front contains the breakfast, dining, and drawing rooms, and the east front is entirely devoted to the library. The collection is particularly rich in early printed books, including some printed upon vellum by the early English and foreign printers, a few valuable and beautiful manuscripts, many excellent works on Natural History and British Topography, the best classical authors, books of antiquities, galleries of art, and abundant stores of English literature. The hall and vestibule contain several specimens of ancient armour and weapons of considerable interest and value. One fine Italian suit, inlaid with gold, came from the Ducal armoury at Lucca; another, of plain steel, is said to have been found on the field of battle at Edge Hill. The pleasing collection of second-rate pictures is distributed throughout the several rooms, care being taken that the ancient and modern pictures, and the Italian and Flemish painters, do not occupy the same apartment.

The house is surrounded by a broad terrace communicating with a flower garden, laid out in the Italian style, with vases and statues. The kitchen gardens occupy a part of the space formerly occupied by the village, and adjoining the churchyard. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome building, of a nave with two ailes, a square tower, and a small chancel. The latter has been rebuilt, and a porch added to the north side, now used as a vestry, corresponding with the porch or entrance on the south. The windows are filled with stained glass, and the monument of the Lady Elizabeth Seymour has been carefully restored. The churchyard itself has been enlarged in the direction of the village. The undulating character of the ground shows to great advantage the tall ancestral trees by which the park is adorned. It has been recently enlarged, and is now occupied by deer; the several pieces of water, animated by aquatic birds, serving to diversify a limited but pleasing prospect. Through the valley beyond pass the Roman military way, the Watling Street, the Grand Junction Canal, and the London and Birmingham Railway; and on the rising ground behind is the Roman Station of Bennavenna, now known as Borough Hill. Fragments of pottery, of pavements, and Roman and English coins, are frequently discovered on this spot, which appears to have been occupied, with but little interruption, from the earliest times.

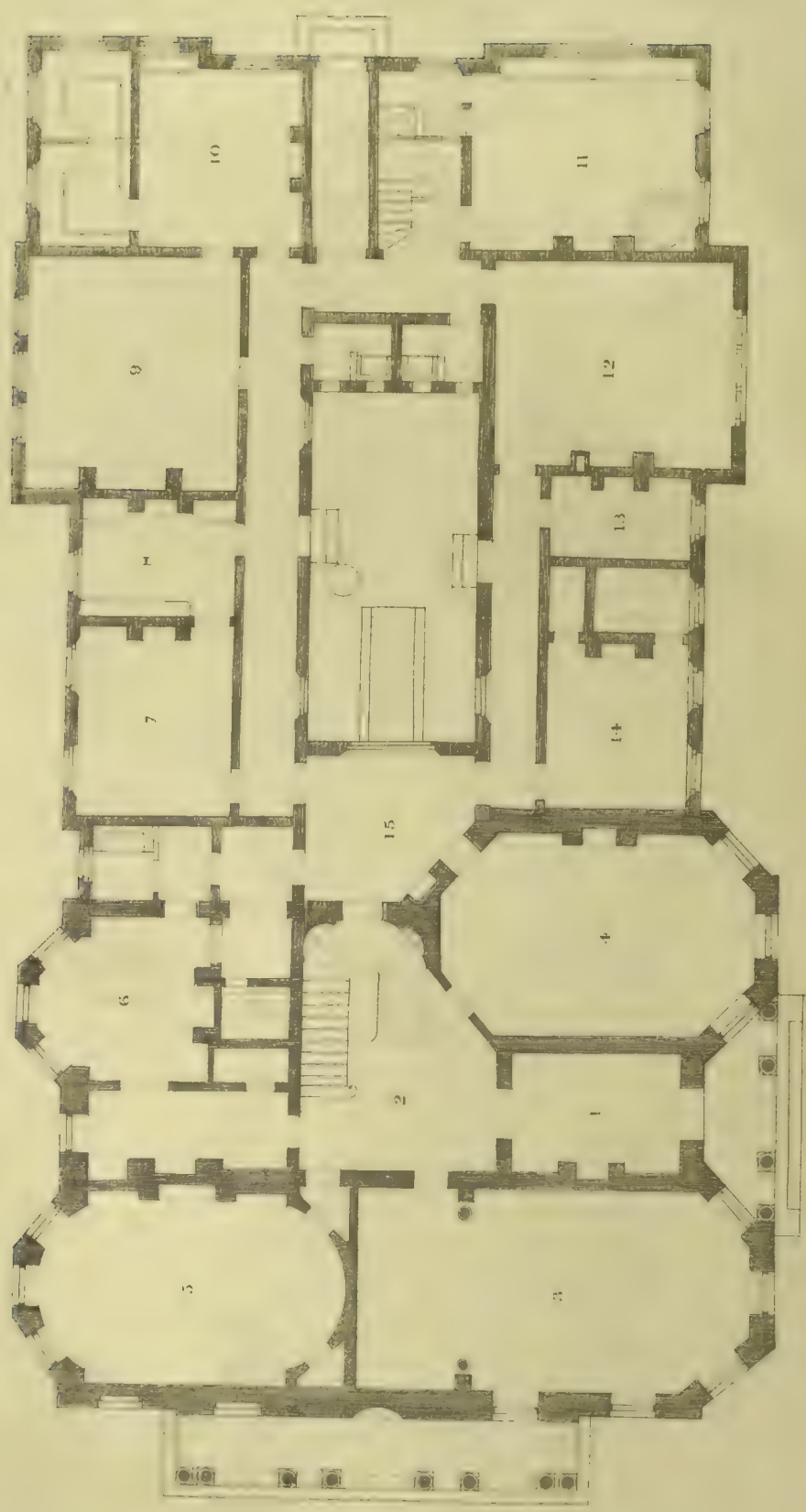
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*Ground-Plan of Hopton Court.*

P. 1000000



## HOPTON COURT,

The residence of Beriah Botfield, Esq. is situated on a gentle eminence in a secluded valley at the foot of the Titterstone Clee Hill, about two miles from Cleobury Mortimer, on the road to Ludlow. The brook which runs through this romantic scenery falls into the Rea, which flows into the Teme, a tributary of the Severn. The grounds, formed under the direction of Mr. Repton, are adapted to the course of the dingle, and by the means of walks all its parts are easily accessible. The ancient mansion of the Hydes stood on the margin of the stream, being the old manor house, then called the Court of Hopton Wafers, a site now indicated by several yew-trees of considerable antiquity.

Richard Hyde the elder is the first recorded owner of this manor house, in which he was succeeded on the 22d of June, 1604, by his son and heir, Humphrey Hyde, gentleman, who dying in 1678, was succeeded by Hercules Hyde, of Hopton Wafers, and Margaret his wife. Their son Richard, by his wife Dorothy, had a son Richard Hyde, who married Sarah Charlett, spinster, of the county of Hereford, and was seated at Hopton in 1708. Tradition reports that this lady was accidentally killed in one of the mills, which were originally blade mills and latterly paper mills, but having now fallen into disuse, or have been entirely removed. The issue of this marriage was an only child, Mary Hyde, spinster, who, after the death of her father, conveyed the Hopton estate to Joseph Oldham, gentleman, who in 1770 pulled down the old manor house, and built a new mansion on more elevated ground adjoining the old site. This property he sold in 1779 to John Hale, Esq. of Bewdley, who was succeeded by his nephew Curteis Hale, Esq. in 1783. This gentleman conveyed the mansion house and estate in 1798 to Thomas Botfield, Esq. of Court of Hill, and also sold the advowson of the rectory of Hopton Wafers to Joseph Cotton, Esq. from whom it was purchased by Thomas Botfield, Esq. This gentleman enlarged the house and embellished the grounds, residing there from May 1803 till his death on the 17th of January, 1843, when he was succeeded by his widow, Lucy Botfield. Upon the death of this lady his nephew, Beriah Botfield, succeeded to this property on the 15th of August, 1856.

Mr. Loudon, in his work on *Forming, Improving, and Managing Country Residences*, gives, in plate 29, a view of Hopton Court as built by Mr. Oldham, suggesting its alteration in the castellated style, as shown in plate 30 of the quarto edition of that work, published at London in 1806. This plan was not adopted, but another by Mr. Nash, in the Italian style, was preferred, with the addition of a third story and an ornamental portico. The entrance is small, and the rooms are more remarkable for their proportion than their size. The library, dining, and drawing

rooms, with a study, occupy the principal floor, and the bedrooms and offices are commodious and complete. A terrace on the South front affords a pleasing view of the retired valley and the village church.

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### DECKER HILL,

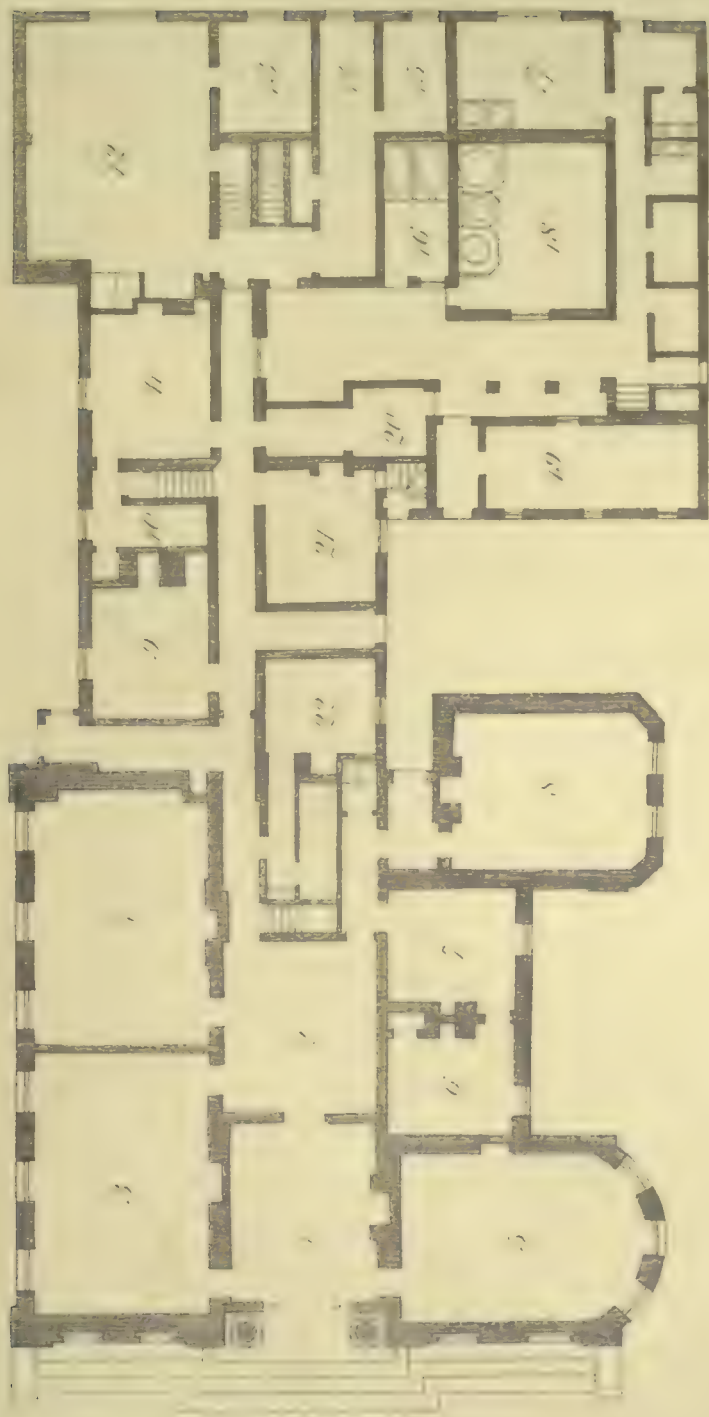
The residence of Beriah Botfield, Esq. is pleasantly situated on rising ground, to the east of the provincial town of Shiffnal. It has two approaches from the road leading from the former town to Newport, with a lodge at each; and is approached from the quiet hamlet of Haughton through the adjacent farm. The pleasure-grounds are chiefly remarkable for the varied prospect which they command over the surrounding country, extending from the Wrekin to Wolverhampton, and embracing the bold outline of both the Clee Hills, as well as those of Abberley, and the picturesque eminences around Bridgnorth. In the nearer landscape the woods of Weston, the towers of Lilleshall, and the turrets of Tonge, are the most conspicuous objects. The massive tower of Shiffnal Church rises beyond the embankment of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway, the continual transit of whose trains enlivens the monotony of smooth lawns and trim inclosures. The house is of the simplest style of Italian architecture, approached by a flight of steps, and flanked by two fine columns of Grinshill stone; but of two stories only. The library, dining, and drawing rooms, with the study and billiard-room, occupy the principal floor, with suitable bedrooms above, and convenient offices attached.

In the first notice we find of this place, it is described as a messuage and premises in Drayton, in the parish of Idsall, alias Shiffnal, and was in 1727 in the possession of James Aaron the elder, who in 1730 was succeeded by his son James. The next possessor of this property was James Wright, of Old Street, in the parish of St. Luke, in the county of Middlesex, carpenter, under whom, in 1743, Edward Dover appears to have occupied the house for nineteen years. In 1768 Thomas Sambrook, of Shiffnal, gentleman, purchased the estate, and subsequently mortgaged it to Thomas Botfield, of Little Dawley, yeoman. This incumbrance was discharged upon the sale of the property in 1784 to the Hon. T. Fitzwilliam, who enlarged the house, erected the outbuildings, and first called it Decker Hill. The next owner of this estate was Joshua Williams, of the city of Exeter, Esq. who sold it in 1808 to Thomas Bishton, of Kilsall, Esq., by whom, two years afterwards, it was sold to William Botfield, of Malinslee, Esq., who shortly afterwards transferred his residence to this place, having rebuilt and enlarged the house, embellished the grounds, and



# Ground Plan of Locker Hill.

P. 07XNKH









# References to the Ground Plans of

## Qorton Hall.

- 1 Entrance Hall
- 2 Staircase Hall
- 3 Dining Room
- 4 Drawing Room
- 5 Morning Room
- 6 Library
- 7 Inner Library
- 8 Study
- 9 Billiard Room
- 10 Butlers Pantry
- 11 House Keepers Room
- 12 Kitchen
- 13 Scullery
- 14 Servants Hall
- 15 Pantry
- 16 Larder
- 17 Still Room
- 18 Brewhouse Room
- 19 Boot Room
- 20 Monument Room

## Decker Hill.

- 1 Entrance Hall
- 2 Staircase Hall
- 3 Dining Room
- 4 Library
- 5 Drawing Room
- 6 Monument Room
- 7 Study
- 8 Billiard Room
- 9 Waiting Room
- 10 Still Room
- 11 House Keepers Room
- 12 Kitchen
- 13 Scullery
- 14 Pantry
- 15 Larder
- 16 Bakehouse
- 17 Washhouse
- 18 Brewhouse
- 19 Boot Room
- 20 Store Room
- 21 Servants Hall
- 22 Butlers Pantry

## Horton Court.

- 1 Entrance Hall
- 2 Staircase Hall
- 3 Drawing Room
- 4 Dining Room
- 5 Library
- 6 Study
- 7 House Keepers Room
- 8 Still Room
- 9 Kitchen
- 10 Scullery
- 11 Washhouse
- 12 Servants Hall
- 13 Boot Room
- 14 Butlers Pantry
- 15 Serving Room

added, by purchase from Lord Stafford, to the original estate. Upon his death, in 1850, his widow continued to occupy the house, and was succeeded by his nephew in 1851.

Mr. Eyton has satisfactorily shewn, in his *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. ii. p. 46, that Little Drayton, now called Decker Hill, called in the Domesday Book Draitune, a member of the extensive parish of Iteshale, afterwards Shiffnal, then and subsequently belonged to Robert FitzTetbald, and not to Robert FitzTuroid. The principal tenants here were of the family of Paternoster. The first whom I find named is William Paternoster, who, before 1194, attests two deeds of Walter de Dunstanvill, and who probably was identical with William de Drayton, assessed in 1209 as one living within the jurisdiction of the Forest of Mount Gilbert. At the assizes of 1272, Alice de Drayton was found not to be prosecuting her suit of novel disseisin in Suffenhale (Shiffnal) against Robert de Montfort and John d'Evereus. Between 1270 and 1280, Richard Paternoster occurs more than once as a witness of deeds, and as a juror. From 1296 to 1316 William Paternoster occurs in similar positions, being accompanied by Thomas de Drayton in 1304, and by Richard Paternoster in 1316. The last occurs repeatedly from 1320 to 1348; and John, son of Richard Paternoster, and nephew of William de Steventon, occurs in 1335. Roger Hod of Drayton represented another family which held here under the lords of Idsall. This Roger occurs in 1261, and from thence till 1279. From 1296 to 1335 William Hod seems to hold the tenancy. On May 21, 1311, William Hod of Drayton quitted to Wombridge Priory all right of common in the herbage and pannage of the Canons' Wood of Leshwyke. On Oct. 2, 1334, William Hod of Drayton leases for his own life his hall (*aulam*) and homestead (*boverium*) at Trilwardync, with a curtilage and two crofts. William Hod seems afterwards to have sold his property at Trilwardine to Sir Alan de Cherleton, who renews the lease in 1336.

The Perambulation of 1300 recognises a moiety of Dreyton (near Shiffnal) as being then disforested.

At the assizes of September, 1272, the name of Adam de Dreyton occurs as one of the sureties for the appearance of William, son of Robert de Divises, who had been apprehended upon some charge.

## No. 92.—Description of WICK HOUSE, Somersetshire.

The following description of Wick House, Somersetshire, the seat of William Withering, Esq. is taken from Neale's *Gentlemen's Seats*, No. 67, September 1823, and is from the pen of the proprietor himself, whose widow, Lydia Withering, has continued to reside there since his death.

Wick House is situated in the parish of Brislington, two miles and a half south-east of the city of Bristol, ten from Bath, and four from Clifton, on a gentle acclivity, surrounded by highly ornamented and richly timbered grounds. Though in itself an unpretending villa, the two fronts display a tasteful variety of architecture, and the house comprehends in due proportion accommodation so complete that few of moderate dimensions combine more elegance and convenience. The principal apartments are aired by flues communicating heat from a patent stove placed in the vestibule, and the whole premises, lodging rooms, bath, &c., are amply supplied by a forcing pump with hard and soft water. The library contains an interesting selection of books, and is particularly rich in the botanical department of science. The pictures are few, and those chiefly portraits. The offices, attached and detached, are singularly commodious; the farm-yard, gardens, and conservatory, properly disposed and concealed by plantations; the entrance lodge and green-house correspond in style with the appendages of the mansion. From the windows of the north-west, or what may be termed the garden front, represented in the plate, the Avon at high-water rises into view at the bottom of an umbrageous lawn. So propitious is the climate to vegetation that the tender cork-tree and Oriental planes here flourish uninjured; and so salubrious the air, that it appears by an inscription in the churchyard, anno 1524, an inhabitant attained the patriarchal age of one hundred and fifty-four years.

The pleasure-grounds, about sixty acres, in which natural advantages have been judiciously improved by art, present a bold inequality of surface, and an association of beauties rarely to be met with in a similar compass. The little sequestered valley, in which a stream expands into a small lake, is animated by a rookery, swans, and other water-fowl. Here the brilliant kingfisher haunts the recesses of the babbling brook, or glances beneath the arch of the ivy-mantled bridge. There the hermitage, in the midst of a shady grove, invites to musing and retirement. Nor are the hours of night devoid of interest from the ever-varying serenade of the nightingale; while the mossy banks are begemmed with sparkling glow-worms. Finely contrasted with such secluded scenery is the panorama to be viewed from the terrace above, affording a variety of interesting objects either for the naked eye or the telescope. Hence may be seen the elevated table-land on Dundry Hill, a military station through successive



æras; Maes-knoll, so called possibly from the ancient British word, denominating a level or plain, and the knoll or mount thereon, (an extended agger of the camp, rather than a barrow, or repository for the dead, as imagined by some antiquaries), and that lofty, elegantly lanterned and often cloud-enveloped tower, the well-known landmark of the channel. Nearer, from the bosom of the vale beneath, arise to adorn the simplicity of the rural landscape the pinnacles of the Church of Brislington, while in an opposite direction, mingled with interesting associations, the mind will contemplate the mouldering fane of Redcliffe, the venerable cathedral, and the extended grandeur of the city of Bristol, glittering with twenty other towers and spires. Beyond, to the north-west, may be observed the heights of modern Clifton, crowned with stately crescents, terraces, and woods; the sites of Roman encampments, commanding the gorge of the river, and originally constructed to check the ravages of the Cambrian invaders; the extensive park of Ashton; and, yet more distant, the eye, stretching over the enchanting scenery of King's Weston and Blaise Castle, traces in the blue horizon the mountainous district of South Wales. Within a very short walk of this little domain the woody and precipitous banks of the Avon form a pleasing sylvan amphitheatre at Conham Ferry, encircling meadows of the richest verdure. And perhaps equally agreeable, though differing in character, may be a ramble through the dingle to the ruined Chapel of St. Anne, where the brook, after turning a mill, falls into the river. Embracing so many agréments, and so rare a combination of objects to invite excursion, with fine roads in every direction, Wick is equally calculated for the recluse or the man of the world.

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No. 93.—A SERMON preached Nov. 6, 1825, in the Parish Church at NORTON, by the Rev. H. HOLDEN, on the decease of MRS. BOTFIELD.

“I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me.”—2 Samuel xii. 23.

Among the various excelling qualities by which the Royal Psalmist of Israel was so eminently distinguished as to be termed the “man after God’s own heart,” there are few more conspicuous, few by which he seems better to have deserved it, than that frank simplicity of character, that generous, manly, and ingenuous spirit, that needs but to be convinced of its error to confess, renounce, and forsake it; which, seeking no little arts to palliate crime and elude punishment, bows its head to the rebuke and penalty of its fault in penitence and submission.

In the course of those events which marked the life of this extraordinary man, we find that he occasionally yielded to the strength of the temptations by which he was surrounded; but, however gross the infatuation, however violent the passion which had possession of his mind, no sooner was the "still small voice" of reason heard, than he owned its force and obeyed its direction. Never was he known to stifle conscience in the pursuit of pleasure, or, when his eyes were once opened to the real nature of his actions, was he ever found to choose the evil and reject the good, and thus incur the guilt of sinning against conviction.

It was this peculiar feature in his character, the absence namely of wilful sin, which we may fairly presume procured for him, even in his errors, the constant protection and favour of heaven. When in the pride of his heart, and unmindful that the surest defence of Israel was in the Lord of Hosts who led her armies to battle, he would number his people, and gratify his pride with the vain review of his horses and his chariots, no sooner is he made sensible of his error, than, in a spirit of genuine contrition and magnanimous self-devotion for an unoffending people, he exclaims, "Lo! I have sinned and have done wickedly, but these sheep what have they done? let thine hand I pray thee be against me, and against my father's house."

The affecting story of Uriah is familiar to us all. Who indeed can read the fate of the gallant, generous, unsuspecting soldier, but with indignation and tears? Yet even here, though he at once perceived that in confessing his crime he must convict himself of the complicated guilt of adultery, treachery, and murder, to the solemn denunciation of Nathan he replies without hesitation, "I have sinned against the Lord;" and humbles himself to the dust before the rebuke of the prophet.

The messenger of God had declared, that the offspring of his adulterous intercourse with the wife of Uriah should surely die, and David, who seems to have regarded the child, from whatever cause, with the most ardent affection, earnestly besought of God to avert the threatened evil, and to spare its life. Seven days were spent in prayer, fasting, and tears, but in vain; and when the infant was no more, such had been the extreme sensibility of the parent to the danger of his child, so fervent his supplications for its deliverance, that the attendants, fearing some extravagance of desperate grief, trembled to acquaint him with the event. Their significant looks, however, and suppressed whispers, arrested the attention of the afflicted monarch, and he instantly conjectured the cause. Great was their surprise to hear him calmly inquire if the child were dead, and, when his suspicions were confirmed by their report, to observe, that he arose from the ground, washed, anointed, and dressed himself, and, having worshipped in the house of God, that he resumed his usual tranquillity and composure. His servants, surprised though pleased at a conduct so very different from what they naturally expected, could not forbear exclaiming, "What is this that thou hast done? Thou didst fast and weep for the



child while it was alive, but when the child was dead thou didst rise and eat bread ! And he said, While the child was yet alive I fasted and wept, for I said, who can tell whether God will be gracious. But, now he is dead, wherefore should I fast ? Can I bring him back again ? I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me."

Into the several points of this story, pregnant as they are with matter for the most useful and important reflections, it is not my present purpose to inquire ; but I shall direct your attention to the answer of David, and shall endeavour to shew that, simple and obvious as it seems, it yet contains the germ of all the consolation which reason and religion in such a case can afford.

It might indeed at first be thought that the exclusion of all hope of remedy, which is the peculiar feature of death, would generate a feeling of sorrow as gloomy and as indelible as the cause from whence it sprung. Almost every other calamity incident to human life may be repaired or extenuated, if not by present means, at least by the prospect of some future change in the condition of the sufferer. The loss of health or of fortune, the ingratitude of friends, the malice of enemies, may involve us for a time in misery and ruin ; but Hope, fairest of the daughters of Comfort, points to brighter hours, and reminds us that the day which began in storm and tempest is often seen to end in serenity and sunshine. But, when we mourn over the departed, we cannot but know that the event is subject neither to time or chance ; that the decree which has passed upon them is final and irrevocable, and we are precluded from vain and delusive expectations by the stern conviction which meets us at every turn, "they shall not return to us."

Such, however, is the pliancy, so great the elasticity of the human mind, that we derive consolation from the very source which would seem to exclude it. The very circumstance that any change is impossible has a natural tendency to lead us to resignation. We perceive the weakness of protracted regret, where regret can never avail us, and are thus taught to reconcile ourselves to our loss in silence and submission. But feeble after all would be the barrier which reason could oppose to the indulgence of grief, were it without the aid of religion. In the first hours of sorrow, both indeed, as might be expected, yield to the infirmity of our nature, and we weep with the vehemence of childhood, though without the excuse of its imbecility. More or less than human must be that breast which can remain unmoved by the death of those whom nature and virtue have endeared to us, and who have become attached to our affections by all the ties of habit and of love. It is a case where tears are due. It is the case over which the tears of the Son of God himself fell, and that sorrow must surely be innocent which he has sanctioned by his example. Still let us ever remember, that if the Saviour has wept over the afflictions of humanity, he has at the same time provided a remedy for its tears. To the Christian, who, while exposed to severe trial, has yet secured to himself a conscience void of offence, what a rich



fountain of consolation is opened in the Gospel! thence may he draw the faith and the hope of power to wipe away his tears, and it is upon such mourners that the spirit of God does indeed descend with "healing upon his wings."

In no respect does the light of the Gospel and of Revelation, as contrasted with the darkness of heathenism and the mere unassisted efforts of human wisdom, shine more conspicuous than in the comforting knowledge it imparts to us of our future condition. To the most enlightened among the heathens this was ever a subject full of doubt, perplexity, and gloom. With the great mass of the people the uncertainty in which every thing connected with it was veiled would produce a feeling either of reckless indifference or sullen despair. To drown reflection, those who possessed the means, had commonly recourse to the expedient of sensual enjoyment, and called in passion to stifle the fears which reason was unequal to dispel. Their favourite and most admired writers, in reminding them of the shortness and uncertainty of life, never failed to exhort them to seize the passing hour, while yet in their power, and hasten to devote it to the song and the revel. Admitting this expedient to be as effectual and as permanent as it might easily be shewn to be transient and unsatisfactory, in what terrors must death have presented itself to those who had every thing to lose and nothing to gain by the awful change! The more numerous the ties which bound them to the world and its pleasures the greater must have been the anguish of separation. They were called upon to resign them for ever, and for what? for at best a doubtful state of existence, possibly for utter annihilation, than which it has been often observed there is no one idea more revolting to the mind of man.

Let us now consider the very different view presented to us upon the bed of the dying Christian. In the well grounded hopes and the cheering consolations by which it is attended, is seen the foolishness of mere human wisdom, and the most glorious triumph of the religion of Jesus. In the approach of death the sincere follower of Christ, so far from trembling with apprehension that existence itself may be closing upon him, sees nothing but the end of his humiliation and sufferings. Supported by faith in the promises of a redeeming Saviour, he sees clearly that the path upon which he is entering through the valley of the shadow of death, dark and gloomy though it be, is yet that which leads to the sanctuary of his God. Does he for an instant feel a pang at parting with those near and dear connections which have wound themselves around his heart in a constant interchange of the tenderest and most engaging offices of nature and of love? Does he turn his recollection from those to whom he is going, and over whom he has himself mourned, to those who must follow him, and who are soon to shed their tears upon his grave; his fainting spirit is cheered by the conviction that they are parted but for a season, that the Divine Master whom he has served returned himself among those he had loved, expressly to prove that the tomb will not separate him for ever from those who now

receive his dying farewell; that the affections of the virtuous and the good are no less immortal than their subject; and that, where he will soon be, he may one day hope to see those whom he leaves behind for ever reunited with him.

We can seldom witness the last office performed for another, without involuntarily referring the event to our own, and the reflection that "we shall go to them" may well serve to divert our grief for the dead, by inspiring us with a salutary fear for ourselves. The inanimate corpse borne before us speaks, would we but listen, a plain, intelligible language. "Think not this an affair in which another only is concerned: wait but a little, and the case is your own. A few years, a few months, possibly a few days, and the same grave which is now closing upon me will again open for you." What wretched infatuation is it which can suffer a man to turn away from such a monitor to his farm, his oxen, or his merchandise, without the most powerful and permanent impressions! The issue of life he knows to be certain, though the limit be uncertain; and this, the strongest of all reasons for instant preparation and perpetual vigilance, he foolishly perverts to an excuse for procrastination, and thus wrests the forbearance and the goodness of God to his own destruction.

If these reflections are due to every casual instance of mortality, they are particularly so to one which occurs within our own immediate circle, at our very doors, and which various circumstances combine to press most forcibly upon our attention. Such a one we should consider as a special and solemn warning of the frail nature of our present condition, and that as "dust we are, so to dust we must return." Such a one there are few who now hear me who have not witnessed during the past week within these walls, with feelings, I trust, such as the melancholy scene was so well calculated to excite, and which it is the object of the few remarks I shall venture upon it to foster and improve.

It is the observation of a very pious and powerful writer that, in losing the life of a friend, we should be careful not to lose his death too: by which he would exhort us to extract every profitable reflection from it which, by making us wiser and better, may tend, while it reconciles us to the loss, to prepare us for our own. Now, in addition to the ordinary topics of instruction with which every event of this kind supplies us, is there no one more particularly offered to our notice upon the present occasion? Alas, how slight a glance upon the condition of the departed, but a few short years ago, will suffice to answer the question! Placed at that point in the social scale which has been often declared the most enviable in this itself the most enviable country in the world, with all the advantages without the embarrassment and personal discomfort not unfrequently found attending upon the pomp and circumstance of more dignified station, habituated as a matter of right and of course to all the delicate refinements of polished life, with ample means to gratify every con-



ceivable wish that a well-regulated mind could form, a long list of kind relatives and friends, possessed, too, of that dearest of all earthly objects to the heart of woman, a living pledge of mutual and departed affection, what ingredient was there, save only one, in this cup of life, which any of you, even in your wildest moments of imaginary bliss, would think wanting or imperfect?

How many and how rich the materials of happiness! How fair and serene the prospect which seemed to open upon the evening of her days! Yet, in the midst of all this flattering promise of the future, it pleased Heaven to infuse another drop, of fatal power, into the potion, which at once changed the whole draught into bitterness and sorrow.

Withdrawn from a life of active benevolence and innocent enjoyment, this lady was appointed to linger out the remainder of her existence in the wearisome and painful seclusion of a sick chamber, a state in which the merit of the sufferer must be almost exclusively confined to that of patient and humble resignation. It is not for us to pry too curiously into those dispensations which "the Father hath put in His own power." For the best and wisest purposes, doubtless it is, that we so often see virtue linked with suffering in the moral government of the universe. Whether, therefore, this were done, as some good and holy men have suggested, in mercy to the individual herself, who might thus be removed from the seductive temptations of too great prosperity, or whether it were meant to afford a striking example to others of the utter insufficiency of mere worldly goods to confer happiness, it is equally our interest and our duty to profit by the warning. Improve it, I beseech you, by the most serious and frequent meditation, for if those to whom it must be familiar will shut their eyes to the instruction it contains, and persist in fixing their hopes and hearts upon the vain and perishable things of this life, then must they expect their reward in the next will be proportioned to such an aggravation of their guilt and folly.

I have hitherto confined myself to general reflections. To speak indeed of individual qualities would hardly become one to whom the deceased was personally unknown; but this much I will venture to add, and were it not a tribute prompted by the public voice, never would I utter it from this place, that if an ingenuous deportment, and cordial sincerity towards her equals, with all of whom she maintained a frequent intercourse of elegant and liberal hospitality, if kind condescension to her inferiors, concern for their welfare, and care for their wants, if the moral and religious improvement of the youth among her poorer neighbours, was to her an object of warm and generous interest, if, I say, these, and such as these, are qualities which deserve and command esteem, then will her memory be cherished by every class of her neighbours and dependents with affectionate regret, respect, and gratitude. And you, little children [seated in a gallery erected for their accommodation by the late Mr. Bot-



field] long instructed by her care, and now clothed by her bounty, depart not, I warn you, from the tomb of your benefactress, without fixing in your recollections those serious thoughts which even your tender minds are capable of admitting. Remember, if in the course of your future life, as it may well be, it should please God to prosper the labour of your hands, and make you rich and honoured, that you once followed one to the grave, whom riches and honour alone could not make happy. Let this fact sink deep into your hearts, and it will teach you better than volumes of words, the real emptiness of riches, and how truly you read, that man at his best estate, that is in his most flourishing condition, is altogether vanity. If further, the recollection of that day shall go with you through life, and by renewing in you from time to time, as other things wear it away, a wholesome fear of death, teach you to make due preparation for it; if weaning you from too great a love of, and trust in this world, it causes you to fix your hopes and treasure in a better; if, convinced by it that "contentment with godliness is great gain," you honestly strive to do your duty in that state of life (without being over anxious about the state itself) whatever it may be, to which God may call you; then indeed your revered and lamented friend may be said to have given you in her death by far the most valuable and precious lesson you have ever received at her hands.

To conclude: since we shall all go to them who have gone before us, it is a momentous question in what state we shall exist when we have reached them. It is, as I have before noticed, the peculiar privilege of the Christian religion to give the reply: "For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." "As by the offence of one judgment came upon all men to condemnation, so by the righteousness of one the free gift came upon all men unto justification of life." Here we need no ingenuity of argument to convince, or force of eloquence to persuade; the simplest enunciation of the truth is the best, because it is the clearest and least possible to be misunderstood. Would we share in this free gift, we must comply with the conditions upon which it is offered—would we be alive with Christ in Heaven, we must be in communion with him on earth—would we, in a word, die the death of the righteous, we must be careful to lead his life. To strip death effectually of his terrors can only be done by viewing him through the medium of a redeeming Saviour, and he is such only to those whom he has found obedient and faithful disciples. They indeed may see him as the end of affliction and the gate of life—they may feel that like the great captain of their salvation they shall rise triumphant from the tomb, and looking back upon this world as upon the fleeting and unsubstantial visions of the night, view its pleasures with contempt and its sorrows with a smile. Such are the inestimable blessings of redeeming love, such the comfort reserved for the just in their hour of dissolution, which even in the last struggle of the parting spirit will enable them to extract the sting from death, and rob the grave

of its victory, exulting by anticipation in that blissful moment when hope shall be exchanged for possession, and desire for enjoyment. "Now unto Him that is able to keep you from falling, and to present you spotless before the presence of his glory with exceeding joy, be glory, and majesty, and dominion both now and for ever. Amen."

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No. 94.—A SERMON preached on the Death of THOMAS BOTFIELD, Esq. of Hopton Court, by THOMAS WOODWARD, M.A. Rector of Hopton Wafers, on Sunday Morning, January 29, 1843.

"It is better to go to the house of mourning, than to go to the house of feasting: for that is the end of all men: and the living will lay it to heart."—Ecclesiastes, vii. 2.

The preacher in this chapter lays before us clear unquestionable truths, by which the whole course of our lives ought to be governed. He tells us that "a good name is better than precious ointment, and the day of one's death than the day of one's birth;" that is, it gives more real comfort while a man is living, and preserves it when dead better than the most costly embalmings.

The day of the death of a man that possesses and deserves a good name, of one who hath lived well and died well, is preferable by far to the day of his birth, for it gives him admittance into a state of perfect rest and tranquillity, of undisturbed joy and happiness, whereas the day of his birth was only an inlet into a troublesome world and the beginning of sorrows.

"It is better," then, "to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting." As death is more advantageous to a good man than life, so to a wise man the contemplation of the first is more desirable than all the enjoyments of the latter; he had much rather be present at the sad solemnities of a funeral than partake of those festive enjoyments and rejoicings which are usual to all nations at the birth of a child.

This is a hard doctrine to men of liberty and pleasure, who say to themselves, "Come on, let us enjoy the things that are present, let us crown ourselves with rose-buds before they be withered." The wise man, therefore, proves that the doctrine contained in our text must be entertained, "for that is the end of all men, and the living will lay it to heart." As if he had said, this dark and melancholy state it will one day certainly come to our lot to try; that, therefore, it ought to be considered



beforehand: this is the end of all men, and all men should fix their eyes and thoughts upon it—"the living will lay it to heart."

I am prevented from entering more largely on the meaning of my text by the pious design of you all: you are already doing that which I should recommend you from the text—paying the tribute of your tears to the memory of one whose worth you knew, and whose loss you sensibly feel. It is now, after his decease, a fit time to speak of him in those terms of respect which he deserved; for, though the living can seldom be praised with decency, yet the dead certainly often may. There is a public homage due to merit, if we take a proper season of paying it; and surely there can be no more advantageous time than when we are met to deplore the loss of the best of Christians and the kindest of benefactors.

In describing the character of our revered friend it is far from my intention to attempt anything complete. The pressure, no less of time than of feeling, forbids the one; my own real inability, and my regard to what would have been the wishes of him whom we lament, would prevent the other. My only aim will be to offer such a brief sketch of a few of the most prominent and valuable features of his character as may tend to excite our admiration of the graces which were vouchsafed to him, and our sense of responsibility for the long continued exercise of them for our own benefit.

He who is no more, was adorned with a sound and powerful understanding, with a correct and discriminating judgment, with affections benevolent and tender. Cultivated, enriched, and exalted as these natural endowments were by the wisdom and the grace which are from above, they united in forming him to all that is most excellent and desirable in man.

Humility, the foundation of all that is great and excellent and amiable in man, was remarkably conspicuous in him whom we are lamenting. Not only was he humble as a sinner before God, ever acknowledging his own unworthiness, and accepting the "faithful saying" of the Gospel as the chief of sinners; but humble in his intercourse with men, and with those among whom it is most difficult both to be and to appear so.

Universal benevolence and soundness of judgment, which rendered him so wise and able a counsellor, the sobriety too of his views, were other striking features in the character we are considering. And that such a man should have been removed in the midst of his usefulness is one of those mysteries in Providence which we too often witness and endeavour in vain fully to comprehend. "For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord. For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts." We may indeed consider that our late benefactor had been long spared to us, that he had taught and exemplified and effected much



for our benefit; still there must remain in this mournful dispensation of Providence much that is painful and trying. In one respect, however, it is calculated to afford us the most important instruction and consolation. During the lengthened and afflicting illness which terminated in the death of our lamented brother he exhibited an example of the infinite excellence and value of the Gospel, of the solid peace and firm hope, the joy unspeakable, which it inspires—an example which infinitely exceeds the most laboured and finished description of those blessings, and was doubtless intended, as it is eminently suited, to produce the deepest and most beneficial impressions upon our minds.

The hour of sickness and the bed of death are the Christian's time for reflection, and more especially try the stability of the foundation on which his hope is built. We are called to leave behind us all that is dear to us on earth—our husband, wife, children, relations, and friends: and who can pretend to describe the sorrow and lamentation of her who is left alone to deplore the loss of the best of partners; and yet she is not alone, her God is with her to comfort and support her in her hour of trial. By the fire of affliction, indeed, He will try and purify her, but by the comforts of his grace he cheers and soothes her troubled spirit. Her Saviour says unto her—"Weep not:" and makes her know and feel that he will give her a place and a name better than of sons and of daughters, even an everlasting name, that shall not be cut off.

It is not a difficult undertaking for me to endeavour to prove to you how devotedly our lost friend was attached to the National Church of this kingdom, and how invariably and devoutly he constantly attended the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper for the good of his own soul, and for the beneficial example of those so dear to him. His deeds speak for themselves. It was through his instrumentality that I hold my high commission among you. He it was that raised these hallowed walls in which we are assembled on this melancholy occasion; and was actively engaged in erecting another church for the religious advancement of those around us; and, my young friends, let it never be forgotten who it was that furnished you, from your earliest years, with an education, and that education founded and grounded on religion, and according to the means prescribed by the Established Church. When you reflect upon your high privileges, use your best endeavours, with fervent prayer to Almighty God, to frame your life in manhood after the fashion in which it was laid out for you in youth. Do not forget the lessons you were then taught. Do not forsake the church into which you were admitted by baptism, and under whose fostering care your earliest years have been guided. You, together with each one of us, have lost the best of benefactors. Let us pray God that we may imitate his bright example!

Thus lived and thus died this excellent man, whose character I have so far represented as my time and the measures of such discourses as these would suffer me.

When the life is gone, a picture, drawn even by an unskilful hand, has its use and its value. You do not mourn alone. Many living there are that do now, and many more there are who shall hereafter, when his character shall have spread itself, "lay it to heart." All, indeed, who have regard for true virtue and piety, shall bear a part with you in your sorrow.

The true servants of God shall "lay it to heart," who from their souls desire the increase of religion and goodness.

They that minister in holy things will "lay it to heart," to whom he repaired with so much constancy and seriousness, to hear the divine oracles explained by them. They will consider, what an helper and furtherer of their pious labours they have lost, and how much more lifeless and ineffectual their discourses are now likely to be than they were heretofore, when he encouraged those exercises by his presence, and taught others to attend, by the strict attention he himself paid to what was said in them.

The inquirers into the methods and mysteries of Divine Providence will "lay it to heart." "Why," they will say, "when God hath most work to do in the world, is one of the best and most faithful instruments of his glory called out of it? why is he snatched away from us at a time when we could least have spared him—when iniquity and irreligion run high?" Our answer is—It is in mercy to him, and in judgment to us. "Righteous art thou, oh Lord, when we plead with thee: yet let us talk with thee of thy judgments."

His servants and dependants will "lay it to heart," upon whom he showered his goodness, who were witnesses of his most retired virtues, and had the best opportunities of forming themselves after his example; who will now, alas! be destitute of his fair example and encouragement, of his good advice and gentle reproofs; and will be left to live upon that virtue which they derived from attending and observing him.

Finally, the poor will "lay it to heart," whose bowels he refreshed, and whose wants he relieved; and was ever their sure refuge and support, their kind and merciful patron and friend.

But above all, his relations and connexions will "lay it to heart;" those to whom he was most nearly joined by love, and had a more particular interest in all his virtues. They will lay their hands on their breasts, in the day of adversity, and say, "How have we offended that we are thus grievously punished?"

This is the wisest and best use that can be made of such solemnities as these; not, by means of them, to excite our truly pious and Christian grief to an immoderate and unchristian degree, nor to "sorrow as men without hope," but to take occasion from thence to search and inquire into ourselves; to learn the meaning of these divine admonitions, and, after we have learned them, to resolve upon obeying them.

The deceased person, whose loss we deplore, is, without doubt, we trust, happy. Happy will the living be also if they thus wisely, thus effectually, "lay it to heart." "It is better," doubtless, "to go into the house of mourning than into the house of feasting;" but upon this condition, that we come better out of the one than out of the other; that we leave our vanities and vices behind us; that we put on holy and hearty resolutions of being, even now, what we shall wish we had been hereafter when the fatal hour approaches; and of living the life of the righteous that we may also die the death of the righteous. He is gone to a place where "all tears are wiped from his eyes, where there is no more death nor sorrow, nor crying." He is gone and his works have followed him, and will follow him to his great and endless advantage.

My brethren, I have done. May we all seriously reflect on what we have this day heard! The best use we can make of this day's admonition is, when we enter into our closets, to pray to Almighty God so to enable us to model our lives that they may be spent in His service, and to His glory. Religion will then be our comfort. She will teach us to be virtuous and to be happy,—for the virtuous man alone is truly happy, alone partakes of any real and unalloyed pleasures in this present life: for he has that within his breast—a quiet conscience—without which life is a torment, and a continual source of misery and wretchedness to its unfortunate possessor; but with which it is in some degree a type of the kingdom of Heaven, and by which the sting of death is blunted—the grave is robbed of its victory!

"Mark the perfect man," says the Psalmist, "and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace." Oh, then, that we may keep such a check and watch upon every action of our lives, that our "death may be that of the righteous, and our last end like his!" Oh, that we may so curb and restrain every wayward and unlawful passion, that obedience to the will of God alone may have place within our hearts, and be our ruling principle! Oh, that we may so fulfil the duties of our stations, both towards God and man, that, when our sorrowing friends shall gather around us in the trying hour of departing life, we may expire with the consoling words of an excellent man upon our lips—"See in what peace a Christian can die!"\*

\* Addison.



## No. 95.—SCHEDULE of ESTATES purchased by the BOTFIELD FAMILY.

THOMAS BOTFIELD, SENIOR, ESQUIRE,  
OF DAWLEY, CO. SALOP.

Date of Purchase.	From whom purchased.	Where Premises situate.	Amount of Purchase Money.		
			£	s.	d.
1798. —	Mr. Rees Jeffreys . . .	Ystradfawr, in the parish of Ystradgunlais, co. Brecon, South Wales.	4,400	0	0
1799. —	Mr. John Fox of Cleobury . .	Coreley, Salop . . .	500	0	0
" —	Mr. Coleman . . .	Land, Coreley . . .	230	0	0
1800. —	Messrs. Wade and others, Trustees	Coreley . . .	650	0	0
" —	Thomas Stokes . . .	Messuage, Garden, and Land, in the parish of Coreley . .	4	10	0
" January 22	Messrs. Wall and Yarranton . .	Coreley . . .	645	0	0
" September 29	Trustees of Mr. Breton . .	Norton Hall, Northamptonshire	37,000	0	0
" —	Executors of Mr. Edward Wall	Milson Wood, Coreley . .	945	0	0

THOMAS BOTFIELD, ESQUIRE,  
OF HOPTON COURT, CO. SALOP.

1804. October 6	Edmund Wigley, Esquire, and Trustees under will of Mr. Hale and others	Hopton Court Estate . . .	18,350	0	0
1809. March 25	Assignees and Mortgagees of John Glover	Manors of Farlow and Cleeston	19,700	0	0
1810. May 22	Lord Darlington . . .	Farlow . . .	1,642	9	0
1812. June —	Mr. Cotton . . .	Manor and Estate at Hopton . .	11,000	0	0
1814. March 25	Matthew Hall and others . .	Small Estate at Hopton Wafers	300	0	0
1815. July 4	Mr. William Price . . .	Little Shote, in the parish of Hopton Wafers	1,700	0	0
1820. September 29	Mrs. Bowdler's Trustees . .	Manor House, &c. Hopton Wafers	600	0	0
" September 29	Mrs. Bowdler's Trustees . .	Stable adjoining . . .	75	0	0
1821. May 4	Lord Darlington . . .	Land and Tithes in the parish of Stottesden	1,520	0	0
1825. March —	Messrs. Marshall and others . .	Detton Hall . . .	14,000	0	0

THOMAS BOTFIELD, ESQUIRE—*continued.*

Date of Purchase.	From whom purchased.	Where Premises situate.	Amount of Purchase Money.		
			£	s.	d.
1827. March 27	Mr. Thomas Weaver . .	Woodrow, Coreley . .	860	0	0
„ March 27	Mr. John Harley . .	Woodrow, Coreley . .	2,388	0	0
1828. March 25	Richard Major Penny, Esquire	Coreley . .	250	0	0
1830. May 8	Lechmere Charlton, Esquire .	Whitton Court Estate .	19,000	0	0
1833. Sept. —	Edward Hodson . .	House, Ludlow . .	1,202	0	0
1835. July 14	Edward Rogers, Esquire .	House, Ludlow . .	3,971	0	0
1836. October —	Mr. Edward Rudd . .	Land, Hopton Wafers . .	500	0	0
1837. December 2	Reverend C. Walcot . .	Coreley . .	350	0	0
1838. March 31	Catherine Lewis . .	House, Ludlow . .	1,575	0	0
„ March 27	Wade Browne, Esquire .	House, Ludlow . .	1,350	0	0
„ September 28	Edward Rogers, Esquire .	Land near Ludlow . .	400	0	0
„ December 29	Mr. Richard Hodson and others	House, Ludlow . .	1,500	0	0
1839. August 31	Mr. George Anderson . .	House, Ludlow . .	1,550	0	0
1840. June —	Miss Cartwright . .	Bewdley . .	1,800	0	0
1841. November 3	The Earl of Craven . .	Catherton and Earl's Ditton .	1,121	4	0
„ September 15	Devisees of Mr. Ridding .	Farm at Bromdon . .	1,500	0	0
1842. January 31	Mrs. Mary Dyer's Devisees .	House, Ludlow . .	500	0	0
„ February —	Mr. Richard Morris and others	Neen Sollars . .	1,830	0	0

## TRUSTEE OF THE WILL OF THOMAS BOTFIELD, ESQUIRE.

1852. January 17	Messrs. Rocke and Co. . .	Strip of Land at Whitton . .	10	0	0
1856. ———	The Earl Craven . .	Catherton (Timber to be valued and added.)	15,173	10	0

## WILLIAM BOTFIELD, ESQUIRE,

OF DECKER HILL, CO. SALOP.

1806. ———	Mr. Bishton . . . .	Lizard and Crackley Bank . .	3,600	0	0
1809. September —	Mr. Fisher . . . .	Shadwell Estate . .	25,500	0	0
1810. April 3	Mr. Bishton . . . .	Decker Hill (92 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ) . .	13,000	0	0
„ November 15	Mr. Bird and his Trustees .	Reilth . . . .	8,800	0	0

SCHEDULE OF ESTATES.

cexlix

WILLIAM BOTFIELD, ESQUIRE—*continued.*

Date of Purchase.	From whom purchased.	Where Premises situate.	Amount of Purchase Money.		
			£	s.	d.
1810. March 25	Mr. Heighway . . .	Messuage and land, parish of Mainstone	400	0	0
1811. November 6	Sir George Jerningham . . .	Shiffnal . . .	9,600	0	0
1818. March 25	Sir G. Jerningham and others	Land in parish of Shiffnal . . .	4,000	0	0
„ March 25	Exchange with Sir G. Jerningham	Lands in parish of Shiffnal . . .			
„ November 5	Devisee of Mr. Hawkins Browne	Drayton Lodge . . .	1,940	0	0
1827. December 5	Lord Stafford and another . . .	Haughton, parish of Shiffnal . . .	3,184	0	0
1828. June —	Assignees of Mr. Cuxson . . .	Shiffnal . . .	660	0	0
1830. May 7	Lord Stafford and another . . .	Part of Drayton Farm . . .	4,000	0	0
1833. December —	Messrs. Bennett and others . . .	Land near Shiffnal . . .	1,028	15	0
1837. March 25	Venerable Archdeacon Corbett	Woodbatch Estate . . .	19,800	0	0
„ May 31	Devisees of Mr. Watters . . .	Colebatch Estate . . .	8,169	0	0
1838. September 28	Mr. Charles Vaughan . . .	Colebatch . . .	2,020	0	0
1839. July —	Mr. William Cotton's Trustees	Land, Shiffnal . . .	1,100	0	0
1840. September —	The Commissioner of Clun Forest Inclosure	Allotments on Clun Forest . . .	1,140	0	0
1841. March —	Mr. T. J. Griffithes . . .	Colebatch . . .	1,000	0	0
„ April —	Mr. John Farmer . . .	Reilth Top . . .	360	0	0
„ June —	Mr. Downes . . .	Colebatch . . .	9,100	0	0
„ September —	Commissioner Clun Forest Inclosure	Allotments . . .	732	0	0
1842. January 12	Commissioner Clun Forest Inclosure	Allotments . . .	350	0	0
„ March 25	Mr. Robert Norton . . .	Colebatch . . .	300	0	0
1843. February —	Mr. John Farmer . . .	Reilth Top . . .	450	0	0
1844. March —	Commissioner Clun Forest Inclosure	Allotments . . .	1,300	0	0
1845. September 27	Richard Williams, Esquire . . .	Swainbatch Farm . . .	4,000	0	0
1847. March —	Mr. Richard Thomas . . .	Land at Colebatch . . .	400	0	0
1848. June 10	Mr. F. C. Norton . . .	Land at Colebatch . . .	560	0	0



## THE TRUSTEES OF THE WILL OF THE LATE WILLIAM BOTFIELD, ESQUIRE.

Date of Purchase.	From whom purchased.	Where Premises situate.	Amount of Purchase Money.		
			£	s.	d.
1852. October 19	R. H. Kinchant, Esquire .	Bishop's Castle . . .	17,400	0	0
" October 20	Mr. Francis Collings Norton .	Bishop's Castle . . .	450	0	0
" November 11	Mr. William Urwick . . .	Bishop's Castle . . .	200	0	0
" November 20	Mr. John Norton . . .	Colebatch . . . . .	900	0	0
" November 27	Mr. Benjamin Beddoes . . .	Bishop's Castle . . .	800	0	0
" December 2	The Earl Powis . . . . .	The " Clive " Estates at Clun, Mainstone, Bishop's Castle, and Snead	51,393	0	0
" December 2	The Earl Powis . . . . .	The Powis Estates at Mainstone, Lydham, and Bishop's Castle	6,268	0	0
" December 2	The Earl Powis . . . . .	Chief and other rents . . .	75	0	0
" December 17	Representatives of Edmund Thomas	Edicliiff . . . . .	500	0	0
1853. February 15	Miss Sayce . . . . .	Lydbury, Bishop's Castle, and Clun	14,362	8	5
" March 10	Mr. Thomas J. Griffithes . . .	Mainstone . . . . .	1,118	5	0
" March 29	Mr. and Mrs. Wellings . . .	Colebatch . . . . .	165	0	0
" April 11	Mr. William Farmer . . . . .	Colebatch . . . . .	550	0	0
" April 11	Mr. John Davies . . . . .	Colebatch . . . . .	550	0	0
" April 11	Mr. Samuel Bright . . . . .	Bishop's Castle . . . . .	600	0	0
" April 11	Mr. John Vickers . . . . .	Bishop's Castle . . . . .	700	0	0
" April 11	Mr. Samuel Home . . . . .	Colebatch . . . . .	2,100	0	0
" April 11	Mr. Evan Bebb . . . . .	Bishop's Castle . . . . .	3,250	0	0
" April 13	Mr. Joseph Newill . . . . .	Lydbury and Bishop's Castle .	1,240	0	0
" April 13	The Earl Powis . . . . .	Brocton . . . . .	2,109	0	0
Not completed	William Yate Hunt, Esquire .	Woodbatch . . . . .	4,000	0	0
" April 16	Mr. William Hamar . . . . .	Brocton . . . . .	1,241	11	7
" April 20	Mr. William Bluck . . . . .	Lydbury . . . . .	4,100	0	0
" April 23	Mr. Francis Owen . . . . .	Bicton and Whitcot Keysett .	830	0	0
" April 29	Mr. John Luther . . . . .	Shadwell and Edicliiff . . .	2,634	5	0
" April 29	Mr. Edward Nicholas Pugh . .	Bishop's Castle . . . . .	1,200	0	0
" June 11	Mr. Samuel Evans . . . . .	Lydbury and Bishop's Castle .	4,600	11	10
" July 15	Mr. Edward Davies . . . . .	Brocton . . . . .	4,670	0	0
" August 23	Mr. William Bluck . . . . .	Brockton . . . . .	1,200	0	0

SCHEDULE OF ESTATES.

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THE TRUSTEES OF THE WILL OF THE LATE WILLIAM BOTFIELD, ESQUIRE—*continued*.

Date of Purchase.	From whom purchased.	Where Premises situate.	Amount of Purchase Money.		
			£	s.	d.
1853. August 31	Messrs. James and John Ward	Haughton . . .	2,543	8	0
" September 27	Mr. Charles Green . . .	Bishop's Castle . . .	1,200	0	0
" September 27	Mr. Herbert Home . . .	Bishop's Castle . . .	1,000	0	0
" October 7	Trustees of Miss Spencer . . .	Bishop's Castle . . .	7,438	6	2
1854. February 15	Miss Bradley . . .	Brockton . . .	610	0	0
" March 25	Jane and Francis M. Beddoes . . .	Bishop's Castle . . .	275	0	0
" March 27	Mrs. and Mr. Southern . . .	Bishop's Castle . . .	1,510	0	0
" March 30	Mr. William Mason . . .	Colebatch . . .	1,350	0	0
" April 1	Mrs. John Beddoes . . .	Bishop's Castle . . .	770	0	0
" May 1	Mr. Samuel Minton . . .	Bishop's Castle . . .	480	0	0
" September 29	Mr. J. J. Beynon's Trustees . . .	Bishop's Castle . . .	710	0	0
1855. January 11	Assignees of Messrs. Coleman and Wellings	Bishop's Castle . . .	195	0	0
" March 24	The Earl Powis . . .	Chief Rents . . .	56	7	0
1856. March 25	Trustees of Mr. Downes . . .	Bishop's Castle . . .	200	0	0

BERIAH BOTFIELD, SENIOR, ESQUIRE,

OF NORTON HALL, CO. NORTHAMPTON.

1809. May 5	Mr. William Cleaver and others	Norton, Northamptonshire . . .	4,930	0	0
" May 6	Mr. Townley . . .	Norton, Northamptonshire . . .	120	0	0
" May 6	Mr. William Creaton . . .	Norton, Northamptonshire . . .	150	0	0
" May 6	Miss Waterfield . . .	Norton, Northamptonshire . . .	468	10	6

THE TRUSTEES OF THE LATE BERIAH BOTFIELD, ESQUIRE,

OF NORTON HALL, CO. NORTHAMPTON.

1821. —	Robert Anthony Hamilton Hebdon, Esquire	Advowson of Norton . . .	3,750	0	0
1828. February 16	Mr. William Baylis and Trustee	Moiety of Thrupp Meadow and Barn Close	1,232	10	0
" September 5	Mr. Richard Lumas . . .	Norton, Eagle Public House . . .	995	0	0
"	Mr. Richard Trevor Clarke . . .	Gibbs' Green, at Welton . . .	768	0	0
" October 29	Mr. Richard Clarke . . .	The Buckby Holmes . . .	4,200	0	0

## THOMAS, WILLIAM, AND BERIAH BOTFIELD, OR ANY OF THEM JOINTLY.

Date of Purchase.	From whom purchased.	Where Premises situate.	Amount of Purchase Money.		
			£	s.	d.
1824. January 13	Messrs. Firmstone and Onions	Dawley, Shropshire . .	7,675	0	0
" November 30	Mr. Samuel Jones and Mr. James	Hinkshay Farm . .	4,000	0	0
1826. February 7	Lord Darlington . .	Stirchley . .	2,107	0	0
" —	Mr. Dodd . .	Parish of Wenlock . .	850	0	0
" March 25	Messrs. Clayton . .	Dark Lane . .	42,000	0	0
1835. March 25	Devises of Mr. Yate . .	Parish of Madeley . .	385	18	0
1839. June 22	Mr. Moseley . .	Lime Rock and Land at Glyd- don Hill, near Wenlock .	800	0	0

## BERIAH BOTFIELD, ESQUIRE,

OF NORTON HALL, CO. NORTHAMPTON.

1830. December 24	Richard Clarke, Esquire .	Welton Estate, Northamptonshire	20,680	18	8
1831. April 14	Joseph Faulkner and his Trustee	Three Cottages and an Orchard at Norton	600	0	0
1833. April 13	Joseph Faulkner and Thomas Faulkner	Land at Kilsby, Northampton- shire	802	0	0
1835. February 17	Edward Downing and his Trustee	The site of Cottages, Black- smith's Shop, Orchard, &c. at Norton	450	0	0
" May 14	Thomas Howes, his Wife, and Trustee	Two Cottages at Norton .	200	0	0
1836. July 15	Thomas Howes, his Wife, and Trustee	A Cottage and Garden at Norton	80	0	0
" July 15	William Wright and Trustee .	Seven Cottages and a small Close at Norton	500	0	0
1838. March 24	Edward Downing . .	Two small pieces of Ground and Three Cottages at Norton	130	0	0
" April 25	London and Birmingham Rail- way Company	Four Pieces of Land in the parish of Norton	250	0	0
" October 6	Thomas Howes and Trustee .	Eight Cottages at Norton .	450	0	0
" December 22	Isaac Wright and Wife .	Eleven Cottages and a small piece of Land at Norton	1200	0	0
1839. April 19	Thomas Wright and Trustee .	Six Cottages at Norton .	900	0	0
1840. October 29	Thomas Faulkner and others .	A Cottage at Norton .	132	10	0



SCHEDULE OF ESTATES.

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BERIAH BOTFIELD, ESQUIRE—*continued.*

Date of Purchase.	From whom purchased.	Where Premises situate.	Amount of Purchase Money.		
			£	s.	d.
1840. October 29	William Faulkner . . .	A Cottage at Norton . . .	160	0	0
1841. March 25	William Collier and Trustee .	Three Cottages at Norton, Closes, Gardens, &c.	300	0	0
1842. June 28	John Claridge and Thomas Wright and Wife	Six Cottages at Norton . .	820	0	0
1843. July 30	T. Botterill . . . . .	A Cottage at Norton . . .	200	0	0
1845. May 13	Joseph Hyde . . . . .	The White Horse Public-house	400	0	0
„ December 31	Thomas Howes and Wife . .	A Farmhouse and Premises at Norton	400	0	0
1846. October 11	William Frederick Coleman and others	The King's Holme at Watford	1,899	10	0
1847. January 14	Francis Humphrey and others (Devises of Samuel Collis)	The Rye Hills at Murcott . .	1,863	0	0
1848. June 22	Henry Peter Fuller, Esquire, and Trustee	Borough Hill Estate, Northamp- tonshire	4,500	0	0
1853. October 29	The Earl Craven . . . . .	Estates of Earl's Ditton, Withy- pole, the Down, and South- wood, co. Salop	25,058	10	0
1856. March —	Mr. Henry Ryder . . . . .	Stretton, Shropshire . . . .	950	0	0
„ April —	R. A. Slaney, Esquire . . .	Dawley, Shropshire . . . .	700	0	0
„ June —	Thomas Duppa Duppa, Esquire	Botevyle, Shropshire . . . .	350	0	0
„ December —	Samuel Wilding's Devises . .	All Stretton, Shropshire . .	15,026	1	0
„ December —	Thomas Corser, Esquire . . .	The Brands Estate, Stirchley .	4,500	0	0
1857. November 1	T. C. Hinde, Esq. . . . .	Langley, Shropshire . . . .	5,250	0	0
1858. March 25	John Edmund Severne, Esq. .	Land at Norton, North'tonshire	32,500	0	0

TRUSTEE OF THOMAS BOTFIELD ESQ. OF HOPTON COURT.

1857. March 25	Earl Craven . . . . .	Catherton, Salop, Land, £15,173 10s. Timber, £1,483 11s. 4d.	16,657	1	4
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SCHEDULE OF ESTATES sold by the Trustee of the Will of Thomas Botfield, Esq.  
of Hopton Court.

Date of Sale or Purchase.	Names of Purchasers.	Property Sold or Purchased.	Purchase Money.		
			£.	s.	d.
Sept. 6th, 1847. .	Her Majesty's Commissioners for building Churches	Ystradgunlais (for Church-yard)	130	0	0
March 27th, 1848 .	Ditto . . . . .	Land at Doddington for site of Church and Parsonage	277	7	0
June 21st, 1854 .	The Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway Company	Land at Ludlow . . . . .	169	10	0
Lady Day, 1857 .	Thos. Shepherd Richardson .	A House and Skin-yard, &c. in Corve-street, Ludlow	190	0	0
— —	John Hasler . . . . .	A House and garden, Corve- street, Ludlow	250	0	0
— —	Henry Harding . . . . .	A House and Orchard, ditto .	220	0	0
— —	Thomas Cook . . . . .	A House and garden in Old- street, Ludlow	340	0	0
— —	Richard Tench . . . . .	A Mansion-house, Brand-lane, Ludlow, &c.	550	0	0
— —	Rodney Anderson . . . . .	Mansion and garden, Broad- street, Ludlow	800	0	0
— —	George Boucher . . . . .	House and Shop, Broad-street, Ludlow	730	0	0
— —	Joshua Cooper . . . . .	House and Shop, Castle-street, Ludlow	1,230	0	0
— —	Robert Lightbody . . . . .	Mansion and garden, Castle- street, Ludlow	1,550	0	0
— —	William Phillips . . . . .	Meadow Land in Linney, Lud- low, £320, and Timber, £6. 4s. 4d.	326	4	4
— —	Hon. R. W. Clive . . . . .	Two pieces of Meadow Land in the parish of Stanton Lacy £820, Timber, £1. 9s. 9d.	821	9	9
— —	Ditto . . . . .	A piece of Meadow Land ad- joining the last, £640, Tim- ber, £3. 6s. 7d.	643	6	7
— —	Samuel Mills, Esq. . . . .	Whitton Court Estate	20,000	0	0

## No. V. ABSTRACT OF WILLS.

## No. 96.—Abstracts of the WILLS of the FAMILY of THYNNE.

## The Will of JOHN THYNNE, Gent. of Holt Preene, co. Salop.

[Extracted from the Registry of the Diocese of Hereford.]

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN, The seconde day of January A°. Dni 1599, Annoque Regni Regine Elizabethe xlij. I, John Thynne, of Holt Preene in Dyoces of Heref. and countie of Salop, Gent. beinge of good and perfecte remembrance, God be praysed, do make my last Will and Testament in maner and forme followinge:—Firste, I commende my soule to Almightye God. Nowe for my worldlie goods I geve and bequethe them as followeth:—Firste, I geve and bequethe to my kynsman Richarde Thynne, tenne pounds; and to his brother John Thynne, tenne pounds; and to his sister Mary, the wife of William Watkys, tenne pounds. Also I geve and bequeth to my kynsman Richarde Wildinge of Alstretton, tenne pounds, the which tenne pounds is in his owne possession. Further, I geve to the poore of the parishe of Stretton, twentie shillings; and I geve to the poor of the parishe of Cardington, twentie shillings; and to the poore of the parishe of Rushebury, twentie shillings. Also I geve to the reparacion of the Church of Preene, sixe shillings and eight pence; and to the poore of the parish of Preene, thirteen shillings and eight pence. Also I geve and bequeth to every godchild I have, twelve pence apece. And further, for my funerall and buriall, I bequeth sixe pounds, thirteen shillings and fower pence for the bringinge of me home, at the discrecion of my executors. Further I do geve and bequethe to all the servants of Francis Cocke every one of them xij.d. apece. Also I do geve Mary the wife of William Watkys, a little goulde ringe. Nowe for the overplus of my goods I leave to be at my owne discrecion to dispose at my owne pleasure; yf I do not dispose it, then to be to myne executor. Nowe my brother Humfrey Thynne oweth me thirtie pounds; I geve to my brother Humfrey tenne pounds of that mony, and five pounds I geve to William Wikes of Walle of that thirtie pounds my brother oweth me, if it may be gotten: and other five pounds to William Stokings in Whittingeslowe, of the same mony; and the rest to my kinswoman Dorothie Cocke, of that thirtie pounds. And to see this my last Will and Testament



performed and don, I mak and ordaine my welbeloved kynsman Richarde Thynne my onlie and sole executor.

Witnesses to this my last Will,

FRANCIS COCKE, and  
GEORGE HARLEY.

Quarto die Februarij Anno D'ni  
1600 coram M'ro Joh'e ———\*  
deputat' apud Ludlowe.

### Will of Sir JOHN THYNNE, Knight,

dated at Longleate, on the 6th of May, 1580, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 12th of November, 1580, directs, that he shall be buried in the parish church of Devereil Longbridge, co. Wilts, without pomp or ceremony. He bequeaths to Dorothy his then wife the third part of all his plate and household stuff at Longleate and at Corseley, co. Wilts; the two other third parts, and also (subject to the provisions of this his will) all the stocks on his farms at Devereil Langbridge and Monckton Devereil, to him, her, or them, of his blood, that after his decease ought to have the lawful possession of the freehold of his house at Longleate; and that all his said plate and household stuff remain and be heirlooms to such persons as shall or ought to have the freehold of his house at Longleate; and that an inventory thereof be made within one month after his decease, to be filed to and remain on record with the probate of this his will, but the whole to remain in the custody of his executors until the several trusts and bequests of his will shall have been performed. And whereas by deed he had already placed in the hands of trustees named, certain estates in the counties of Wilts, Somerset, Gloucester, Oxford, Salop, and Kent, for the due payment of his debts and the carrying out and payment of such bequests and legacies as he should appoint by his will, he now nominates Sir Harry Neville knight, Richard Kingsmill and John Colles esquires, John Thynne and Francis Thynne his sons, and Walter Berrington gentleman, the executors of his will, with directions to take possession of such estates, and from the income thereof to pay his debts and dues, and to perform the bequests of his will; and further, he gives to Dorothy his wife the sum of 300*l.* with 30 kine, one bull, and 100 of the ewes that shall be at Corseley on the day of his death, together with the tithe of corn and hay in the parish of Corseley belonging to the prebend of Luxfield in Warminster, for the term of 30 years after his decease, if she should so long live, subject to the payment of a yearly rent of 10*l.* to the person holding that prebend. He also directs that his executors, after paying his debts and legacies, shall, out of the income of the same estates, invest the

\* Name illegible.

sum of 500*l.* and a certain sum of 100*l.* to be by them received, in the purchase of freehold lands, to be settled in tail male successively upon his five youngest sons, Harry, Charles, Edward, William, and Egremont Thynne, and their issue male respectively, and in default of such issue to the use of the heirs male of him the testator by Dorothy his wife, and in further default to his own right heirs. To his daughter Elizabeth he bequeaths 2000 marks; to his daughters Katharine and Gresham 1000 marks each; and 1000 marks to every other of his daughters that shall be living at his death, unless they shall, during his life, by other means be provided for or bestowed in marriage; such legacies to his daughters to be paid to them severally on their marriage or attaining the age of 21, whichever may first happen after his decease. To his granddaughter Dorothy Colles he bequeaths 100*l.* to be paid in like manner. To each of his sons, except his eldest son John, he bequeaths an annuity of 20*l.* to be paid for their maintenance until they should severally attain the age of 21, when each of his seven younger sons would be entitled to the provision already made for them severally by deed of settlement. He further bequeaths to his son William, from the time he shall have attained the age of 21, an annuity of 100 marks for life, and to his son Egremont in like manner an annuity of 40*l.* for life. To his daughter Elizabeth he further gives an annuity of 30*l.* until her marriage, and to each of his other daughters an annuity of 20*l.* in like manner; and in the event of any of them dying before the legacies bequeathed to them would become payable, the legacy of such daughter or daughters so dying to be divided equally among the surviving sisters then unmarried. He directs that a tomb for himself and his late wife shall be made in the parish church of Devereil Longbridge, at a cost of 100*l.* To his brother William Thynne he bequeaths an annuity of 40*l.* for life. His books he bequeaths to his son Francis; and to each of his men servants who shall be living with him at his death, he bequeaths a blue coat and half a year's wages more than shall be then due to him. To each of his executors (excepting his sons John and Francis) he bequeaths 20*l.*, besides all charges they may be put to in the execution of their trust. He further directs, that the person who shall succeed him in the possession and inheritance of his estates shall give a bond penal in the sum of 5000*l.* to fulfil truly all the intents of him the testator, as expressed by any deeds or instruments already made or by this his last will, either as related to his tenants, legatees, or otherwise; and if John Thynne, his eldest son, chose to take upon himself the sole executorship of this his will, he was to be permitted so to do on giving a like bond penal in the sum of 10,000*l.* And lastly, he appoints his friend the then Lord Treasurer of England, together with Sir Amias Poulett knight and Richard Cabell gentleman, the overseers of his will, leaving to the first named 20*l.*, and to the other two 10*l.* each, for their trouble in that behalf.

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### Will of Sir THOMAS THYNNE, of Longleate,

co. Wilts, Knight, dated 31 July, 1639, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 20th October, 1640. After reciting that he had lately disposed of some part of his manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, for a jointure for his wife the Lady Katharine Thynne, and for the advancement of his son Henry Frederick Thynne and his heirs male, and that he should leave a fair estate to his son and heir Sir James Thynne, bequeaths to his daughter Elizabeth Thynne 20,000*l.*, and appoints his wife, the Lady Katharine Thynne, sole executrix, provided she released unto his heir at law, and to the tenants for the time being, her right to dower in the lands of which he (the testator) should die seised; but if she did not release such dower, then he appointed the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, to be his executor. He also appoints the said Thomas Lord Coventry and Thomas Coventry, his son and heir apparent, the overseers of his will. He bequeathed to the said Lord Keeper the sum of 100*l.*; to the Right Honourable Edward Earl of Dorset 100*l.*; and to Mr. Thomas Coventry 50*l.* And he wills that his executrix or executor shall pay all such legacies to children, friends, servants, pious or charitable uses, as he shall set down in a note under his hand. The residue of his personal estate he gives unto his executrix, or executor, who shall prove the will, and not break the condition aforesaid.

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### Will of Sir HENRY FREDERICK THYNNE,

then of Kemsford, co. Gloucester, knight and baronet, dated 28th Feb. 1678-9. Proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 5th August, 1680. Directs that he shall be decently interred in the parish church of Kemsford aforesaid, at the discretion of his executors. Confirms the jointure of 1000*l.* per annum previously settled upon his wife Dame Mary Thynne, and gives her a further bequest of 200*l.* Confirms the settlement of estates to the use of Thomas Thynne esquire, his son and heir apparent, made upon the marriage of the said Thomas Thynne esquire. Revokes a conveyance made by him of the manors of Buckland and Laverton, and of other lands, to trustees, for the purpose of raising the sum of 4000*l.* for his daughter Katharine, the wife of Sir John Lowther, baronet, the testator having, since the date of that conveyance, paid to his said daughter Katharine the sum of 5000*l.*



He appoints the Right Hon. Henry Coventry, principal Secretary of State to his Majesty, and Sir William Coventry, knight, executors of his will, to whom he bequeaths all his personal estate in trust to pay his debts, funeral expenses, costs of executorship, and legacies hereinafter mentioned, the residue to be applied towards making up the sum of 4000*l.* as a portion for his son Henry Frederick Thynne, who had already received 600*l.* in part thereof. The said executors also to stand seized of the manors of Buckland and Laverton aforesaid, and of other lands called Stirt's and Bucker's Hamme, until they shall have raised thereout, within six months after his decease, such sum as would be required to make up the amount to be paid the said Henry Frederick Thynne; and, subject to the payment of such sum as may be required as aforesaid, he directs his said trustees to convey to the use of his son James, and his issue male, the said manors of Buckland and Laverton, and all hereditaments to the same belonging, with remainder, in default of issue male of the said James, to the use of his said son Henry Frederick Thynne and his issue male, and, in default of issue male of the said Henry Frederick Thynne, to the use of his said son Thomas and his issue male, and in default of such issue to the use of his own right heirs. And, as regards the lands called Stirt's and Bucker's Hamme, he directs that they, or such parts thereof as shall remain undisposed of for the uses aforesaid, shall be conveyed to his own right heirs. He bequeaths to his executors a legacy of 20*l.* each, and, if there should be a surplus of his personal estate beyond what may be required for the purposes before mentioned, he gives it to his son Henry Frederick Thynne. And he concludes by devising to his son Thomas Thynne and his assigns all the leasehold estate and interest that he had in the parsonage or impropriation of Kempsford aforesaid.

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#### The Will of THOMAS VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH,

dated 4th November, 1709, and a Codicil thereto not dated, but all in his own handwriting, were proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the 4th of August, 1714. By the will he directs that he shall be buried in the chancel of Longbridge Deverell Church, and that the whole charges of his funeral shall not exceed 700*l.*; and he confirms the several deeds he had executed for the settlement of some part of his lands and hereditaments on his nephew Thomas Thynne, with several remainders, as also the additional rent-charge for his wife, with divers legacies, and all the settlements he had made for charitable uses, together with the annuity which Bishop Kenn had purchased from him. He further bequeathed to his nephew Thomas Thynne all the leases he held, whether for lives or years; and to his wife, Lady

Weymouth, he bequeathed the sum of 500*l.*, with four dozen of silver plates, six salts, and of silver knives, forks, and spoons one dozen and a half of each; also all her jewels, and the plate that used to be in her own dressing-room, with her own great silver basket; likewise all things in her dressing-room and in both her closets, with her choice of one bed and furniture belonging to it, and of one entire suite of hangings, and the chairs of her own work, together with all the pictures of her own family, both at Longleat and Drayton, with four such other pictures as she should choose. He also gave unto her all sorts of china and japan ware, and all the japan chests, boxes, and cabinets (except a glass table and stands, and what he should otherwise dispose of), together with her strong box and the quilt that was a mantle of her grandmother's. He also bequeathed to her his coach and horses, and her own chaise; with the use of the house and parlour at Drayton during her life. To his daughter-in-law Mrs. Grace Thynne he bequeathed his best diamond ring, and to each of his grand-daughters Frances and Mary Thynne, 100*l.* To his niece the Lady Mary Thynne he bequeathed both parts of the great japan screen, and his second best japan cabinet. To his daughter, the Lady Worsley, he bequeathed the sum of 300*l.*; to his grandson Robert Worsley, 100*l.*; and to each of his grand-daughters, Frances and Jane Worsley, 50*l.* To his son-in-law, Robert Worsley, 100*l.* to buy mourning for his family. To his sister, Lady Lonsdale, 100*l.*, and to her three sons and three daughters each 20*l.* for a ring. To his two godsons, Ramsden and Pennington, 20*l.* each. To his sister, Lady Howe, 100*l.*; to his brother-in-law, Sir Richard Howe, 50*l.*; and to his nieces, Dorothy and Mary Thynne, each 20*l.* for mourning. To the Earl of Winchilsea he gave and forgave 300*l.* which he owed him, and also 10*l.* for a ring; and to the Earl's brother, Heneage Finch, he gave and forgave 250*l.* which he owed him by mortgage. To the said Heneage Finch and his wife, the testator's sister, he also gave 20*l.* each for mourning, and one annuity of 50*l.* per annum during their lives. To his cousin, John Thynne, esquire, he bequeathed the sum of 50*l.* and an annuity of 50*l.* per annum during his life. To his cousin, Judith Shuckburgh, and her son Shepherd, the testator's godson, he bequeathed 20*l.* each; and to Mrs. Elizabeth Higgins 40*l.* To John Mainwaring, and to each of his domestic servants who had lived with him two years, one full year's wages and mourning; and to each of the bailiffs of his several manors a black coat. To complete the charitable trusts and intentions of his late brother, Henry Frederick Thynne, 500*l.* To the poor of the parish of Deverell, and of Monckton, Froome Wood, Canes, Gorsley, Horningsham, Warminster, Westbury, Drayton, Kempford, and Minsterley, 10*l.* to each place. To his good friends Bishop Kenn, the Earl of Jersey, and the Countess of Jersey, each 10*l.* for a ring. To Sir Henry Sheerd he gave and forgave 100*l.* which he owed him, and 10*l.* for a ring. To his kinsman Captain Blechynden, and to his son, the testator's godson,



50*l.* each. To his nephew and niece Herbert, each 10*l.* for a ring. To his good friends Dr. Lloyd, late Bishop of Norwich, Dean Hicks, and Robert Nelson, esquire, 500*l.* to be disposed of by them in charitable uses; and he bequeathed to his executors 1000*l.* to be laid out in the building a church or chapel in some convenient part of the East Wood lands in the parish of Froome. If the sale of his out-stock, cattle, and horses, with the moneys owing to him and arrears of rents, should be sufficient to pay all the bequests of his will, then he gave the residue of his personal estate, namely, the goods, plate, and furniture at Longleat, Drayton, and Kempsford, to his nephew Thomas Thynne. He directs his executors to pay 20*l.* a year for twenty years, either at school or the university, to a scholar that he had then placed at Froome School. And lastly, he gave to Sir Robert Worsley and Sir Richard Howe 100*l.* each for the trouble they would have in the execution of this his will, of which he appointed them the executors.

The codicil to the said will commences with these words:—"Alterations which I make in my deeds of settlement and my will." And he directs that all the entails in the deed of settlement of the lands and manors not comprised in the settlement on his son's marriage be revoked, and the said manors and lands settled on his executors for the use of this his will. He then wills that the settlement of 900*l.* a year already made to his wife Lady Weymouth, out of the manor of Kempsford, should be increased to the sum of 2500*l.* a year, and charges with the payment of the same his manors and estates of Drayton, Aston King's, and Stonydelph, with the lands he had purchased in Tamworth, all in the counties of Warwick and Stafford, the lease he had from the late Queen Dowager Katherine, and the estate he had in the county of Monaghan, in the kingdom of Ireland. He gives all his personal estate within and without doors, money, plate, jewels, &c. to his executors, for the use and performance of his will, except such specific legacies as he has or shall devise by his will or any codicil annexed to it or declared part of it. To Lord Carteret, who had married his granddaughter Frances Worsley, he gave all his books, manuscripts, letters, and other papers which did not relate to his real estate, until his nephew and godson shall attain the age of twenty-one years, and after that time to be delivered up to him by Lord Carteret, provided he be bred up in and then profess the Protestant religion according to the then Established Church of England; and if his said nephew should die before the age of 21, leaving a son, or his wife enceinte of one, then the same books, &c. to be for the use of that son; but if neither of these events took place, then the books, &c. to be Lord Carteret's for his own absolute use. To his wife he bequeaths the goods and furniture (except plate, jewels, and money) which shall be in the house in St. James's Square, if that house was in his possession at his decease. And having given to his granddaughter Lady Carteret 7000*l.* towards her marriage portion, he revokes a prior bequest to her, and bequeaths to



her sisters Jane and Elizabeth Worsley, at the age of eighteen years or day of marriage, 7000*l.* to be divided equally between them. To his grandson Robert Worsley he bequeaths 300*l.* a year for three years, towards his maintenance while on foreign travel, or in England, if he should not remain abroad three years. To his daughter-in-law Mrs. Grace Thynne he bequeathed 200*l.* And whereas he had by deed given and bequeathed to his granddaughters Frances and Mary Thynne the sum of 10,000*l.*, to be divided equally between them in case they did not inherit the entailed estate of the family, he now gave and bequeathed the further sum of 5000*l.* to each of them at the age of eighteen years, or respective days of marriage, with a request that, if they did succeed to the family estate before they were married, their husbands and children should take and bear the name of Thynne. To his sister Lady Lonsdale be bequeathed 100*l.*; to his nephew Lord Lonsdale, and to each of his brothers and sisters, 20*l.*; to his sister Lady Howe 100*l.*; to his brother-in-law Sir Richard Howe 100*l.*; to his nieces Dorothy and Mary Thynne 20*l.* each; to his brother-in-law Heneage Finch and his wife 20*l.* each to buy mourning; to Mrs. Elizabeth Higgins 20*l.*; to the Earl of Nottingham the two pictures of fruit by Antonio di Cortona; to the Earl of Rochester the picture of St. Peter, by Vandyke; to Sir John Pakington and to his son (the testator's godson) 20*l.* each for rings; to the Earl of Plymouth and to his son (the testator's godson) 20*l.* each for rings; to Mrs. Katherine Moore 10*l.* a year for life; to William Bromley, esquire, 10*l.* for a ring. Also that if he did not live to perform the articles he had entered into with Lord and Lady Carteret to secure to them 5000*l.* on mortgage of some part of his Herefordshire estate, not already settled or engaged, or out of his estate in Ireland, that his executors should perform the same, and provide that the interest for the same at five per cent. should be regularly paid until the principal was discharged. And further, that if his nephew Thomas Thynne should live to attain the age of twenty-one years, be educated in the religion of the Church of England, and then profess the same, that his executors, or the survivor of them, or such other person upon whom the trust should then devolve, should convey to him for life, with remainder in tail to all his sons, all the manors, lands, and premises now by deed, or by this present will, committed to their trust; and, in case of failure of his issue male, the same to be settled over to the testator's granddaughters Frances and Mary Thynne, and the heirs of their bodies for ever. And lastly, he appoints Lord Carteret and Sir Robert Worsley, with his servants John Mainwaring and John Ord, the executors of this his will, giving to the two first named 200*l.* each, and to the others 100*l.* each.

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The Will of THOMAS Lord Viscount WEYMOUTH, Baron THYNNE  
of Warminster,

dated 5th September, 1748, and Codicil thereto, dated 12th March, 1749, were proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 22d of January, 1750. After reciting that he had by deed settled the greater part of his real estate on his two sons, Thomas Thynne and Henry Frederick Thynne, but had full power to charge such other part of his real estate as remained unsettled with such payments as he pleased, or to dispose of them, he now charged them, if his personal estate should be insufficient, with the payment of the following legacies and annuities, viz. : To his two sisters in law, Ann Granville and Elizabeth Granville, legacies of 4000*l.* each ; to William Wilton, who had lived and resided with him for several years last past, 3000*l.* ; to Ann Whitehead, the elder (who was his nurse), an annuity of 50*l.* for her life ; and to the Reverend Lamont Hawkeswell a mourning ring value 10*l.* The residue of his personal estate, after payment of his debts, the said legacies, annuities, and his funeral expenses, to be equally divided between his two sons, the eldest to have the option of purchasing his younger brother's share of the household goods and furniture belonging to Long-leat, the same to be duly valued and appraised. And he appointed the Earl of Granville, the Earl of Jersey, the Honourable Thomas Villiers, and Robert Henley esquire, barrister at law, his executors, the last named gentleman to receive an annuity of 50*l.* a year so long as he continued to act in the trust aforesaid.

By the codicil above referred to, after stating a request as to the manor of Thame, in the county of Oxford, the testator directs that he may be buried, in as private a manner as possible, on the south side of the church of that parish in which he shall happen to die.

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The Will, and a Codicil thereto, of THOMAS Marquis of BATH,

both dated on the 14th of November 1796, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 15th of December in the same year, are remarkably concise. By these instruments he bequeaths all his personal estate, subject to such debts as are not already charged upon his real estates, to his eldest son Thomas Thynne, Lord Weymouth, whom he appoints his sole executor.

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### The Will of LORD HENRY FREDERICK THYNNE,

then of Eccleston Street, Belgrave Square, in the county of Middlesex, dated the 2d of May, 1835, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury the 26th of July, 1837, after directing that all his just debts, funeral and testamentary expenses be paid, charges all his real and personal estate with such payments. He then bequeaths all the furniture, plate, linen, china, carriages, horses, jewels, wines, and every other article in or about his residence, to his wife, her executors, administrators, and assigns, absolutely. His real estate, and the residue of his personal estate, he devises to his father Thomas Marquis of Bath and Alexander Lord Ashburton, in trust, to sell the same and invest the produce in real or government securities, and to permit the income thereof to be paid over to his wife during her life, if she should so long remain his widow; and from and after her decease, or second marriage, to transfer the same trust fund to such one or more of his children by his said wife as she (notwithstanding any coverture) by deed duly executed, or by her last will duly signed and published, should direct and appoint. In default of such direction or appointment of any part thereof, the same to be equally divided among his children by his said wife, if more than one; and in default of such issue surviving, the same to remain in trust for his brother Lord William Thynne, his executors and administrators, absolutely.

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### The Will of THOMAS Marquis of BATH, K.G.

dated the 1st of February, 1837, with a Codicil of the same date, were proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 31st day of July, in the same year. By this his will, the Marquis directs that his funeral should be conducted in as private a manner as decency would permit. After referring to certain deeds of settlement, by which provision had been made for the wife of his son Henry Frederick, then Viscount Weymouth, and for the testator's brother Lord John Thynne, and to the power of appointment reserved to himself to charge and dispose of certain estates by his last will, he proceeds to carry out that power by appointing the same estates, subject to the charges hereafter mentioned, to the use of his eldest son and his heirs male, and in default thereof to each of his younger sons and their heirs male successively, and in default to his brother Lord John Thynne and his heirs male in like manner, with remainder in default to his three daughters as joint tenants. He then charges the said estates with the payment of an annuity of 500*l.* per annum to his



sister Lady Caroline Thynne for life; and to an annuity of 300*l.* per annum to his son Lord Edward Thynne for such period as his trustees in their discretion should think fit. And as all his other sons, except Lord William Thynne and Lord Charles Thynne, had, together with his daughters, been amply provided for at the time of their respective marriages, he now gives his trustees power to make up the fortunes of each of those two sons to the sum of 10,000*l.* payable on his decease. To Rebecca Webster and Anne Byat, of London, he bequeaths annuities of 50*l.* each for life; to Mary Ventrice, his housekeeper at Longleat, an annuity of 80*l.* for life. He directs 2000*l.* to be expended upon rebuilding the vicarage-house and premises thereto belonging at Longbridge Deverell. To his steward, Francis Davis, esquire, he gives a legacy of 200*l.*; to his house steward, Edward Brunsdon, if living with him at his decease, a legacy of 400*l.*; to his bailiff, George Jamieston, and to John Naylor, the foreman of the artificers at Longleat, a legacy of 100*l.* each, if they should be in his employment at his decease; and one year's wages to each of his servants who, at the time of his decease, shall have been living with him for five years or upwards. And he directs that all legacies, annuities, and bequests under his will shall be paid free of legacy duty. All jewels, plate, pictures, china, glass, books, linen, and other articles of furniture, wheresoever to him belonging, with the deer on his estate at Longleat, to be heir-looms, and pass, as far as their nature would permit, to the person who for the time being should be entitled to the inheritance and possession of the mansion at Longleat. To his successor in the title of Marquis of Bath he gives all his farming stock of every description at Longleat, with all the wines and liquors and contents of the cellars there. He appoints his son Henry Frederick Lord Viscount Weymouth the sole executor of his will and residuary legatee. And by the codicil to his will he gives power to add 4000*l.* to the fortune of his son Lord William Thynne, then a Major in the Army, provided there was an opportunity of purchasing for him therewith his Lieutenant-Colonelcy, but not otherwise.

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No. 97.—Abstracts of the WILLS of the FAMILY of BOTFIELD. From the Diocesan Registry, Hereford.

The first Calendar of Wills commences in 1517, with a second Calendar of Inventories from the same year to 1627. They are not arranged alphabetically. All the Calendars from 1517 to 1854 were carefully examined by Mr. Markham John Thorpe, and the following list of names will show the result of his researches:

Date.	Christian Name.	Surname.	Place of Abode.	Remarks.
1543-4	Thomas	Botfield	Ludlow	Cannot be found.
1547-8-9	Margaret	Botfield	Ludlow	" "
1563-4-5	William	Thynne, of	Botfield	" "
1591	John	Botfield	Ludlow	" "
1599-1600	John	Thinne, gentleman	Holt Preen	
1607*	Joyce	Botfield	Worcester	
1661	Francis	Bottefeild	Letton Court	
1665	Roger	Botfield	Diddlebury	
1669	John	Botfield	Botfield	
1671	Thomas	Botfield	Stretton	
1672	Thomas	Botfield	Stretton, 2nd Adm.	
1674	Thomas	Botfield	Abdon	
1675-6	Thomas	Botfield	Abdon, 2nd Adm.	
1705	Richard	Botfield	Culmington	
1714	William	Botfield	Diddlebury	
1732	Richard	Botevyle, gentleman	Ludlow	
1739	Richard	Botfield	Stokesay	
1745	John	Botfield	Wettleton	
1776	John	Botfield	Wolstaston	
1776	John	Botfield	Wolstaston	
1837	Ann	Botfield	Kinlet	

### The Will of JOYCE BOTFIELD, of Worcester,

dated the xxiiijth day of Ooctobur, 1607.—In the name of God, Amen. I, JOYSE BOTFIELD, of the cittie of Woscester, in the p'ishe of St. Alborn's, being sick in boddy but in p'fect memory, God be thanked, doth bequeath my sowle to Allmyghty God my maker and redeam<sup>9</sup>, and my body to be burid in Christian buriall. Item, I give and bequeath to my syster Ane Bottfild all my goods and chattells, moveable and unmoveable, whatsoeu<sup>9</sup>. Alsoe I doe constitute and apoynte my foresaid syster Ane my whole and sole executrix, to see me honestly brought holme, and this my last will p'formed, these being witnesses,

Jur. Ex.

MARIE WHOPPER,

ANE LEWIS,

W<sup>t</sup> others.

\* This is in a separate list of Wills of various dates, inserted in the middle of the second volume of Calendars, and hitherto supposed, but erroneously, to be a complete list of all the old Wills not destroyed in the Civil Wars.—M. J. THORPE.

Probaſm fuit testamenſm ſupraſcripſm coram ven<sup>9</sup>abili viro maĝro Ja. Bailie, Leĝm Doctore, Officiali Prin<sup>ll</sup>, &c. apud Ludlowe xx<sup>mo</sup> die men<sup>s</sup> Januarij, anno D'ni in X'to, &c. 1607. Sub vi Juramenſ dĉe Anne Bottfeild, ex<sup>ria</sup> in teſto dicte defuncĉ nominaſ, &c. cui comiſſa fuit et eſt adminiſtraĉo, &c. ſalvo jure cuiuſcūqĉ, &c. ex<sup>t</sup>. Inventariſm extendeſ ad ſuſnam iij<sup>ll</sup> ij<sup>s</sup>.

THO. EVANS, N. P.,

D. Reg. Hereford.

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In the name of God, Amen. The nyneteenth day of Aprill, in the thirteenth yeare of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles the Second, by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland Kinge, Defender of the Fayth, &c. and in the yeare of o<sup>r</sup> Lord one thousand six hundred sixty and one. I, FRANCIS BOTTEFEILD, of Letton, in the parish of Leintwardine and county of Hereford, the elder, gent. beinge in pfect memory, though sick in body and very aged, and knowinge not how soone the Lord may take me out of this lief, and beinge willinge and desirous to settle my house in order, to be dissolved and to be with Christ, doe make and declare this my last will and testament, in manner and forme followinge, that is to say, First, I coſmend my soule to the hands of Almighty God my maker, hopeinge and assuredly believeinge, through the only merrits of Jesus Christ my Saviour, to be made partaker of lief everlastinge, and my body to the earth from whence it came; and as touchinge such goods, cattells, chattles, household stuff, money, plate, jewells, implements of household and husbandry as the Lord hath beene pleased to bestowe upon me, I give and dispose as followeth, viz<sup>t</sup>: Whereas I did heretofore take a lease of Somersett Fox the elder and Anne his wife, and Somersett the younger, of one messuage, lands, and tenements, with the appurteſnces thereunto belonginge, called Court of Letton, lyinge in the parish of Leyntwardine, in the said county of Hereford, bearinge date the eighteenth day of March, in the fourteenth yeare of the raigne of the late Kinge Charles, &c. for the consideracion therein expressed, to hould unto me, my executors, and assignes from the first day of March last past before y<sup>e</sup> date of the said lease, for and duringe the terme of nynety and nyne years, if I the said Francis Bottefield, Francis Bottefield my sonne, and one William Smith of Shrewsbury mercer, or eyther of us, should so long live, yealdinge and payinge therefor yearly the sume of tenn pounds of lawfull money of England out of the same unto the said Somersett Fox the elder and Anne his wife, and after theyr decease to the said Somersett Fox the younger; in which said lease there is a provisoe that I the said Francis Bottefield shall not sett, lett, or assigne over the said lease and lands, or any parte thereof, unto



any person or persons, unless itt were to my wife, chield, or children, brother, or sister, without the licence and consent of the said Somersett Fox the elder or Somersett Fox the younger, in writinge, first had and obteyned; which said lease must, after my decease, of necessity belonge and fall unto my executor, and therefore I doe desire my executor hereafter named, after my decease, to take the same, together with the said messuage, tenements, and lands, with the appurteñces, into their hands, possession, and custody, and to dispose of and manure the same to the best advantage, not only to pay the rent and performe the covenants of the said lease, but also to rayse such yearly allowance unto my children hereafter named, for theyr mayntenance, and to such other person and persons, use and uses, as I shall hereafter sett downe, limit, and appoynt to be paid unto them after my decease, for and duringe the residue of the terme and tyme in the said lease mencioned, if the said Francis Bottefield my sonne, and the said William Smith, or eyther of them, shall soe long live, that is to say, and my will and meaninge is, that my said executors, or one of them, shall (out of the profitts of the said lease) pay unto my eldest sonne Thomas Bottefield the yearely sume of tenn pounds of good and lawfull money of England, to be paid unto him the said Thomas Bottefield, or his assignes, every halfe yeare, by equal porcions, for and duringe the terme of his naturall life, if the said Francis Bottefield my sonne, and the said William Smith, or eyther of them, by whom the estate is holden, shall soe longe live, the first payment to be made unto him att the end and expiracion of the first halfe yeare next after my decease. Item, I give and bequeath, and itt is my will and meaninge that my executors, or one of them, shall well and truely pay unto my sonne Francis Bottefield the sume of eight pounds of like lawfull money of England, to be raysed out of my estate by vertue of the before mencioned lease, and paid unto him by equall porcions as aforesaid every halfe yeare after my decease for and duringe the term of his naturall life. Item, I give and bequeath unto my daughter Elizabeth Bottefield the sume of six pounds of like lawfull money of England, to be raysed out of my estate as aforesaid, and payed unto her by my executors, or one of them, by equall porcions as aforesaid every halfe yeare after my decease, for and duringe the terme of her naturall life, if the said lease shall soe longe last. (L. S.)—Item, I give and bequeath unto my daughter Anne Seycill the sume of three pounds six shillings and eight pence of good and lawful money of England, to be paid unto her by my executors within two years next after my decease if the said lease shall soe longe last. Item, I do give and bequeath unto my said daughter Anne Seycell her three children which she had by her former husband Thomas Jauncey, the sume of tenn pounds of good and lawfull money of England to be paid and equally divided betweene them by my executors within three years next after my decease if the said lease shall soe longe last. Item, I give and bequeath unto my sonne in law Thomas Seycill and his children the sum of three pounds of good and lawfull money of Eng-

land, equally to be divided betweene them, and paid by my executors within three years next after my decease, if the said lease shall soe longe last. Item, I give and bequeath unto my grandchildren, the children of John Williams, of Brungantlloyd, and Sarah his wife, my late daughter, the sume of five pounds of good and lawfull money of England, to be paid and equally devided betweene them within five years next after my decease, if the said lease shall soe long last. Item, I doe likewise give and bequeath unto my nephew John Bottefield, of Bottefield, and his children, the like sume of five pounds of lawfull money of England, to be paid unto them within two years next after my decease, if the said lease shall soe longe last. Item, I give and bequeath unto my sonne in law James Woodhouse and his children the sume of tenn pounds of lawfull money of England, to be paid and equally devided betweene them within two yeares next after my decease. Item, I give and bequeath unto my cozen Walter Jones, of Ludlowe, and his children, equally betweene them, the sume of three pounds six shillings and eight pence, to be paid unto them within three years next after my decease, if the said lease shall soe longe endure. Item, I give and bequeath unto my kinswoman Ewett Jones the sume of twenty shillings, to be paid unto her within two yeares after my decease, if the said lease shall soe longe endure. Item, I give and bequeath unto James Davies of Leynterdine, his wife, and children, the sum of three pounds six shillings and eight pence, to be paid unto them within five yeares next after my decease, if the said lease shall soe longe endure. Item, I give and bequeath unto my kinswoman Elizabeth Draper the sume of twenty shillings, to be paid unto her within one yeare next after my decease, if the said lease shall soe longe last. Item, I give and bequeath unto my couzen Walter Jones his sonne, and my godsonne, the sume of five pounds of good and lawfull money of England, to be paid unto him by my executors within five yeares next after my decease, if the said lease shall soe longe last. Item, I give and bequeath unto John Owens, of Newton, the elder, the summe of five pounds, to be paid unto him within two years next after my decease, if the said lease shall soe longe last. Item, I give and bequeath unto the poore of the pish of Leyntwerdine yearly duringe the terme of the said lease, the sume of tenn shillings of lawfull money, to be distributed unto them by the discretion of John Owens the elder, John Blashfield, and Edward Wigmore, and in case they decease before the determinacion of the said lease, then it shall be upon every twelve eve distributed unto the said poore att the discretion of the overseers of the poor of Leyntwerdine aforesaid. Item, I give and bequeath unto the poor of the pish of Church Stretton, in the county of Salopp, the sume of twenty shillings, to be devided betweene them at the discretion of my couzen John Bottefield and my couzen William Wilks, within one year after my decease. Item, I give and bequeath towards the maintenance of the schole of Leyntwerdine, if any schole shall be there sett up and kept, the sume of three pounds, to be paid by my executors within foure



yeares next after my decease, if the said lease should soe long endure, and to be disposed of by the fcoffees of that schoal, for the use and benefit of the said schoale as aforesaid. Item, I doe bequeath unto my sone in lawe William Smith, whose name is expressed in the said lease, the sume of twenty shillings, to be paid unto him within one month next after my decease. I do hereby revocke, make null and void, all former will or wills heretofore made by me, and doe rattifie, confirme, and allowe of this writinge to be the last will and testament of me the said Francis Bottefield, and to the same doe make, constitute, nominate, and ordeyne my trusty and well beloved sonne in law James Woodhouse, of Byton, in the county of Hereford, gent. and my youngest sonne, Richard Bottefield, to be my executors. And lastly, I give and bequeath, and itt is my will and meaninge that my said executors shall have all the rest of my goods, cattells, chattells, household stuff, money, plate, jewells, implements of houseould and husbandry, and profitts of the said lease, not already bequeathed in this my last will and testament, equally to be divided betweene them. In witness whereof, I, the said Francis Bottefield, have to this my last will and testament put my hand and seale the day and yeare first above written.

The mark  of FRANCIS BOTTEFIELD. (L. S.)

Signed, sealed, published, and declared, in the presence of

EDW. EVERATT.

JOHN OWENS.

THO. COOK.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my daughter Elizabeth Bottefield, my bay mare and one black heyfer, after my decease. Item, I give unto my servant Katherine Reynolds one black heyfer, immediately after my decease. Item, I give and bequeath unto John Owens the elder his wife one cowe, to be delivered unto her presently after my decease. Item, I give unto John Blashfield his wife one cowe, to be delivered unto her immediately after my decease.

17 die mensis Decembris, anno D'ni 1661. Apud Ludlow coram D'no Vicario G'rali, &c. Probatum fuit testam<sup>tm</sup> hui<sup>o</sup>i suprascripta retronoiati Francisci Bottefield nup' p<sup>o</sup>æ de Leintwardine, dioces<sup>s</sup> Heref<sup>d</sup> def<sup>u</sup>, juramento Richardi Bottefield, unius executor' in hui<sup>o</sup>i testam<sup>to</sup> nominati, cui comiss' fuit & est ad<sup>co</sup>, eo jurat' de bene, &c. salvo jure cujuscunq, Jacobo Woodhouse altero executor' in hui<sup>o</sup>i testam<sup>to</sup> noiato oneri execucon' ejus renunciante. Inven<sup>rm</sup> extendit ad summam £42. 18s. 10d.

THO. EVANS, N. P.,

Dy. Reg. Hereford.



5<sup>o</sup> Martii, 1665.

BOTFIELD, ROGERUS.—Ad'co bonořm ROGERI BOTFIELD, nup dum vixit pochia de Diddlebury, in com. Salopiæ, et dioces<sup>s</sup> Heref., ab intestato defunct. commissa fuit Annæ Botfield, viduæ, relictæ dñi defuncti, jurať coram Dño Cancellario supradco.—In<sup>um</sup> ext<sup>um</sup> . . . . . ix<sup>u</sup>. xvii<sup>a</sup>. iiiid.

THO. EVANS, N. P.,  
Dy. Reg. Hereford.

January the 23, 1668.—JOHN BOTTFIELD, late of Bottfield, in the county of Salop, gen., made and declared his last Will and Testament, nuncupative, viz., by word of mouth, in thees wordes following, that is to say, he gave to Mr. John Bottfield, his eldest sonne, his estate personall and reall, cattle, and chattels of all sorts, viz., moveable and immoveable, of what kind, sort, and nature soever; and did lastly nominate, constitute, ordaine, and make y<sup>e</sup> said John Bottfield his sole executor for the true performance hereof; and did also bequeath unto his said executor all y<sup>e</sup> rest of his goodes, cattle, and chattels aforesaid, after his debts and legacyes paid and funerall expences discharged.

Witnesses,—THO. BOTTFIELD,  
EDW. CROCKETT.

Probať erat ħmōi Testam<sup>t</sup> nuncupūm apud Ludlowe, decimo octavo die mensis Maij, Anno Doñi 1669. Coram veñli viro Timotheo Baldwyn, leğ Docť, Cancell, et juramento Johannis Botfield, filii nařalis et legitimi dicti defuncť, et Executor' in ħmōi Testamento noĩať, cui etc. de bene etc. ac de pleno et necnon de vero etc. coram discreto viro ģro Thoma Adney clico, Arġm Mģro, Surr'o, etc. jurat' salvo jure cujuscumque, Thoma Botfield et Edřo Crockett testibus de veritate ħmōi test'i nuncup' prius etiam l'time jurať coram Surr'o superdcto.

THO. EVANS, N. P.,  
Dy. Reg. Hereford.

Tertio die mensis Aprilis, Anno Dñi 1671.

BOTFIELD, THOMAS.—Adco bonořm Thomæ Botfield, nuper dum vixit pōæ de Stretton in le Dale, Dioces<sup>s</sup> Hereford, Def. concessa fuit Annæ Botfield, reťcæ dñi

defuncē, jurať corā discreto viro Radulpho Fenton, clico, Artm̃ M̃gro, Surřo, etc.  
—Inven<sup>m</sup> . . . . . £229 Os. 9d.

THO. EVANS, N. P.,  
Dy. Reg. Hereford.

25<sup>o</sup> Augusti, 1674<sup>o</sup>.

BOTFIELD, THOMAS.—Adcō bonořm Thomæ Botfield, nup' pō'e de Abdon, in  
cořm Salopiæ, et dioč Herefd, ab intestať def<sup>t</sup>, concessa fuit Mariæ Botfield vid, relicæ  
dçi đřt, etc. jurať corā discreto viro mařro Roberto Ogdon, Surřo, etc.—Inven<sup>um</sup>  
ext<sup>m</sup>. . . . . £10 Os. 4d.

THO. EVANS, N. P.,  
Dy. Reg. Hereford.

13<sup>o</sup> Novembris, 1705<sup>o</sup>.

BOTFIELD, RICH'US.—Adco bonořm Richi Botfield, nup' pō'æ de Culmington,  
in cořm et dioč pđ defuncē, conces<sup>a</sup> erat Elizabethæ Botfield viduæ, ejus relicē, etc.  
jurať coram Surřo pđ. . . . . xvij<sup>h</sup>. xvij<sup>a</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

THO. EVANS, N. P.,  
Dy. Reg. Hereford.

In the name of God, Amen. The eleventh day of November, in the year of our  
Lord God one thousand seven hundred and tenn, I, WILLIAM BOTFIELD, of  
Lawton, in the parish of Diddlebury and county of Salop, weaver, being sick in  
body but of perfect mind and memory, thanks be given to Almighty God, doe make  
this my last will and testament in manner and forme following: Item, I give and  
bequeath my soul into the hands of Almighty God my maker, trusting, through the  
meritts of Jesus Christ, to receive pardon for all my sins, and for my body to be  
buried in decent manner, according to my executrix discrecion; and for that worldly  
goods which it hath pleased God to bless me with as followe: Item, I give and  
bequeath unto my well beloved wife, Anne Botfield, all my goods, cattell, chattells,  
and psonal estate I dye possesst of, makeing my loveing wife sole executrix of this  
my last will and testament, renounceing all former wills whatsoever by me at any

time made. In witness whereof I putt my hand and seal the day and year first above written,

WILLIAM BOTFIELD.

Witnesseth FRANCIS WILKES ✠ his mark.

MARY WARD ✠ her mark.

ANTHO. WELLONS.

Probatum fuit humōi testūm apud Ludlowe, vicessimo sexto die mensis Januarii, anno dñi (stylo Angño) 1713º, corā veñli viro Edvardo Wynn, Legum Doctore, Rēndi in Xpo prīs ac dñi Philippi pmissione dīna Hereford̄ ēpi vicař, &c. p Annā Botfield viduam, reřcam p̄d' defuncē et c̄cem, &c. cui, &c. de bene, &c. ac de pleno, &c. necnon de vero, &c. coram M<sup>ro</sup> Tho. Gwillim, Cllico, A.M., Surřo, &c. jurař, salvo jure cujuscunq.

THO. EVANS, N.P.,

Dy. Reg. Hereford.

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In the name of God, Amen. I, RICHARD BOTTFIELD, of Rowton, in the parish of Stokesay and county of Salop, yeoman, being sick and weak, but of sound and perfect memory, praised be God, do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following: First, I give and bequeath my soul into the hands of Almighty God, trusting, through the meritts and mediation of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, to inherit eternal life; my body I comitt to the earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my executors hereinafter named And, as touching my worldly estate, wherewith it hath or shall please God to bless me, I order and dispose of the same as followeth (that is to say): First, I give, devise, and bequeath unto my brother John Bottfield, of the parish of Stokesay aforesaid, and to my father-in-law John Onions, of the said parish of Stokesay, and to my brother-in-law John Onions, of the parish of Clungunford, in the said county of Salop, all my stock of cattle, crops of corne, and other graine on the ground and in the barn, implements of husbandry, ready money, plate, household goods, and all other my goods and chattells whatsoever, in trust, to secure the same for the good of my wife and children during the life of my said wife, or till she shall happen to be marryed, and imediately upon her marriage I order and appoint my said trustees to divide my said goods and chattells, of what kind soever, equally between and amongst my said wife and children, share and share alike, and secure the same for my said children, and to give and deliver the same unto my said children at their day of marriage, or at such times as they shall think convenient and fitt. And if my wife shall continue



unmarried, then at the day of her death I order my said trustees to divide what shall be remaining of my said goods and chattells amongst such of my children as shall be then liveing at my said wives decease, equally, share and share alike, if they shall be of the age of one and twenty years, or else to keep the same till they arrive at the age of one and twenty years, and then to pay them their equal shares as aforesaid. The rest and residue of all and singular my estate, goods, and chattells, and personal estate whatsoever, my debts and funeral expenses being first paid and allowed, I give and bequeath unto my said brother John Bottfield, John Onions the elder, and John Onions the younger, whom I make executors of this my last will and testament, allowing them what necessary charge they or any of them shall be at in the execution of this my said will, which I declare to be my last will. In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seal the twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine.

✠ The mark of RICHARD BOTTFIELD.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the testator, Richard Bottfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us who have attested the same, as witnesses thereof, in his presence,

DEBORAH ONIONS.

THO. GREENHALGH.

This will was proved at Ludlow the 11th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1739, before the Wor<sup>d</sup> Edward Wynn, Doctor of Laws, Vicar General and Official Principal of The Right Reverend Father in God Henry, by divine permission Lord Bishop of Hereford, lawfully constituted, by John Onions the elder, John Onions the younger, and John Bottfield, the exec<sup>rs</sup> named in the said will, to whom letters of administration of the goods, chattells, and creditts of the de<sup>cd</sup> were granted, they being first sworn on the Holy Evangelists duly to fulfill the same will, and to exhibit a true and perfect inventory of all and singular the said goods, chattells, and creditts.

THO. EVANS, N.P.,

Dy. Reg. Hereford.

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In the name of God, Amen. I, JOHN BOTTFIELD, of Whettleton, in the county of Salop, being sick and weak in body, but of sound and perfect mind and understanding, do make and ordain this my last will in manner and form as follows: I give and bequeath my soul into the hands of Almighty God, and my body to be buried at the discretion of my executrix hereafter named, after my debts and funeral expences are fully paid and discharged. Item, I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Martha

Botfield, all that it hath pleased God to endow me with of what kind soever, within doors and without, so long as she shall live, and to be divided betwixt my two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary Botfield, after her decease. And lastly, my will is that my said daughter Mary Botfield shall have ten pound more than her sister after my wife's death. And I do appoint Martha Botfield, my beloved wife, sole executrix of this my last will, making void all wills before. In witness, I have unto set my hand and seal this 21 day of August, 1744.

The mark  of JOHN BOTFIELD.

Signed, sealed, published, and declar'd.

Witnesses, ANNE PRICE.

JOHN MORRIS.

Proved at Ludlow, the 28th of May, 1745, before the Worshipful Edward Wynn, Doctor of Laws, Vicar General, and so forth, by the oath of Martha Botfield, the executrix. To whom, and so forth.

THO. EVANS, N. P.,

Dy. Reg. Hereford.

### The Will of JOHN BOTFIELD, of WOLSTASTON.

This is the last will and testament of me, JOHN BOTFIELD, of Wolstaston, in the county of Salop, yeoman, made this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five. First, I desire to be decently buried, at the discretion of my executor hereinafter named, and that my just debts and funeral expences may be paid and discharged with all convenient speed after my decease; and, subject to the payment thereof, I give, devise, and bequeath unto my friend Thomas Barnfield, of Lebotwood, in the said county of Salop, gentleman, all and singular my leasehold messuages, farms, or tenements, with the lands and appertinances, situate in the parishes of Wolstaston and Churchstretton, or either of them, in the said county of Salop, and also all my stock on my said farms, both quick and dead, and all my household goods and implements of husbandry, and all and singular other my personal estate of what nature or kind soever the same may be, to hold to the said Thomas Barnfield, his executors, administrators and assigns, upon trust, that he the said Thomas Barnfield shall sell and dispose of the same and every part thereof that shall not consist in money or securities for money, as soon as conveniently may be after my decease, and after paying thereout my just debts, funeral expences, and the expences of proving this my will, to place out the same at interest in his own name, on as good security as he can reasonably get for the same, and apply the interest and produce thereof, as the same shall from time to time arise or be received, to or for the

support and maintenance of my brother Peter Botfield during his life, and in defraying the expences of his funeral; and from and after the decease of my said brother Peter Botfield, upon further trust, to raise and pay thereout to my cousin Mary Rogers the sum of ten pounds within six months next after the decease of my said brother; and also the like sum of ten pounds unto my cousin Sarah Parsons, to be paid her also within six months after the decease of my said brother; and also the sum of five pounds to my servant Margaret Davis, in case she be living in my service at the time of my death, and also in case she be living at the death of my said brother to receive the same, but not otherwise; and as to the residue of my said personal estate, after the decease of my said brother, and after the payment of my debts, funeral expences, and the legacies hereinbefore mentioned, I give and bequeath the same and every part thereof to the said Thomas Barnfield, his executors, administrators, and assigns absolutely. And I hereby nominate and appoint the said Thomas Barnfield sole executor of this my will, and revoke all former wills by me heretofore made, and declare this only to be my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

JOHN BOTFIELD.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said testator John Botfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses hereunto.

JOHN CONGREVE.

TS. LEWIS.

Proved at Hereford, 16th November, 1776, before the Worshipful George Harris, D.L.L. Vicar General, &c. by the oath of Tho<sup>s</sup> Barnfield, the sole executor within named. To whom, &c.

THO. EVANS, N.P.,

Dy. Reg. Hereford.

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1776, Nov. 16.

BOTFIELD, JOHN.—Adcōn of the goods, chattels, &c. of John Botfield, late of the parish of Woolstaston, in the county of Salop and diocese of Hereford, widower, deceased, was granted to Peter Botfield, the son and only next of kin, &c. Sworn before the Surrogate.

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Act Book. 1837, May 22.

BODFIELD, ANN.—The will of Ann Bodfield, late of Kinlet, deceased, was proved by Wm. Nott, the sole executor.

Under £100.

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From the REGISTRY of the Bishop of LONDON, Paul's Chain, Doctors' Commons, London. (Messrs. Shepherd, Middleton, and Co.)

Date of Index.

1549—1559.—HENRY BOFFIELD.

This Registry contains wills from 1362 to the present time, and there is no other name than the above which approaches to the name of Botfield.

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From the REGISTRY of the BISHOP of LICHFIELD.

WILLIAM BOTFIELD, deceased.—On the third day of May, one thousand six hundred and thirty-nine, letters of administration of the effects of William Botfield, late of Leighton, in the county of Salop, deceased, were granted to Catherine Leighton; Anne Botfield, the widow, relict of the deceased, having, under her hand and seal, duly renounced her right, title, and interest in and to letters of administration of his goods and personal estate.

Witness my hand, this nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

J. MOTT, D. Regr.

## Will of THOMAS BOTTFIELD, of LEEBOTWOOD, 1676.

In the name of God, Amen, The fower and twentyth day of Octobor, Anno Dñi 1676, and in the twenty-seaventh yeare of the raigne of our Soveraingne Lord Charles the Second, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland King, Defendor of the Faith, &c. I, THOMAS BOTTFIELD, of the parish of Leebottwood, in the countye of Salop, weavor, being sick and weake in body butt in good and perfect memory, thanks be to Allmightie God, doe make and declare this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme ffollowing, vizt. First, and principally, I doe give and bequeath my soule to Almighty God my Maker and Creator, and to Jesus Christ my only Saviour and Redeemer, by whose precious death and glorious resurrection I hope to be saved, and all my sinns to be forgiven, and not by any meritts or deserts of mine owne, and my body to the earthe from whence it came, and to be buried in Christian-like manor, att the discretion of my executrix; and as for those my worldly goods and estate which it hath pleased Almighty God of his goodness to endue me heere now withall, I doe give and dispose as followeth:—Imprimis, I doe give, devise, and by these presents doe assigne over unto my deare wife Elizabeth Bottfeld all that messuage or tenement wherein I now do dwell and hold by lease dureing her naturall life. Ittem, And after the decease of her my said wife, then it is my will, and I doe give, devise, and assigne my said tenement unto my deare sonn Thomas Bottfeld dureing his naturall life. Ittem, I doe give and bequeath unto my said wife all my goods, chattels, and household stuff of all sorts whatsoever, both within doores and without, movable and immovable, and to be att her own disposall. Ittem, And I doe make, constitute, and ordaine my deare and loveinge wife Elizabeth Bottfeld to be my sole executrix of this my last Will and Testament to see all things done and performed according to the true intent and meaninge heerein expressed. In wittness hereof I the said Thomas Bottfeld have hereunto putt my hand and seale the day and yeare first above written.

THOMAS BOTTFIELD, his mark ✠ (L.S.)

Sealed and subscribed in the psence and sight of

JAMES BOTTFIELD.

JOHN BOTTFIELLD.

TERSTON WITHINGTON.

Proved 1st December, 1676, on the oath of Elizabeth Bottfeld, the sole executrix named therein. Personal estate sworn under £32 4s. 8d. Examined 19th February, 1853.

J. MOTT, D. Reg.

**The Will of THOMAS BOTFIELD,**

of Dawley, in the county of Salop, esquire, is dated 11th February, 1801. He bequeaths to his wife Margaret Botfield, for life, the house in which he resided at Dawley, with furniture, carriages, &c. there, and directs that the sum of £500 should be paid to her within ten days of his decease; and further, that an annuity of £2000 per annum, charged upon all his real and personal estate, should be paid to her for life, provided she should continue his widow, but, if she married again, then the annuity to be reduced to £200 per annum for her life. Subject to the charges aforesaid, to an annuity of £10 per annum to his servant John Darroll for life, and to certain stipulated arrangements for equalising the fortunes of his three sons, he devises to his eldest son, Thomas Botfield, all his freehold estates in the parish of Ystradgynlais, in the county of Brecon, and in the parishes of Coreley, Stottesdon, and Milson, in the county of Salop, with all his leasehold messuages, tenements, and lands in the parishes of Coreley and Cleobury Mortimer, in the said county of Salop, together with his five shares in the Swansea Canal; to his second son, William Botfield, he devises his share in the Lightmoor Works, with all his freehold and leasehold messuages, tenements, and lands, in the parish of Great Dawley, in the county of Salop; and to his third and youngest son, Beriah Botfield, he devises all his manors, lands, rectory, tithes, messuages, and tenements, in the parishes of Norton by Daventry and Long Buckby, in the county of Northampton. All his leasehold mines, with the tenements and works connected therewith, in the counties of Salop and Flint, he bequeaths to his three sons as tenants in common; and he appoints his wife and his said three sons the executors of his Will.

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**The Will of Mrs. MARGARET BOTFIELD,**

of Earl's Ditton, in the county of Salop (widow of the said Thomas Botfield, Esq.), is dated the 21st of January, 1803. She bequeaths to her three sons, Thomas, William, and Beriah Botfield, all her property in the public Funds, and all the furniture and effects in her house at Malinslee, in the parish of Dawley, in equal shares and proportions, but subject to the payment of two legacies of £5 each to the two daughters of Patten Owen, widow, and to a legacy of £10 to her servant John Darroll. The furniture, and all other effects in and about the house, farm, and premises at Earl's Ditton, she bequeaths to her youngest son, Beriah Botfield, but subject to the payment of £700 to each of his brothers, Thomas and William Botfield. And she appoints her said son, Beriah Botfield, the sole executor of this her Will.

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### The Will of BERIAH BOTFIELD,

of Ditton, in the county of Salop, and of Norton Hall, in the county of Northampton, esquire, dated 17th December, 1807, with three codicils bearing date respectively the 8th of May, 1809, and the 6th and 24th April, 1813, directs that the furniture in his house at Ditton and at Norton, with his carriage and horses and all other his effects there, shall be to the use of his wife Charlotte Botfield for life, and at her decease to be the property of his son Beriah Botfield. ~~and~~ To Miss Withering he bequeaths an annuity of 50*l.* per annum for life, and to his servant John Darroll an annuity of 10*l.* per annum for life. The testator devises all his real estates, and the residue of his personal estate of every description, to his brothers Thomas Botfield and William Botfield, in trust, to pay to his wife, Charlotte Botfield, a clear annuity or income of 2000*l.* per annum for her life, if she should so long continue his widow, but, in the event of her marrying again, to pay her, instead of that annuity, the sum of 6000*l.* Subject to the charges aforesaid, and to certain contingent provisions in the event of younger children, he devises all his manors, lands, and other real estates, with all his personal estate of every description, to his brothers, in trust as aforesaid, for the use of his son Beriah Botfield, his heirs, executors, and administrators absolutely for ever.

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### The Will of MRS. CHARLOTTE BOTFIELD,

of Norton Hall, in the county of Northampton, widow of the said Beriah Botfield, esquire, is dated on the 18th of September, 1821, and there are three codicils thereto, of which the first bears date on the 21st of December, 1821, and the others are dated on the 15th of July, 1825. By these instruments she bequeathed to her brother, William Withering, esquire, all the monies belonging to her, and the interest thereon, which should be in his hands at her decease, together with a contingent reversionary interest in certain property to which she was entitled under the will of Mrs. Crutchley, deceased. To John Wynne Griffith, of Garn, in the county of Denbigh, esquire, she bequeathed whatever money belonging to her should be in his hands, and due from him to her, on the first of February, 1822. To her friend Mrs. Kempson, as a token of her respect and for her kind services, she bequeathed the sum of 200*l.* and to each of her servants one year's wages. All the rest and residue of her personal estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever, she gave and bequeathed to her son Beriah Botfield, his executors, administrators, and assigns. Her brother William Withering, esquire, is appointed sole executor.

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## The Will of THOMAS BOTFIELD,

of Hopton Court, in the county of Salop, esquire, is dated 30th April, 1836, and, with seven codicils thereto, bearing various dates from 15th November, 1838, to 10th January, 1843, was duly proved by his executor, William Botfield, esquire. The result of the devises and bequests of these several instruments may be thus stated:

All his just debts and funeral expenses, &c. to be paid. To his wife, Lucy Botfield, he bequeaths the sum of 500*l.* to be paid to her within one week after his decease. He also bequeaths to her the furniture and all other effects (except two pictures hereafter mentioned) at Hopton Court, for her life, the same to be held afterwards with the mansion by the party entitled to the possession of the same. To his brother William Botfield, and to his nephew Beriah Botfield, he bequeaths 200*l.* each; and to his brother William Botfield, he also gives any gig he might have at his death, and the horse he usually rode when hunting, also two pictures that he may select among those at Hopton Court. To Lucy, the wife of his brother William Botfield, 500*l.* for her separate use. To William Woodward an annuity of 200*l.* and the same to Augustin Woodward, Alexander Woodward, Sarah Woodward, and Lucy Golightly. To Augustin Woodward, Thomas Woodward the younger, Alexander Woodward and Sarah Woodward, and to Mrs. Ann Baker, of Field House, near Bridgnorth, and to Henry Botfield Thomason (son of Sir Edward Thomason), 1000*l.* each. To Sir Edward and Lady Thomason 100*l.* to buy rings. To Ann, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Woodward, and to Elizabeth, the wife of Augustin Woodward, 100*l.* each. To John Owen and Hannah Hill (late Hannah Owen) an annuity of 50*l.* a-year each; and to the two last-named the sum of 200*l.* each. To Mrs. Ann Baker an annuity of 100*l.* during her life for her separate use, the said annuity to be continued after her death until her youngest child shall have attained the age of 21, and then he gives the sum of 1000*l.* to be equally divided among such children. To the Rev. George Lavington Yate 1000*l.* to be divided by him between himself and such of his brothers and sisters as should be living at the testator's decease. To his godson Arthur Childe 1000*l.* if he should attain the age of 21, and the interest thereof to be paid to him during his minority. To his godson Charles Walcot an annuity of 50*l.* until he shall attain the age of 21. And to every one of his god-children to whom he had not bequeathed a larger legacy, the sum of 200*l.* To his wife's niece Lucy Skelhorne, a clear annuity of 225*l.* per annum. To each of the children of the Rev. Thomas Woodward by his present wife 250*l.* stock in the 3 per cent. Consols. The sum of 300*l.* to be invested in the funds for Frederick Edward Lucien Botfield Collett, and to accumulate until he should attain the age of 21, and then the whole to be paid over to him; but if he should die a minor, then the interest to Augusta Thomason, second daughter of James Thoma-



son, for her life, and after her decease to the said James Thomason, if he should survive her, and afterwards to Sir Edward Thomason, if alive, absolutely, but if not, then to his son, the said Henry Botfield Thomason, absolutely. To Thomas Woodward the younger, and the said Henry Botfield Thomason, an annuity of 100*l.* each during the life of testator's wife, if they shall respectively so long live. To his servant John Lucas an annuity of 10*l.* and the sum of 200*l.*; to his servant Thomas Green 50*l.*; and the sum of 200*l.* to be divided, as his wife should think fit, among his other servants who should be living with him at his decease. The sum of 800*l.* to be invested, and the income thereof paid to the incumbent of the chapelry of Farlow so long as Divine Service shall be performed twice every Sunday in Farlow Chapel. The sum of 150*l.* to the trustees of Ludlow Charities, the income thereof to be applied in the same way as the rent of their estates; also to the same trustees 20*l.* a-year for the five years next ensuing his death, to be expended at each Christmas in supplying the poor of Ludlow with coals at half-price. Gives to the following Societies (in case he should not become a life member of them respectively) such a sum as would have been payable by way of donation if he had been made a life member of them respectively, viz. the Royal Society, the Royal Institution, the Geological Society, the Society of Arts, and the Horticultural Society, of each of which he was then a member, but not a life member. Bequeaths the sum of 1000*l.* for the education of poor boys and girls in the parishes of Hopton Wafers, Farlow, and Coreley, the interest thereof to be applied in certain specified proportions. Directs that if the said Thomas Woodward the younger, or his sons, or remoter issue, should come into possession of testator's freehold estates, then that Augustin Woodward should be paid 500*l.* a-year for life, and Alexander Woodward and Sarah Woodward 250*l.* a-year each for life, instead of the respective annuities of 200*l.* left them by his will. Also, in the event last aforesaid, that the sum of 1000*l.* each should be paid to Augustin Woodward, Alexander Woodward, and Sarah Woodward. And further directs that the legacy duty shall be paid by his executors upon all the bequests and annuities above given (except contingent annuities) out of his residuary estate. Subject to the payments and directions aforesaid, he bequeaths the whole of his personal estate to be realised by his executors and trustee, and the surplus to be invested in the purchase of estates within twelve miles of Hopton Court, if possible: if not, to be invested in the purchase of estates elsewhere in the county of Salop. The whole of his present estates in the counties of Salop, Hereford, Worcester, or Brecon, with the estates so to be purchased, and the whole of his personal estate until the surplus thereof shall be invested as aforesaid, and subject to the payments and directions aforesaid, to be held in trust by his brother William Botfield, who, as such trustee, is directed to pay the whole income thereof to the



testator's widow, Lucy Botfield, for life. And subject to this devise, and with a power for the said trustee to appoint his successor, and in failure of such appointment the trust to devolve to testator's widow, and to his nephew Beriah Botfield, the whole of the testator's estates so devised are, after the death of his wife, to be held in trust for his brother William Botfield during his life, remainder in trust for the first and other sons of the said William Botfield, severally and successively, according to seniority in tail; remainder in trust for his nephew Beriah Botfield, for life; remainder in trust for the second and every other son of the said Beriah Botfield (except an eldest son) severally and successively according to seniority in tail; remainder in trust for the first or eldest or only son of the said Beriah Botfield, in tail; remainder in trust for all the daughters of his said brother, in equal shares, as tenants in common in tail, with cross remainders between or among them in tail; remainder in trust for all the daughters of the said Beriah Botfield, in like manner; remainder in trust for the Rev. Thomas Woodward the younger, of Hopton Wafers aforesaid, for his life; remainder in trust for the first and every other son of the said Thomas Woodward the younger, severally and successively, according to seniority in tail; remainder in trust for Henry Botfield Thomason for life; remainder in trust for the first and every other son of the said Henry Botfield Thomason severally and successively, according to seniority in tail; remainder in trust for the first and every other son of Thomas Woodward the elder, severally and successively, according to seniority in tail; remainder in trust for Lucy Golightly, Sarah Woodward, and all other the daughters of Thomas Woodward the elder, and all the daughters of Thomas Woodward the younger, and of Henry Botfield Thomason, and of James Baker deceased, as tenants in common in tail, with cross remainders between or among them in tail; remainder in trust for testator's own right heirs. With a proviso that leasehold hereditaments should not vest absolutely in any tenant in tail till he should attain 21, but that such tenant in tail should be entitled to the rents during his minority. And a proviso that if the second or any other younger son, or the issue of such second or other younger son of his nephew Beriah Botfield, should come into possession of the manor and mansion-house of Norton, in the county of Northampton, and any other younger son of his said nephew should be then living, then the interest of such son in the said devised hereditaments should cease, but on failure of issue of such younger children it should revert to such son. And a proviso, that if the said Thomas Woodward the younger or his sons or more remote issue should come into possession of the said devised premises, then the testator's trustees should pay to the said Henry Botfield Thomason a yearly sum of 600*l.* during his life. The testator's brother William Botfield is appointed sole executor of this will during his life; and after his death the testator appoints his wife and his nephew Beriah Botfield the executrix and executor thereof.

**WILLIAM BOTFIELD, of Decker Hill,**

in the county of Salop, esquire, by his Will, dated 5th November, 1849, and a Codicil thereto, dated 5th September, 1850, devises all his real and personal estates to the Reverend Charles Walcot, of Bitterley Court, and the Reverend Thomas Woodward, of Hopton Wafers, both in the county of Salop, upon the trusts and subject to the payments and directions hereafter stated. To his wife Lucy Botfield the testator bequeaths 1000*l.* to be paid immediately after his decease. And he gives the following legacies to be paid free of legacy duty:—To his clerks, servants, and labourers, 1000*l.*, to be distributed among them in such manner as his executors shall think fit. To the said Charles Walcot 1000*l.*, if he accepts the trusts of the Will. To the said Thomas Woodward 1000*l.*, but to be held in trust by him for life, and after his decease in trust for his son William Woodward (the testator's godson), absolutely, if he attains the age of 21, and, if he dies under that age, then in trust for the brothers and sisters of the said William Woodward who shall attain the age of 21, or marry, in equal shares. To Mrs. Sophia Manson, daughter of the late George Baylis, esquire, 1000*l.* To Mrs. Baker, of Bridgnorth, widow of the late Mr. James Baker, 1000*l.* To the testator's godson Austin Moultrie, 1000*l.* To the testator's god-daughter Fanny Molineux, 500*l.* To the Reverend William Garnett, 1000*l.* To Alfred Garnett, esquire, 1000*l.* To the Reverend John Bishton, of Van Diemen's Land, 1000*l.* To Thomas Vaughton, of Newport, Salop, esquire, in case he should act as executor, and should, with the consent of the trustees, attend to the good management of the testator's estates, 1000*l.* To Mr. Samuel Bennett, the testator's medical attendant, 500*l.* To Ann Bray, waiting-maid to the testator's wife, 500*l.* To the Birmingham Deaf and Dumb Institution, and to the Birmingham Blind Asylum, 50*l.* each. To the Poor of Malinslee, Stirchley, and Hinkshay, 400*l.*, to be laid out in clothing in eight successive years, 50*l.* in each year, by his executors, and distributed in each of such years on Saint Thomas's Day. Appoints his wife, his nephew Beriah Botfield, and the said Thomas Vaughton, his executors. Directs that his trustees, after paying the legacies above-mentioned, and all his just debts, funeral, and testamentary expenses, shall stand possessed of all his real estates in the parishes of Shiffnal, Clun, Mainstone, and Bishop's Castle, and of all his personal estates of every nature and kind whatsoever. That they shall invest the produce of his personal estates (excepting the furniture, &c. in and about the mansion, &c. at Decker Hill) in Government or real securities, as soon as they can realise the same, and then shall proceed, as opportunity offers, to invest the same in the purchase of real estates as near as conveniently might be to his estates in the parishes of Shiffnal, Clun, Mainstone, and Bishop's Castle. That his trustees



should permit his wife, Lucy Botfield, to occupy his mansion of Decker Hill, with all its furniture, demesne lands, &c., for life, and should also pay over to her for life the income of all his real and personal estate (the legacies, &c. above-mentioned having been first paid). That his trustees should keep the mansion at Decker Hill, with the furniture, &c. in thorough repair and order; and, after the decease of his wife, Lucy Botfield, should stand possessed of the same, and of all his real and personal estates, and of the income thereof, subject to the direction as to investment of the personal estates as aforesaid, in trust, for his nephew Beriah Botfield during his life; remainder, in trust, for the third son of the said Beriah Botfield, in tail; remainder, in trust, for the fourth and every other son (except the eldest and second sons) of the said Beriah Botfield, severally and successively, according to seniority in tail; remainder, in trust, for the first or only son of the said Beriah Botfield, in tail; remainder, in trust, for the second son of the said Beriah Botfield in tail; remainder, in trust, for the first and every other daughter of the said Beriah Botfield, severally and successively, according to seniority in tail; remainder, in trust, for the Reverend William Bishton Garnett (son of the late Reverend William Garnett, of Tilston, in Cheshire) during his life; remainder, in trust, for the first and every other son of the said William Bishton Garnett lawfully begotten, severally and successively, according to seniority in tail; remainder, in trust, for Alfred Garnett (another son of the said William Garnett, deceased) during his life; remainder, in trust, for the first and every other son of the said Alfred Garnett, lawfully begotten, severally and successively, according to seniority in tail; remainder, in trust, for the testator's own right heirs. Then follows a direction, that Decker Hill, with its gardens, &c., and the farms at Decker Hill and Haughton, shall not be let (except the labourer's cottages and gardens) nor altered in any way, but be kept clean and in good repair by every person in possession. And a direction, that no timber shall be fallen until ripe, and then to leave enough for repairs, but his trustees to have the plantations properly thinned, and the surplus of such thinnings, not wanted for the purposes of the estate, to be sold for the benefit of the person in possession. And a direction, that in case the said houses and farm-buildings shall not be kept in good repair by the person in possession the trustees shall repair the same at the expense of the person in possession. And a proviso, that the said Beriah Botfield, and every person taking in remainder after him, shall reside or keep up a suitable establishment at Decker Hill aforesaid, keep up the gardens, &c. and, in case of default, the trustees to cause the same to be done, and to deduct all expenses from the rents. And a direction, that the said Beriah Botfield, and every such person taking in remainder after him, who shall be in possession of the said mansion-house at Decker Hill, and of full age, shall reside there six months in each year, computing from the 1st of January, or, in default thereof, shall forfeit for the first year 1000*l.*, for the second year 1000*l.*, for the third



year 2000*l.*, and for the fourth year 3000*l.*, such sums to be paid to his said trustees, and applied by them in permanent improvements upon his estates, with a clause of forfeiture of the estate in case of non-residence for five years; but with a proviso, that if any such person should be a Member of Parliament, then his residence at Decker Hill for three months, including occasional residence during the sitting of Parliament, and the keeping up a suitable establishment there, shall be equivalent to a residence for six months, and no penalty shall be incurred. And a proviso, that every person becoming entitled in possession who, or whose husband, shall not then be called by the name of "Botfield," shall, within six calendar months, take and use the name and arms of "Botfield," either alone, or after and in addition to their own. To these devises, bequests, and directions, is added a bequest of all his leasehold estates at Drayton, or elsewhere, in the parish of Shiffnal, upon the like trusts as are declared of his freehold estates, except that the person entitled thereto shall not be compellable to reside, and that he shall be at liberty to let the same.

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#### THE DECKER HILL ESTATE.

In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, on Monday, the 24th of April, 1854, Sir W. P. Wood gave judgment in the case of "Walcot v. Botfield," which was argued on the 16th and 17th March of the same year. The bill was filed by the trustees of the will of Mr. William Botfield, of Decker Hill, near Shiffnal, in Shropshire, dated the 5th November, 1849, for the purpose of taking the opinion of the Court as to the construction of a clause in the will imposing a penalty in case of non-residence at the mansion-house by the successive devisees during the time they were in possession of the estate, for any aggregate period of six months in the whole in each year. It appeared that Mr. Beriah Botfield, the defendant, who was nephew of the testator, and the present tenant for life, had during the year 1852 kept up an establishment of servants at Decker Hill, and had frequently visited and slept there, but had not resided there for the full period of six months. His Honour said it would be necessary to consider the will, to ascertain whether in effect personal residence was not strictly required and pointed out: if not, there were no words in the English language which could impose such a condition. The testator's words were, "And my will further is, that the said Beriah Botfield, or his sons or daughters, or any such person as aforesaid, taking in remainder after him, who shall for the time being come into the possession and beneficial enjoyment of my said mansion-house, shall reside there for the period of six months in each year, computing from the 1st day of January in one year to the 1st day of

January in the next year, or in default thereof shall forfeit and pay for the first year of non-residence 1000*l.*; for the second year the like sum; for the third year 2000*l.*; and for the fourth year 3000*l.*" The testator got rid of the difficulty suggested by Lord Eldon in the case which had been cited, from the party being a Member of Parliament. He provided that in that event his residence for three months, including his occasional residence there during the sitting of Parliament, and the keeping up of a suitable establishment at Decker Hill, should be equivalent to a residence for six months. It had been said that the testator well knew that the party had property at a distance to superintend, which would make it very inconvenient for him to keep two residences at two places, but this could not be allowed to interpret away the express words of the will. He was of opinion that the forfeiture of 1000*l.* had been incurred; and the order he should make would be in this form:—Declare that according to the true intent and meaning of the will of the testator, the personal residence of Beriah Botfield, or his sons or daughters, or any person taking in remainder after him, who should come into possession or beneficial enjoyment of the mansion-house at Decker Hill, by virtue of or under the trusts of the will, and shall be of full age, is required at the said mansion-house for the period of, or equal in the aggregate to, six lunar months between the 1st of January in each year, and the 1st of January in each succeeding year, subject to a proviso in the will contained in reference to the case of Beriah Botfield, or any other person as aforesaid, being a Member of Parliament. And, it appearing on the evidence that Beriah Botfield was absent at Decker Hill during the period of 168 days in the aggregate, between the 1st of January, 1852, and the 1st of January, 1853, declare that the trustees of the will ought to retain out of the rents and profits of the estate 1000*l.* to be applied by them, at their discretion, in buildings, drainings, or other permanent improvements, with liberty to apply. His Honour did not think many days' consecutive residence necessary, and he thought presence for any part of a day at Decker Hill, might be considered residence for the day within the meaning of the testator.

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#### The Will of Mrs. LUCY BOTFIELD,

of Decker Hill, in the county of Salop, is dated the 12th of September, 1851. After the usual directions as to the payment of her debts and funeral expenses, she bequeaths certain legacies to all her in-door and out-door servants. To her god-daughter Lucy Cartwright, of Bewdley, she bequeaths the sum of 100*l.*; to Mr. Samuel Bennett, of Shiffnal, surgeon, and to the vicar and churchwardens of the



parish of Shiffnal and their successors for the time being, she bequeaths the sum of 500*l.*, the income thereof to be divided, as by her will directed, amongst twenty of the poorest and most deserving inhabitants of the town of Shiffnal for ever. All the rest, residue, and remainder of her personal estate, of whatsoever nature, she bequeaths to her nieces Lucy Aldersey, Sophia Manson, Sophia Garnett, Anne Adderley, Jane Vaughton, and Lucy Godby, and to the said Samuel Bennett, share and share alike. And she appoints Beriah Botfield, esquire, and the said Samuel Bennett, the executors of this her will.

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#### The Will of Mrs. LUCY BOTFIELD,

of Hopton Court, in the county of Salop, widow (who died on the 15th of August, 1856), bears date the 5th of May, 1852, and, with several codicils subsequently added thereto, has been duly proved. All glass, household linen, and china in the mansion at Hopton Court at her death, with the picture of her late husband's horse "Spectre," she bequeaths to the person or persons who, under the limitations of her late husband's will, should succeed to the mansion and estate of Hopton Court, to be held and enjoyed therewith. And she directs that the stock of wine in the mansion-house at her decease may be made up by her executor to the quantity in the house at the decease of her late husband, according to the inventory then taken, which, with all stores and provisions of every kind in the house at her decease, she also bequeaths to the person who, under the terms of her late husband's will, shall succeed to the possession of the mansion of Hopton Court next after her decease. To her executor she bequeaths 200*l.* in addition to what he may be otherwise entitled to under her will. To her late husband's nephew, Beriah Botfield, Esq. 500*l.* To Mrs. Anne Woodward, widow, 500*l.* in addition to the provision further made for her as hereafter mentioned. To Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Samuel Augustin Woodward, 50*l.* To Anne, wife of Mr. Thomas Woodward, 50*l.* To Mrs. Anne Baker, of Bridgnorth, 100*l.* The sum of 500*l.* to be divided equally among her godchildren, in addition to what any of them shall be entitled to under her will. Annuities of 10*l.* and 5*l.* each to several ladies, her friends, named in the will, which, with the legacies before enumerated, the testatrix directs to be paid free of legacy duty. The sum of 300*l.* to be invested, and the produce thereof to be annually given to the wife of the rector for the time being of the parish of Hopton Wafers, to be by her distributed, at her sole discretion, for the poor inhabitants of that parish. At such times as the incumbent may be an unmarried person, the income of the said sum is to be paid to him for the like purpose. The sum of 400*l.* to be invested, and the



produce thereof to be equally divided annually between the master and mistress for the time being of the parochial schools of Hopton Wafers in connexion with the Church of England. The sum of 200*l.* to be divided, in sums not exceeding 19*l.* 19*s.* to any one person, among her domestic and out-door servants, at the discretion of her executors. To her own maid-servant, Anne Martin, her clothes; with, as directed by a codicil, the sum of 50*l.* for her attention during the last illness of the testatrix. To her niece, Miss Lucy Skelhorne, the testatrix by a memorandum gave 200*l.* in consideration of the care and attention paid by her to the testatrix during her last illness, in addition to what she may be otherwise entitled to under the will. The residue of her property, after the payment of all her just debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, the testatrix bequeaths equally in seven shares, one whereof to be invested, and the produce thereof to be paid for her life to Mrs. Anne Woodward, widow of the testatrix's late nephew the Rev. Thomas Woodward, and at that lady's death to be equally divided among the children of the said Rev. Thomas Woodward; one other equal seventh part she devises to each of her nephews, Augustin Samuel Woodward and the Rev. Alexander Woodward, and to each of her nieces Sarah Clough, Lucy Skelhorne, and Anne Golightly; the remaining one-seventh part, in equal shares, among the children of her niece Lucy, the late wife of John Boydell, Esq. Her nephew the Rev. Alexander Woodward is by one of the codicils appointed sole executor and trustee, in the place of the Rev. Thomas Woodward, who had died subsequent to the making of the will itself.

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No. 98.—The Will of KATHERINE LEIGHTON, of Leighton, co. Salop,  
1642.

In the name of God, Amen. The fourteenth day of October, anno D'ni 1641, and in the seaventeenth yeare of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles, by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland King, Defendor of the Faith, &c. I, Katherine Leighton, of Leighton, in the county of Salop, widdow, and in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfeild, being sicke in body but of perfect minde and remembrance, thanks be unto God, doe ordaine and make this my last will and testament, in manner and forme following: First, and before all other things, I bequeath my soule unto Almighty God and my body to bee buried in the chancell of Leighton Church; and for my worldly goods that God hath blessed me withall, I

bequeath as followeth: Imprimis, I give and bequeath to the poore of the parish of Leighton and Garmeson the summe of five pounds, to be sett forth by the churchwardens then being, and the use thereof to bee paid to the said poore yearely by the said wardens. Item, I give and bequeath to Thomas Leighton, sonne of Edward Leighton, the somme of three hundred pounds, the use of the said summe to be paid him till hee cometh to the age of one and twenty yeares, and then the said Thomas Leighton to be paid him the whole stocke of three hundred pounds aforesaid. Item, I give and bequeath to Katharine Leighton, daughter of Edward Leighton, the summe of three hundred pounds, the use of the said summe to bee paid her till shee cometh to the age of one and twenty yeares, and then the said Catherine Leighton to be paid her the whole stocke of three hundred pounds aforesaid. Item, I give and bequeath to my sonne Edward Leighton the summe of tenn pounds to be paid him yearely by my executors dureing his naturall life. Item, I give and bequeath to Mary Leighton, the wife of Edward Leighton, the summe of ffive pounds, to be paid her yearely by my executors duringe her naturall life. Item, I give and bequeath to John Leighton, sonne of Richard Leighton, late of Rodenhurst, all that messuage and tenement, w<sup>th</sup> the appurtenances in Rodon, now in the tenure or occupation of Henry Milleton or his assignes, to have and to hold the said messuage and tenement, with the appurtenances, to the said John Leighton, his heires and assignes for ever, so as the said John Leighton doe pay to my executors the summe of twenty pounds of lawful money of England within one yeare next after my decease. Item, whereas I lately lent unto the said John Leighton the summe of tenn pounds of lawfull money of England, in y<sup>e</sup> presence of John Highway, I doe give and bequeath the same tenn pounds unto my executors hereafter named. Item, I give and bequeath to Humfrey Botfeild the summe of ffive pounds. Item, I give and bequeath to Thomas Botfeild, the sonne of William Botfeild deceased, the summe of thirty shillings. Item, I give and bequeath to John Poynor the summe of thirty shillings; theis two sums of thirty shillings apeice to be sett forward for them till they come to the age of one and twenty yeares, and then to bee paid to them the stocke of thirty shillings apeece together with the use thereof. I give and bequeath to Leighton Phillipps, sonne of Mr. Richard Phillipps, the sume of fforty shillings. Item, I give and bequeath to Elianor Patshall, wife of my cozen William Patshall, the summe of twenty shillings to buy her a ringe. Item, I give and bequeath to Florance Johans, Elizabeth Jeffeson, and to Margaret Addams twenty shillings apeece to eich of them. Item, I give and bequeath to Mary Phillipps, the wife of Richard Phillipps, my best bed, with all the furniture thereunto belonging, and two paire of sheets, whereof the one paire to be of flaxen and the other of hempen, and also two pillow beers. Item, I give and bequeath to Thomas Leighton, the sonne of Edward Leighton, the bed in the greate chamber next to the chymney, with the furniture thereunto belonging. Item,



I give and bequeath to Mary Leighton, the wife of Edward Leighton, the best bed in the chamber over the lower parlour, with the furniture thereunto belonging. Item, I give and bequeath to Catherine Leighton, daughter of Edward Leighton, the greates bed in the chamber over the kitchin, with the furniture thereunto belonging. Item, I give and bequeath to my sonne Edward Leighton the bed in the yellow chamber, with the furniture thereunto belonging. Item, I give and bequeath to the said John Leighton the bed in the white chamber, with the furniture thereunto belonging, and the greates table in the parlour, the little table at the parlour dore, the table in the hall, the cubbart in the kitchin, and the two greates broshes. Item, I give and bequeath all those my bedds which are not herebefore bequeathed to Thomas Leighton and Katherine Leighton, sonne and daughter of the said Edward Leighton, to be equally devided betweene them two. Item, I give and bequeathe to my sonne Edward Leighton the best silver bole. Item, I give and bequeath to Katherine Leighton, daughter of Edward Leighton, the best silver salt and a wyne silver bole. Item, I give and bequeath to the said Thomas Leighton a silver tankard and a silver bole. Item, I give and bequeath to Mary Leighton, the wife of Edward Leighton, a silver water. Item, I give and bequeath to Mary Phillipps, the wife of Richard Phillipps, a silver bole. Item, I give and bequeath to Thomas Phillipps, the sonne of Richard Phillipps, a silver bole. Item, I give and bequeath to Richard Phillipps the younger, sonne of Richard Phillipps, a silver bole. Item, I give and bequeath to Leighton Phillipps, sonne of the said Richard Phillipps, a silver bole. Item, I bequeath to Mary Leighton, of Rodenhurst, widdow, a silver sugar dysh for and during the terme of her naturall life to have the use thereof, and after her decease I give and bequeath the same to the said John Leighton her sonne. Item, I give and bequeath to the said Thomas Leighton a gilt silver salt. Item, I give and bequeath to my sonne Edward Leighton a silver trensher, salt, and two silver spoones. Item, I give and bequeath to Mary Leighton, the wife of Edward Leighton, two silver spoones. Item, I give and bequeath to the said Thomas Leighton three silver spoones. Item, I give and bequeath to Katherine Leighton, daughter of Edward Leighton, three silver spoones. Item, I give and bequeath to Mary Phillipps, the wife of Richard Phillipps, two silver spoones. Item, I give and bequeath to Leighton Phillipps, the sonne of Richard Phillipps, one silver spoone. Item, I give and bequeath to Richard Phillipps, sonne of Richard Phillipps, one silver spoone. Item, I give and bequeathe to Mary Leighton, the wife of Edward Leighton, one brasse pott, one plume, and one posnett; and the rest of the brasse I give and bequeath to the said Thomas Leighton and to Catherine Leighton, his sister, to be equally devided betweene them two. Item, I give and bequeath all my pewter to the said Thomas Leighton and Catherine his sister, to be equally devided betweene them two. Item, I give and bequeath to my sonne Edward Leighton two table clothes, two towells, one dozen of napkins, two pair of




hempen sheets, one paire of flaxen sheets, and three pillow coates. Item, I give and bequeath to Mary Leighton, wife of Edward Leighton, to Thomas Leighton their sonne, and to Catherine Leighton their daughter, all the rest of the linnen, to be equally devided betweene them three. Item, I give and bequeath to Mary Leighton, the wife of Edward Leighton, all the hempe and flaxe in the house, and that which is now growinge upon the ground. Item, I give and bequeath to my sonne Edward Leighton two stooles and one chaire. Item, I give and bequeathe to the said Thomas Leighton the best chaire, two stooles, and a cushion. Item, I give and bequeath to Katherine Leighton, the daughter of Edward Leighton, two stooles and a chaire. Item, I give and bequeath to Thomas Leighton, sonne of Edward Leighton, the best cubbard cloth. Item, I give and bequeath to the said Thomas Leighton, and to Catherine Leighton, his sister, six of the best cushens, to be devided betweene them two. Item, I give and bequeath to the said Thomas Leighton, and to Catherine his sister, two chests in the great chamber. Item, I give and bequeath to the said Thomas Leighton a little chest in the little parlour. Item, I give and bequeathe to Mary Leighton, the wife of Edward Leighton, two kyne. Item, I give and bequeath to Catherine Leighton, daughter of Edward Leighton, two kyne. Item, I give and bequeath to William Patshall the elder twenty shillings, to buy him a ringe. Item, I give and bequeath to my sister Mary Hill twenty shillings, to buy her a ringe. Item, I give and bequeath to my sister Elizabeth Patshall twenty shillings, to buy her a ringe. Item, I give and bequeath to Katherine Leighton, daughter of Edward Leighton, a cubbord in the best chamber. Item, I give and bequeath to Mary Leighton, wife of Edward Leighton, a trunke and a chaire. Item, I give and bequeath to Catherine Leighton, the daughter of Edward Leighton, a trunke and a paire of tables. Item, I give and bequeath to Mary Leighton, of Rodenhurst, twenty shillings, to buy her a ringe. Item, I give and bequeath to Richard Phillipps twenty shillings, to buy him a ringe. Item, I give and bequeath to Constance Phillipps, the daughter of Richard Phillipps, twenty shillings, to buy her a couple of silver spoones. Item, I give and bequeath to John Highway, the somme of three pounds. Item, I give and bequeath to Dorothy Higgons tenn shillings, to buy her a paire of gloves. Item, I give and bequeath to Edward Pyper, parson of Roddington, twenty shillings, and my desier is to have him to preach a funerall sermon. Item, I give and bequeath to Mary Leighton, the wife of Edward Leighton, to Mary Phillipps, the wife of Richard Phillipps, and to Katherine Leighton, the daughter of Edward Leighton, all my wearing apparrell. And of this my p̄sent testament and last will I make and ordaine my sonne Edward Leighton, and his sonne Thomas Leighton, my executors, to see this my last will and testament performed. And I give and bequeathe to them all my goods unbequeathed, quicke or deade, of what kinde or nature soever they bee. And I revoke and adnull all other former wills, testaments, legacies, and bequests by

me in any wise before this time willed, named, made, or bequeathed. And I make William Patteshall the elder overseer of this my last will and testament. Subscribed, sealed, read, and published in the presence of

WILL. PATTESHALL.

The marke  of JOHN HEIGHWAY.

ROGER GIRKIN.

The marke  of ANNE WAKELEY.

The marke  of ELIANOR PATTESHALL.

AB. HIGGONS.

Signed K. L. CATHERINE LEIGHTON.

Proved 25th February, 1641, on the oath of Edward Leighton; a power reserved for Thomas Leighton to prove in like manner. Examined 16th February, 1853.

J. MOTT,

D. Reg.

No. 99.—The Will of WILLIAM BAKER, of Worfield, co. Salop, proved in the Prerogative Court of Lichfield, 20th October, 1763.

This is the last Will and Testament of me, William Baker, of Bromley, in the parish of Worfield, in the county of Salop, gentleman, made this twenty-second day of April, 1763. First, I will and devise that all such debts as I shall justly owe at the time of my decease, and my funeral expenses, may (as soon as conveniently may be after my decease) be paid and discharged, and I do hereby charge all my real and personal estate with the payment thereof. Also I give to my wife Ann Baker all that my estate situate and being at Stockton, in the parish of Chirbury, in the said county of Salop, in the possession of Peter Lloyd, for her life; and after her decease, I give and devise the same unto my daughter Margaret, wife of Thomas Botfield, and the issue of her body, and in default of such issue I give the said estate unto my son William and his heirs for ever. Also I give and bequeath unto my said wife all my personal estate for her life; and after her decease I give the same, and every part thereof, unto my said daughter Margaret Botfield, and my said son William Baker, equally between them, share and share alike, save and except my linen and plate, which my said wife is to dispose of as she shall think proper, and the sum of two hundred pounds, which I give to my son-in-law, Thomas Botfield, in the manner following, viz., one hundred pounds, part thereof to be paid him at my decease, and one hundred pounds, remaining part thereof, at the decease of my said wife. Also I give to my son-in-law Thomas Turner the sum of one shilling.

And I do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint my said wife, Ann Baker, sole executrix of this my Will, hereby revoking all other Wills by me made, and declare this to be my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

WM. BAKER. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the testator William Baker, as and for his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us,

JOHN WHITAKER.

ROWD. SMETHYMAN.

GEORGE COLLEY.

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No. 100.—Abstracts of the Wills of the Family of HECTOR,  
from the Registry of the Dean of Lichfield.

In the name of God, Amen. I, Edmund Hector, of ye city and county of the city of Lichfield, chirurgeon, being of sound mind and memory, praised be Almighty God for the same, doe make this my will, revokeing all former wills by me made. First and principally, I recommend my soul into the hands of Almighty God that gave it me, hoping assuredly, through the mercy of God and the meritts of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, to inheritt life immortall when this mortall one shall have an end; and my body I committ to the earth, to be decently interr'd, at the discretion of my executrix hereafter named. And as to the worldly estate of which it hath pleased God in mercy to make me his steward, and which is now indisposed of, I give and dispose thereof in manner following: Imprimis, I give and bequeath unto Dorcas, my loveing wife, all such ready money as I shall have by me att the time of my decease, and seventeen pounds due by mortgage from one Thomas Merry of Whittington, and all the money that shall be justly owing to me from my son George Hector, he out of the same paying, leaving, and discharging all my debts and funeral charges. Item, I give and bequeath unto my son George Hector and Elizabeth his wife, Benjamin Hector and Mary his wife, Henry Boillton, and alsoe to Mr. Thomas Smaldrige, and Mr. John Parker, tenn shillings a-piece, to buy them rings. Item, I give and bequeath unto my seven grandchildren ten shillings a-piece, which my mind and will is shall severally be paid them within one month next after my decease. Item, I nominate and appoint my said loveing wife Dorcas Hector full and sole executrix



of this my last will, upon whose care and integritie I have great confidence for the just and due distribution of this my estate, and I desire her to see the same in all things performed. In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seal November the twenty-ninth, in the eight yeare of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lady Anne, by the grace of God Queene over Great Brittain, &c. annoq. Domini 1709.

EDM. HECTOR. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and published in the presence and sight of us whose names are subscribed as witnesses hereto, who severally subscribed our names hereto, in the presence and sight of the said testator, EDM. HECTOR.

RICH'D HAMMOND.

DORCAS RAHENN.

MARY MILLWARD.

Proved 18th December, 1710, on the oath of Dorcas Hector, widow, the sole executrix. Examined 6th December, 1851.

J. MOTT,  
Reg.

In the name of God, Amen. I, Dorcas Hector, of the city and county of Lichfield, widow, being indisposed in body but of sound mind and memory, praised be God, do make this my will and testament, in manner following: First, I recommend my soul into the hands of Almighty God my Creator, hoping through the mercy and meritts of my Saviour Jesus Christ to enjoy eternal rest; my body I committ to the earth to be decently interr'd at the discrecion of my two sons George and Benjamin Hector, whom I do hereby make and appoint executors of this my will. Item, I give and bequeath to my grandson George Boylston one guinea, and to my grandson Edmund Hector two silver spoons. Item, I give to my said two sons George and Benjamin Hector all my ready moneys and securitys for money whatsoever and wheresoever, equally to be divided between them after debts and funerall charges are paid. Item, I give to my said son Benjamin Hector all my household goods and implements of household whatsoever. And I do hereby revoake all former wills by me at any time heretofore made. In witness whereof I have heretoo sett and putt my hand and seale the seven and twentyth day of August, in the thirteenth year of the reigne of King George over Great Britaine, &c. annoq. Dñi 1726.

DORCAS HECTOR, her ✠ marke. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said testatrix to be her last will and testament, in the presence of

JOSEPH PARKER.

ELIZABETH WRIGHT.

STEP'N SIMPSON.

Proved 2nd December, 1726, on the oath of George Hector and Benjamin Hector, the joint executors. Examined 5th December, 1851.

J. MOTT,  
Reg.

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I, Brooke Hector, of Lichfield, in the county of Stafford, make my last will and testament in manner following: First, my will is, that all my debts and funeral expenses be paid, and that my body be buried privately and decently in the same vault with my first wife Elizabeth, in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield. I give and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth, over and above one thousand pounds now due to her, the sum of one thousand pounds more. If my sister Ebdell survive her husband I charge all my lands with the payment of ten pounds yearly to her, the first payment to be made immediately upon the death of her husband. Item, I give and bequeath to my dear wife Mary Hector the dwelling house in which I now live, situate in Market Street in the city of Lichfield, together with all furniture, linnen, and plate thereto belonging, to be enjoy'd by her during her natural life, and after her decease to my son Thomas and his heirs. And likewise I give to my said wife the sum of forty pounds, to be assisting in her maintenance before she may happen to receive her jointure. Also all the rest and residue of my real and personal estate, of what nature and kind soever, including my estate at Harlaston, after the death of my wife I give to my son Thomas and his heirs. And I hereby make and appoint Mary Hector my dear wife and my said son Thomas executors of this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seal this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five.

BROOKE HECTOR. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, published, and declared in the presence of us, who are witnesses hereto.

ELIZABETH JACKSON.

JOHN BOND.

THOMAS HUGHES.

The legacy bequeathed as above to my daughter is now of no account, it having been paid, and all due to her as her fortune in marriage to Tho. Spurrier, of Walsall, December the twenty-second, 1768, by me,

BROOKE HECTOR.

Proved 19th November, 1783, on the oath of Thomas Hector, the surviving executor. Personal estate sworn under 100*l*. Examined 6th December, 1851.

J. MOTT,  
Reg.

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No. 101.—Abstracts of the Wills of the Family of WITHERING.

Extracted from the Prerogative Court of Lichfield.

- 1618. Witherings, Thomas, ad.
- 1634. Witheringe, Tho.
- 1674. Witheringe, *ais* Parker. Maria de Checkley, ad.
- 1683. Withering, Ed'us, parochiæ Eightfield, ad.
- 1685. Witherings, Wm., parochiæ Cheswardine.

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The Will of WILLIAM WITHERING,

of Edgbaston Hall, in the county of Warwick, Doctor in Physick, was proved in the Consistory Court of Lichfield on the 10th of February, 1800. He devised the income of his real estate, and of the residue of his personal estate, to his wife for life, but subjected those estates primarily to the payment of a legacy of 1200*l*. to his sister Sarah Withering, whenever she should think proper to demand the same after his decease, and until she did make such demand he charged his estates with the payment of an annuity of 80*l*. per annum, to be increased to 100*l*. per annum, if the leases of the Moddersea Mills should expire before she made such demand as afore-said. Also subject to the payment of 3000*l*. to his daughter Charlotte Withering within six months after the decease of his wife, in case his said daughter shall then have attained the age of twenty-one years; and in case his said daughter should marry in his wife's lifetime, or, being unmarried, and having attained the age of 25, should be living separate from her mother, then his said daughter to be paid an annuity of 100*l*. a-year until the said legacy of 3000*l*. should become payable. Also subject to



the payment of 200*l.* a-year for the maintenance and education of his son William when he should be of a proper age to go to the University. And from and immediately after the decease of his said wife, he left the whole of his real estate, and the residue of his personal estate, subject to the payments to Sarah Withering and Charlotte Withering as aforesaid, to his son William Withering and his heirs, with remainder, in case of his death under 21 years of age and without lawful issue, to testator's daughter Charlotte Withering, her heirs, executors, and administrators. Testator's wife, Helena Withering, and James Watt, of Heathfield, in the county of Stafford, esquire, were appointed executors. This will is dated the 26th of February, 1792.

Administration of the effects of Mrs. Helena Withering was granted to her son William Withering, esquire, in the year 1801.

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Extracted from the Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

This is the last will and testament of me, Sarah Withering, who having little to leave, and full confidence in those few relatives who can have any claim upon that little, dispose of it in the manner subjoined. To my dear niece Charlotte, and to Beriah Botfield, esquire, as a token of my affection, which they fully possessed, and ever have most truly merited, I give and bequeath one hundred pounds each to purchase any little memorial they may choose, being by her marriage placed far above wanting any such trifle as I could give her, whilst to my nephew William Withering the residue of my fortune will be an object for his acceptance; to him, therefore, I give and bequeath the whole remainder, after my debts and funeral expenses are paid, with the exception of five guineas, which I hereby give and bequeath to my true and much valued friend Mrs. Christian Short, to whom I owe many and great obligations. My wearing apparel I wish to be disposed of by my aforesaid niece Charlotte Botfield as she shall judge best, reserving to herself whatever she may think worth her acceptance. The legacies to Mrs. Botfield and Mrs. Short I request my nephew William Withering to pay as soon as he conveniently can after my decease. And I constitute him my sole executor, with the fullest assurance that he will fulfil these my requests. In witness of the above, I, the said Sarah Withering, have to this my will set my hand and seal this 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seven.

SARAH WITHERING.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said testator Sarah Withering, as

and for her last will and testament, in the presence of us, who at her request and in her presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto,

ELIZABETH WHEELLEY.

MARY WHEELLEY.

Corrected June 21, 1812. Dictated to W. W. by S. W.

Proved at London 24th October, 1820, before the Judge, by the oath of William Withering, the nephew and sole executor, to whom administration was granted, having been first sworn (by commission) duly to administer, GEORGE HAYWARD TUGWELL, esquire, the sole executor, and GODFREY SYKES, esquire, the residuary legatee named in the will of Christiana Short, widow, deceased, whilst living, a legatee named in the said will, having first consented, as by acts of Court appear.

CHAS. DYNEBY,

JOHN IGGULDEN,

W. F. GOSLING,

Deputy Registers.

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### The Will of WILLIAM WITHERING,

of Wick House, in the parish of Brislington, in the county of Somerset, esquire, LL.D. is dated the 21st of July, 1830, and was duly proved.

The testator devised and bequeathed to Edward Johnstone, of Edgbaston Hall, in the county of Warwick, M.D., and Thomas Lee, of Edgbaston, esquire, in trust, all his real and personal estate, with power to realise and invest the whole thereof, subject only to the reservation that his wife Lydia should occupy Wick House and the furniture, &c. thereof for life, and receive to her use such portion of the income of the other real and personal estates sold and invested as the said trustees should in their discretion think would be most conducive to her comfort, and that, after her death, and the realisation of the whole of his estates, the following legacies should be paid:—To the children of the late Mr. William Hunt, of The Brades, 3000*l.* to be divided among them, share and share alike. To Harry Hunt, of Edgbaston, gent. 3000*l.* For establishing a Sabbath and Day School, in Birmingham, on the National System, for the education of 200 boys and 200 girls in the principles of the Church of England, 4000*l.* To the Blue Coat Charity School in Birmingham 200*l.* To the Birmingham Dispensary 100*l.* To the Institution at Edgbaston for Deaf and Dumb Children 100*l.* To the poor of Edgbaston 200*l.* To the poor of

Aston juxta Birmingham 100*l*. To the General Hospital in Birmingham 400*l*. to form a fund to be called "The Samaritan Fund," the interest to be applied in aid of deserving patients on leaving the Hospital, who may require assistance until they have regained strength. To the Stafford Infirmary 400*l*. for the like purpose. To the Somersetshire Infirmary at Taunton 400*l*. for the like purpose. To the Devonshire Infirmary 400*l*. for the like purpose. To the Bristol Infirmary 400*l*. for the like purpose. To the General Hospital, Birmingham, 100*l*. in aid of the Branch Humane Society there. To the Warwickshire Asylum for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents 500*l*. To the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge 100*l*. To "The Refuge for the Destitute" 50*l*. To "The Philanthropic Reform Society" 50*l*. To "The Magdalen Hospital" 50*l*. To the Asylum for Poor Orphan Girls near Bristol 200*l*. To the Brislington National School 100*l*. To the poor of Brislington 200*l*. For the encouragement of a Sabbath and Day School, on the National System, in the parish of St. Nicholas (Shaldon and Ringmere), near Teignmouth, 50*l*. For an annual sermon in the church of St. Martin and St. Philip, Birmingham, on the Lord's Day next preceding the Whitsuntide Fair there, 200*l*. For the like in the city of Bristol, on the Lord's Day next preceding the two great Spring and Autumn Fairs there, 200*l*. To three parties to whom he had been godfather the testator left 100*l*. each, and the like sum in one case that he had declined taking upon himself that responsibility. To Richard Wood, of Birmingham, esquire, a legacy of 100*l*. To Mrs. Harry Hunt, senior, of Islington, near Birmingham, 100*l*. To Mrs. Elizabeth Brailsford 100*l*. To Mr. Frederick Russell, of Stockwood, 200*l*. and all his medical books. To Mrs. Sarah Kempson, widow of Mr. Kempson, of Cleobury, 100*l*. To his servants Harriet Hampton, widow, and Sarah Horsley, 50*l*. each; to his servants Elizabeth Stonley and Ann Storer 100*l*. each; and to all his other servants who shall have been one year in his service one year's wages. To his cousin, Mrs. Ann Warner, 400*l*. and to her husband the Rev. Richard Warner 100*l*. There are a few other trifling bequests to friends, and by a codicil to the will, but which is not dated, he left to each of his executors above named 100*l*.

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### The Will of CATHERINE CRUTCHLEY,

of Shenstone Lodge, co. Stafford, dated 26th September, 1803, was duly proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by her executrix and sister Anne Dickenson, widow, and by her executor, John Collins, of Stafford, gentleman, on the 13th July, 1806.

The testatrix bequeaths to Frances Ray, spinster, (one of the daughters of George



Ray, late of Stafford, jeweller and stationer, the sum of 2000*l.*; to her friend Mrs. Sarah Withering an annuity of 20*l.* for her life; to Mrs. Mary Abnet, of Chester, an annuity of 10*l.* for her life; to her friends Mrs. Meeke of Johnson and Lady Fletcher of Betley, 20 guineas each, for a ring; to Mrs. Keen, of Stafford, 20*l.*; to her god-daughter Catherine Lee, 100*l.*; to Frances Lee, and to her god-sons Charles Floyer and Robert Hill, and to her god-daughter Mary Anne Bickley, 50*l.* each; to the Stafford Infirmary 5*l.*; to the Fund for the Relief of the Widows of Clergymen in the county of Stafford 5*l.*; and mourning and two guineas each to all her servants who shall have been in her service two years and be living with her at the time of her death. The residue of her personal estate, and all her real estate, the testatrix devises to her said executrix and executor, in trust for the said Anne Dickenson for life; and at her death to the said Frances Ray for life; and at her death to be divided among her lawful issue in such manner as the said Frances Ray shall appoint; and in failure of issue of the said Frances Ray, in trust, to and for the use and benefit of Charlotte Withering (niece of the said Sarah Withering), her heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for ever.

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## N<sup>o</sup>. VI. MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

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### No. 102.—FRANCES THYNNE, DUCHESS OF SOMERSET.

[Extracted from Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, by Park, vol. iv. p. 217.]

Frances Thynne, Duchess of Somerset, had as much taste for the writings of others as modesty about her own.

This lady was the mother of Elizabeth, Duchess of Northumberland, by Algernon, Earl of Hertford, and seventh Duke of Somerset, being herself the daughter and coheir of Henry Thynne, eldest son of Thomas, first Viscount Weymouth. Having only one son who died a minor, the younger branch of Seymour Somerset became extinct, and Sir Edward Seymour of the elder branch succeeded to the dukedom, it having been settled in the patent that the sons of the second wife should inherit first.\* Her Grace was one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to Queen Caroline, and appears to have lived in the greatest conjugal harmony with Duke Algernon, and to have conducted herself, through the whole tenor of her life, with becoming dignity and affa-

\* Bolton's Extinct Peerage, p. 264.

bility. After the demise of the Duke in 1750, she lived in retirement at Percy Lodge, near Colnbrook, till her own death, on July 7, 1754.\*

On the loss of her son George, Viscount Beauchamp, an amiable and accomplished youth, who "promised all that the fondest wishes of the fondest parent could hope," and died of the small-pox, at Bologna in Italy, Sept. 11, 1744, she wrote two letters, which were printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1762. Four pieces of her poetry appeared, under the signature of Eusebia, in *Dr. Watts' Miscellanies*. She was the authoress, also, of some verses on Mrs. Rowe's death, prefixed to her poems; and of the letters signed Cleora in her collection.† But a late publication in three volumes,‡ containing the correspondence between this lady and the Countess of Pomfret, from the year 1738 to 1741, has brought to light many other poetical compositions. One of these will be here given with a specimen of the epistles.

"In all her friendly attachments," says her Grace's biographer, "she was sincere, tender, and affectionate. In her family she was ever anxiously alive to the calls of duty. During the long sickness of her lord, she was his principal nurse and attendant;§ and in care respecting the education of her children, inspiring into their youthful minds the principles of virtue and the love of religion, she has but too few equals in her own rank of life. Her acquirements in literature were various, and her reading, particularly in history, appears to have been very extensive."|| She was the fostering patroness of Thomson, and was high in the esteem of Watts and Shenstone. ¶

Dr. Johnson relates that it was the practice of Lady Hertford to invite, every sum-

\* Collins's *Peerage*, vol. v. p. 495.

† Mr. Duncombe, in his *Feminead*, having bestowed a tributary verse on Mrs. Rowe, thus proceeds to commemorate her "noble friend."

"Nor can her noble friend escape unseen,  
Or from the Muse her modest virtue screen;  
Here, sweetly blended, to our wondering eyes  
The peeress, poetess, and Christian rise;  
And though the Nine her tuneful strains inspire,  
We less her genius than her heart admire,  
Pleased 'midst the great one truly good to see,  
And proud to tell that Somerset is she."

‡ Compiled by W. Bingley from MSS. the property of Mrs. Burslem, of Imber House, Wilts. Mr. Reed has in his possession a sufficiency of original letters by Lady Hertford and Mrs. Rowe to form another volume.

§ She writes, in one of her letters to Lady Pomfret, "The many solitary hours I pass in a day, and the melancholy employment of attending a person in his sufferings to whom I owe every happiness I enjoy, cannot furnish me with many smiling ideas relative to this world." Vol. i. 28.

|| Prefatory Memoir to her Correspondence, p. 15.

¶ To her Shenstone addressed his Ode entitled "Rural Elegance;" Watts inscribed his Miscel-

mer, some poet into the country, to hear her verses and assist her studies. "This honor," he adds, "was one summer conferred on Thomson, who took more delight in carousing with Lord Hertford than assisting her ladyship's poetical operations, and therefore never received another summons."\* In this anecdote sarcastic pleasantry may have been mingled with collateral fact. Lady Hertford informs us, in her letters, that Thomson promised he would write a poetical description of the fountain of Vaucluse, so celebrated by the Sonnets of Petrarch; but her ladyship was left to complain, that "the promises of poets are not always to be depended upon."† Had Dr. Johnson adverted to his own bright record of the Countess's humanity, his sneer at a venial foible had possibly been spared.‡

The following passages are taken from a letter § written in 1739, and have an interesting relation to the literature of the day.

"Mr. Pope has thought fit to publish a new volume of Poems. It contains his

lanies; and Thomson presented his first edition of *Spring*, in a dedication that has not been reprinted, and from which the following paragraph is taken: "To whom could these sheets be more properly inscribed than to you, Madam, whose influence in the world can give them the protection that they want, while your fine imagination, and intimate acquaintance with human nature, will recommend them with the greatest advantage to your favourable notice. Happy if I have hit any of those images and correspondent sentiments your calm evening walks in the most delightful retirement have oft inspired. I could add, too, that as this poem grew up under your encouragement, it has therefore a natural claim to your patronage. Should you read it with approbation, its music shall not droop; and should it have the good fortune to deserve your smiles, its roses shall not wither." The same writer's poetical compliment is too well known to ask citation. Langhorne even made the title a plea to inscribe his *Fables of Flora* to her ladyship's successor. "There is a tax," he says, "upon the *name* of the Countess of Hertford, an hereditary obligation to patronize the Muses; and, in times like these, when their influence, I will not say their reputation, is on the decline, they can by no means dispense with so essential a privilege."

\* *Lives of the Poets*, vol. iv. p. 252.

† *Correspondence*, vol. i. p. 104.

‡ Savage, in a midnight broil, had been concerned in the death of Mr. Sinclair, for which he was tried at the Old Bailey, and found guilty; but hoped for the royal clemency till his own unnatural mother interfered to obstruct it. "Thus," says his biographer, "had Savage perished, had not justice and compassion procured him an advocate of rank too great to be rejected unheard, and of virtue too eminent to be heard without being believed. His merit and calamities happened to reach the ear of the Countess of Hertford, who engaged in his support with all the tenderness that is excited by pity, and all the zeal which is kindled by generosity; and demanding an audience of the Queen, laid before her the whole series of his mother's cruelty, and convinced her how little his former conduct could deserve to be mentioned as a reason for extraordinary severity. The interposition of this lady was so successful, that he was soon after admitted to bail, and pleaded the King's pardon." *Lives of the Poets*, vol. iii.

§ *Correspondence*, vol. i. p. 93.



Sober Advice; Seventeen Hundred and Thirty-eight; his Epistle to Augustus; and several things which he had sold singly before. There are, also, an epitaph on the late Duke of Buckingham, and two or three epigrams. As a specimen, I send you one which is prefaced with this pompous title :—‘ Engraved on the collar of a dog which I gave to his Royal Highness ;’

‘ I am his Highness’ dog at Kew,—

‘ Pray tell me, Sir, whose dog are you ?’

Does it not remind you of one of a more ancient date, which, I believe, is repeated in all the nurseries of England?

‘ Bow, wow, wow,

‘ Whose dog art thou ?’ &c.

“ I do not infer from hence, that Pope finds himself returning into childhood, and therefore imitates the venerable author of the last ditty in order to shine amongst the inhabitants of the apartments where his works are in the most vogue, but I presume it is to prove he can descend into the bathos with the same alacrity that he had formerly soared to the summit of Parnassus.

“ I have been agreeably amused by reading Signor Algarotti’s *Newtonianismo per le Dame*, translated into English from the Italian in very good style by a young woman,\* not more than twenty years old. I am well informed that she is an admirable Greek and Latin scholar, and writes both these languages, as well as French and Italian, with great elegance; but what adds to the wonder she excites is, that all this learning has not made her the less reasonable woman, the less dutiful daughter, or the less agreeable and faithful friend.

“ My lord has just brought from London a poem, called a *Canto of Spenser*; but it is written by Mr. West, a nephew of my Lord Cobham. As it is one of the best imitations I have seen for a great while, if I knew how to convey it to you, I would send it along with *Gustavus Vasa*,† which is just come out, clouded with an angry preface, a stupid prologue, and a more than nonsensical epilogue.

\* Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, who was thus applauded for her translation of Algarotti, in *Duncombe’s Feminead*.

“ Newton admiring sees your searching eye  
Dart through his mystic page and range the sky ;  
By you his colours to your sex are shown,  
And Algarotti’s name to Britons known.”

Mr. Hayley has further characterised this female sage as “ the gentle author of the beautiful *Ode to Wisdom*, the faithful and accomplished translator of the moral *Epictetus*.” *Dedication to Essay on Old Maids*.

† A tragedy of Henry Brooke’s; which was prohibited by the Lord Chamberlain from being performed in England, but was acted, with some alterations, on the Irish Stage, by the title of *The Patriot*. *Biog. Dram.* vol. ii. p. 142.

" I am afraid you will think, dear Madam, that I am taking upon me to write literary memoirs; but you must consider that a grateful heart would make some return, though ever so poor, for the benefits it receives, and, as I have no fund within myself to entertain you, I naturally endeavour to furnish myself from the stock of others.

" F. HERTFORD."

The following agreeable lines are descriptive of her Ladyship's rural pastimes and occupations.

" We sometimes ride and sometimes walk,  
We play at chess, or laugh or talk,  
Sometimes beside the crystal stream  
We meditate some serious theme ;  
Or, in the grot beside the spring,  
We hear the feathered warblers sing.  
Shakespeare, perhaps, an hour diverts,  
Or Scott directs to mend our hearts ;  
With Clarke, God's attributes explore,  
And, taught by him, admire them more.  
Gay's Pastorals sometimes delight us,  
Or Tasso's grisly spectres fright us.  
Sometimes we trace Armida's bowers,  
And view Rinaldo chained with flowers.  
Often with thoughts sublime as these,  
I sink, at once, and make a cheese ;  
Or see my various poultry fed,  
And treat my swans with scraps of bread.  
Sometimes, upon the smooth canal,  
We row the boat, or spread the sail,  
Till the bright evening star is seen,  
And dewy spangles deck the green.  
Then tolls the bell, and all unite  
In prayer that God would bless the night !  
From this, though I confess the change  
From prayer to cards is somewhat strange,  
To cards we go till ten has struck ;  
And then, however bad our luck,  
Our stomachs ne'er refuse to eat  
Eggs, butter, cream, or fresh calves'-feet ;  
And cooling fruits or savoury greens—  
'Sparagus, peas, or kidney-beans.  
Our supper past, an hour we sit,  
And talk of history, Spain, or wit ;

But scandal far is banished hence,  
 Nor dares intrude with false pretence  
 Of pitying looks, or holy rage  
 Against the vices of the age;  
 We know we all were born in sin,  
 And find enough to blame *within*.\*

### No. 103.—WILLIAM THYNNE.

[Extracted from Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. i. col. 136, 7, 8.

“ William Thynne, otherwise Botevill, was, as it seems, a Salopian born, and educated among the Oxonians for a time. Afterwards retiring to the Court, became, through many petty employments, chief clerk of the kitchen to King Henry 8, and is styled by Erasmus (Epist. lib. 15, epist. 14,) ‘Thynnus Aulicus.’ This person, who was poetically given from his youth, did make a search after all the works of Jeffery Chaucer, the prince of our English poets; many of which were then in MS. At length having collected all the ancient copies of that author, he took great pains to correct and amend them. Which being so done, he put notes and explanations on them, and printed them all together, in one volume in folio, (not in double columns as they have been since,) and dedicated them to K. Hen. 8, anno 1542, having been partly and imperfectly done before by Will. Caxton. Afterwards John Stowe, the chronologer, did correct, increase, and publish them with divers ample notes collected out of several records and monuments. All which he delivering to his friend Thomas Speight, a Cantabrigian, he drew them into good form and method, mixed them with his own, and published them 1597. See more in Franc. Thynne, under the year 1611, who was, as it seems, descended from him.

“ Whether this Will. Thynne, whom I have mentioned before, be the same with Will. Thynne, esq., one of the clerks of the green cloth, and master of the household to K. Hen. 8, (the same Will. Thynne, I mean, who died 10 August, 1546, and was buried in the church of Allhallowes Barkin in London,) I am yet to learn. I find another Will. Thynne, esq., brother to Sir John Thynne, knight, who, after he had travelled through most parts of Europe, returned an accomplished gentleman, and in the 1 Edw. 6. Dom. 1547, went into Scotland under the command of Edward Duke of Somerset, (to which duke his brother Sir John was secretary,) where, as an eques cataphractus (that is, a chevalier armed cap-a-pé,) he performed excellent service in the battle of Muscelborough against the Scots. This person I take to be the same to whom K. Hen. 8., by his Letters Pat. dat. 8 May, 38 of his

\* Correspondence, vol. ii. p. 39.



reign, An. Dom. 1546, gave the office of general receiver of two counties in the Marches of Wales, commonly called the Earl of Marches Lands.

“ At length, when the infirmities of age came upon him, he gave himself up solely to devotion, and was a daily auditor of divine service in the abbey church at Westminster. He surrendered up his soul to Him that gave it 14 March, 1584, and was buried in the said church, opposite to the door leading into the cloister. Over his grave was soon after erected a monument of alabaster, and 100 years after was another stately monument erected near to it westward, for one descended from Sir John Thynne beforementioned, namely, for Thomas Thynne of Longleat in Wilts, esq., some time a gent. com. of Ch. Ch., who was barbarously murdered in the Pall Mall by ‘ Captain Urats,’ a German, ‘ Lieutenant Sterne’ a Swede, and ‘ Geo. Borosky,’ a Polonian, on Sunday in the evening 12 Feb. 1681. For whom was a large inscription made, to be engraved on the said monument; but for certain passages therein, reflecting on justice, and I know not what, was not suffered to be put thereon.”

#### No. 104.—THYNNUS AULICUS.

[Extracted from *Erasmi Epistolæ*, lib. xv. Epist. xiv.]

“(Johannes Vitrarius Ordinis Franciscani) non solum displicuit Commissariis, sed etiam suis fratribus aliquot, non quod non probarent vitam, sed quod ea melior esset, quam ipsis expediebat. Totus inhiabat in lucrum animarum, sed ad instruendam culinam, aut ad extruendos parietes, ad illectandos dotatos adolescentes segnior erant quam illi vellent: etiamsi hoc quoque non negligebat vir optimus, duntaxat si quid ad sublevandam necessitatem pertineret, verum, non ut plerique, præpostere curabat ista. Ino quendam etiam Thynnum alienarat: is erat aulicus, ac prorsus aulicis moribus, foris per omnia cubilia se volvens, passim matrimonia aliena contaminans, et uxorem pro derelicta habens, quam habebat et claro genere natam, et aliquot liberorum matrem. Per occasionem evenit, ut hæc quoque seduceretur; illico rejecit mulierculam primo lapsu, qui sibi tot lapsus ignoverat. Illa tandem longius etiam prolapsa, ad extremam devenit calamitatem, præter infamiam, scabiei etiam, quam Gallicam vocant, obnoxia. Hic cum omnibus tentatis, quò uxorem marito reconciliaret, nihil ageret; nec durus ille, vel affinium respectu, vel liberorum communium affectu, vel sua ipsius conscientia, qui tot adulteriis qui suo neglectu occasionem dedisset, flecteretur, reliquit hominem ceu deploratum. Is paulo post ex more, petasone aut armum suillum\* misit.”

\* A gammon of bacon, or a shoulder of pork.

No. 105.—Epitaph of WILLIAM THYNNE, Esquire, and Notices of  
SIR JOHN THYNNE.

[Communicated by John Gough Nichols, Esq.]

Stowe in his *Survey of London* mentions in the church of Allhallows Barking the monument of William Thinne, esquire, one of the clarks of the Greene cloth, and master of the houshold to King Henry VIII.; and his editor Anthony Munday (edit. 1618, p. 251,) supplies the inscription as follows: "Upon a very faire marble stone, verged about with plates of brasse, and concluding with the like plates in the middle, is thus engraven: Pray for the soule of Mr. William Thinne, esquire, one of the Masters of the honourable household to King Henrie the 8, our soveraigne Lord. He departed from the prison of this fraile life the 10. day of August, An. Dom. 1546, in the 38. yeere of our said soveraigne Lord the King; which body, and every part thereof, in the last day shall be raised up againe, at the sound of the Lord's trumpet. In whose comming, that we may all joyfully meet him, our heavenly Father grant us, whose mercy is so great towards us, that he freely offereth to all them that earnestly repent their sins everlasting life, through the death of his dearely beloved sonne Jesus, to whom be everlasting praise. Amen." (An epitaph remarkably characterised by the orthodox tenets of the Reformation, though commencing with the old formula, Pray for the soul, &c.)

During the absence of the Earl of Hertford as Lieutenant-General in the North Parts, in 1545, his servant Mr. Thynne was employed to negotiate for him certain exchanges of land, as appears by the following passages of letters from secretary Paget to Hertford:—

13 Aug. 1545. "As toching your own affayres, I have moved the Kinges majestie in such sort as your servaunt Mr. Thynne will declare unto you, and I doubt not but good will cum of it.\* Mary! me thinkes I smell he (the King) lookes to have somewhat more: ye wote what." (State Papers, i. 489.)

26 Aug. 1545. "Further, as concerning your Lordship's owne matter, albeit in my solliciting of the same I founde the Kinges majestie not altogether so well disposed to enclyne thereto as for your Lordship's sake I moste hertelie would wishe (the particulars whereof I have more at large entreated of with Mr. Thynne your servaunte), yet, upon somme oportunitie taken, I shall not faile to attempte his

\* On the 25th June, Hertford had requested an additional allowance of 200 li. per annum, and to exchange the college of St. Mary Ottery, which he then held, for the college of Beverley, or that of Leicester. He was answered, that "the King was mynded not to deface any of his great colleges." He then asked for the college of Glaseney in Cornwall, in addition to St. Mary Ottery.

Highnes eftesones therein, and have good truste hereafter to have somme better aunswere at his Grace's handes." (State Papers, x. 584.)

Among the Knights made by the Duke of Somerset in the camp at Roxburgh, on the 28th of September, 1547, occurs the name of "Sir John Thynne, my lord's grace's steward of household." (The Expedition into Scotland, &c. by William Patten, Londoner, 1548.)

When the Duke of Somerset was at Windsor in October 1549, and the majority of the council made head against him in London, sir John Thynne was of the principal men still in attendance upon him. In a letter,\* dated the 10th of October, the Council suggested to sir William Paget to arrest the Duke, if any good opportunity could be found, and also secretary Smith, sir John Thynne, Richard Whalley, and William Cecill, who was then the Duke's private secretary, and master of his court of requests.

On the Council coming to Windsor on Sunday the 12th of October, "the lords called before them sir Thomas Smith, sir Michael Stanhope, sir John Thynne knights, Edward Wolff, one of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> privy chamber, and William Gray esquire, adherents of the said duke, and the principall instruments and counsellors that he did use, both at this time and otherwise also, in the affaires of his ill government, whom when they had charged with their offences, they accorded to send to the Tower of London, there to remayne untill further order were taken with them."

"At Windsor, Monday the xiiij<sup>th</sup> of October. The duke being sent for to appear before their Lordships, and charged by them with his faults, was this day with the others before named sent to the Tower of London, under the conduct of the Earls of Sussex and Huntingdon, the Lords Gray and Burgayny, Sir John Gage knight of the order, Constable of the Tower, and certain other gentlemen and their bands."

"Monday xvij Febr'y, 1549-50. Letter to the Lieutenant of the Tower for the close keeping of Sir Michael Stanhopp, Mr. Thynn, Mr. Smyth, Fisher, and Gray, so as none have accesse unto them, and that their servants be sequestered from them."

"Sir John Thynn's Recognizance discharged by the commandment of the Lords."

"Sir Mich<sup>l</sup> Stanhope, Fisher, and Gray exonerantur per mandatum consilii xvij Maii, 1551. Quod apparet in altero registro."

"Saturday xxij of Febr'y. Sir Michael Stanhop, Sir Thomas Smyth, Thomas Fisher, and Gray, each of them knowledged to owe to the King's Majestie iij<sup>l</sup>, and Sir John Thynn vj<sup>l</sup>, upon condition to be from day to day forthcoming, and to abyde all orders."

"1551, May xvij. Sir Michaell Stanhop, Fisher, and Gray discharged of their recognisance taken the xxij<sup>th</sup> of Februarie 1549, at Westminster."

\* Printed in Ellis's Original Letters, First Series, ii. 173.



"1551, Nov. x. A Lettre to the Lieutenant of the Tower to receyve the bodye of sir John Thyn, and to se hym severally kept so as none have conference with hym, by order from the lords."

"Nov. xij. A Warraunt to (blank) to pay to mr. Marven sherief of Wiltshire for his charges in bringing up sir John Thyn, by the King's comaundement, the sum of tenn pounds."

"Nov. xxij. A Lettre to the sherrief of Wiltshire to se suche goods of Sir John Thynne's as he hath taken by inventorie preserved, and farther in case the sayd Sir John Thynne's wyfe require to have any suche parte of the same as is requisite and meete for her use, that he make delyvery thereof unto her, taking a byll of her hand of the receipt, and for the redelyvery of the same."

"Nov. xxij. A Letter to (blank) to confer together and devise such interrogatories as they shall think fit for the Earl of Arundel, the Lord Paget, and Sir John Thynne prisoners in the Tower, David Seymour prisoner in his house, and St. Albin in the Marshalsey, who have not yet been examined, and thereupon to appoint such times for their examination, as they may be with reasonable expedition examined." (MS. Addit. Brit. Mus. 14,025 and 14,026.)

The following passages are from the Warrant-book of the Privy Council, MS. Reg. 18 C. XXIV.

"Grenwiche, 10 June, 1552. A Letter to the King's attorney and sollicitour, requiring them to consyder and over-looke the bookes sent them conteynynge the submissions of the Lord Pagett, Beamont, and Whalley, with the lease surrendred by Sir John Thynn, whos submission the same attorney hath, and to prepare in a readinesse suche informacion for the King's Ma<sup>tie</sup> as they can gather together agaynst the fyrst day of the next terme, at which tyme the sayd persones cases ar appointed to be proceeded in." (f. 131.)

"Grenewiche, 14 June, 1552. To the Lieutenaunt of the Tower to suffer Mr Bowes and the Attorney-Generall to speake with Sir Thomas Holcroft and Sir John Thynne." (f. 133 b.)

"At the Sterre-Chamber, 17 June, 1552. A Letter to the Lieutenaunt of the Tower to bring to the Court uppon Sonday next Sir Thomas Holcroft, Sir John Thynne, and Richard Whalley." (f. 135 b.)

"Grenewiche, 19 June, 1552. Sir John Thynne knight, bounde to the King's Ma<sup>tie</sup> by recognisaunce in M. markes, upon condicion within vj. dayes next following to delyver uncanceled to the lordes his patent of the packershipp of London, with all his interest to the same, discharged of all incumbrances, to be freely presented,

and by him surrendred into his Ma<sup>ts</sup> handes to be disposed as it shall pleas his Highnes, and that furdre he shall stand to suche fyne as the lords shall impose uppon hym." (p. 136 b.)

"Uppon Sonday last (June 19, 1552), wee hadd before us Sir Thomas Holcroft, Sir John Thyn, and Whalley. Whalley hath surrendered his office of receyvershipp, and standeth bound to stand to such furthar ordar as shall be taken with hym by the Kinges mat<sup>ies</sup> counsayle. Holcroft hath surrendered his office of receyvershipp of the Duchie, and standeth furthar bounded as Whalley. Thyn hath surrendred his lease which he hadd of the Savoy, his office of packershipp which he hadd in London, and standeth also furthar bownded as the other two." (Letters of the Lords of the Council to the Duke of Northumberland, in Lodge, i. 140.)

"Grenewiche, 24 June, 1552. This daie a lease of the Dutchie howse neere unto the Savoy, graunted unto Sir John Thynne by the M<sup>r</sup> and Fellowes of the sayd Hospitall, was by the lordes delyvered unto Sir John Gates, Chauncellour of the Dutchie of Lancaster, to be by hym cancelled and layed upp amongst the records of the Kings Ma<sup>ts</sup> courte of his sayd dutchie, and also there was delyvered to the sayd M<sup>r</sup> Gates a release of the same howse and lease made from the sayd Sir John Thynne unto the Kings Mat<sup>ie</sup>." (MS. Reg. 18 C. XXIV. f. 137 b.)

"July . . . An Indenture betwene the Kinges Ma<sup>tye</sup> and Sir John Thynne knight, wherein the Kinge is pleased and contented for diverse considerations to discharg, keape, and save harmeles the sayd Sir John Thynne, his heires and executors, against the majore and citizens of London, and agaynst all other persons concerning th'occupation and exercising of th'office and rowme of common pakeagar, or packership of the sayd citie." (f. 239.)

"Sir Jo. Thynne. An Indenture betwene the Kings Mat<sup>ie</sup> and Sr John Thynne, of covenant to make estate to Jo. Darcy esquier, sonne and heire of the Lord Darcy, of his office in London of the packerage w<sup>ch</sup> he had by their graunt for time of lief, paying a hundreth markes. Also covenauting that if he die, yet not w<sup>th</sup>standing the same office to remayne in the King's gift to give the same to whom he wull." (July 1552, MS. Cotton. Julius B. ix. f. 80.)

"Ladie Thynne. A commission granted upon apele brought into the Chauncerie by the Ladye Christyen Thynne against Thomas Gressham in a testamentarie cause after the dethe of Elyzabethe sister to the forseid parties. Sigill' the furst of Aprill, 1552." (Julius B. ix. fo. 34 b.)

No. 106.—BROADSIDES among the Miscellaneous Sheets 1651—  
1716, preserved in the British Museum.

A True Account of the Horrid and Barbarous Murther of Thomas Thynne, Esq. on Sunday the 12th of this instant February in the Pall-Mall, about eight of the clock in the evening. With the manner of taking the Bloody and Inhumane Murtherers.

Of all crimes treacherous and unmanly murther is one of the most horrid and unnatural; and of all those numerous murthers which this licentious age hath abounded with, I think none more surprising and detestable, impudent and audacious, than this ensuing relation gives you an account of, which was as follows.

On Sunday, being the 12th instant, Thomas Thynne, Esq. having the Duke of Monmouth in his coach, they went together to several places, and, about eight of the clock in the evening Mr. Thynn, having set down the Duke of Monmouth somewhere about the Pall-Mall (as it is reported, it was at Sir William Poultnies), was returning home, and just as he came between St. Alban's Street and Suffolk Street, there came three men, well mounted, riding very hard up to the coach-side, and discharged a blunderbuss, or some suchlike piece, at him, and lodged six bullets in his belly; which no sooner they had done but immediately they set spurs to their horses, and fled towards Piccadilly, crying A race, a race! The footmen that were behind the coach pursued them, and by crying Murther! murther! raised the people; and the Duke of Monmouth with divers other gentlemen spent the whole night in pursuit after them, but to no purpose; for, by the goodness of their horses, they got away, and could not be found by the pursuers. But this morning, a chairman hearing of it went to the Duke of Monmouth, and acquainted him that on Sunday, in the afternoon, he took up an outlandish man at Whitehall Gate, and carried him to a tavern, where he went in, and because he did not pay him, when he set him down, nor returned to pay, he went to him to know whether he should wait for him, and that there he found two other gentlemen with him, charging of pistols. Upon this information there were some officers sent with the chareman to this tavern, where the vintner confirmed what the chairman said, and added, moreover, that they hired three horses of him, but who they were, or where they lodged, he could not tell; but, going along with the officer, in search after them, he met one of the footmen that waited upon them, whereupon he caused him to be seized, and carried before a justice of the peace in Leicester Fields, before whom, upon examination, he confessed that he was at the tavern with such gentlemen, and a pistol being shewn him that



was taken up in the street, near the place where the murther was committed, he acknowledged it to be his master's, and that his master lodged at the Two Golden Balls in Leicester Fields. Immediately, some officers were sent to apprehend him, which was done accordingly, and after the other two, and some others that were accessary to it, though not actually engaged in it. This morning, about eleven of the clock, they were carried before the King and Council, where they acknowledged the fact. He that shot him is said to be a Polander, and, when the Council enquired why he did it, he answered his captain commanded him to do it, and he that would refuse to obey his captain's command was not worthy to live.

London, Printed for R. Baldwin 1682.

A True and Impartial Account of the Cruel and Bloody Murther committed upon the body of Thomas Thin, Esq., well known in the West of England for an estate of near 12,000*l.* a-year, on Sunday the 12th of February, 1682, between the hours of seaven and eight at night, who was barbarously and inhumanely butchered in his own coach, in the open street, by three outlandish villains, named, Frederick Fratz, a German captain; and George Boraskie, a Polander; and John Stern, a German. Giving you an exact account how they were examined before the Councill; who, after their examinations, were, all three, committed to Newgate. Together with a German doctor, who was supposed privy to the matter. Letting you understand the cause of this assassination, which they alledge was in vindication of Count Charles John Coningsmarke, who hath sometime layn secretly about London; and, upon the murther committed, did privately remove from his lodgings, thinking thereby to have escaped beyond the seas: but was accidentally taken at Gravesend, and afterward examined before the King and Council, on the 20th of February 1612. With many more things worth your observation. As namely, a new discovery made by the Swedish Ambassadour, in council, how that the tutor of the young count Coningsmark should ask him several questions concerning Mr. Thin, very material to this purpose, and whether, if this Mr. Thin were removed, the count could lawfully marry with the lady Oagle. Being the substance of the trials of Count Charles John Coningsmark; also the trial of Frederick Fratz, a German captain; John Stern, a lieutenant; and George Boraskie, a Polander: which three last were all condemned for the said murther. The count, having nothing but circumstantial evidence against him, was acquitted for the same.

Printed for J. Millitt, in the year 1682.

On Sunday, the 12th instant, 1682, this worthy gentleman deceased, by name Thomas Thin, Esq., having been accompanied by, and honoured with the presence

of his grace the Duke of Monmouth, the major part of the day, were, about seven or eight of the clock at night, returning to their respective habitations, the duke parting with the aforesaid gentleman at a place which he thought convenient; before he came to the habitation of the deceased, after many friendly farewells on both sides, the squire's coach drove on, and coming to a place known by the name of Pall Mall near Pickadilly, his servants perceived three persons on horseback riding towards the coach, but, not dreading any harm, took little cognizance of them, till on a sudden, riding up close to the coach, one of them fired (as is supposed, a blunderbuss or a musketoon) into the coach, which mortally wounded the said gentleman, and so amazed the servants, that they knew not how to look one upon the other; but, finding their master was wounded, made what haste they could after these bloody-minded wretches, crying Murder! murder! but they, conscious of their hellish fact, by the help of their horses, got off, without being taken; and (as some say) crying A race! a race! as they rid. But yet the pursuit (though in vain that night) ceased not, for, notwithstanding the diligence of the servants in searching and pursuing, no discovery could be made.

This amazing and unwelcome news came at last, and in little time too, to the ear of the sovereign majesty, who, to show his displeasure against such bloody and barbarous cruelties, he immediately dispatched orders to the sea ports for the strict examination of all persons about to transport themselves beyond sea, and also for a diligent search to be made here in town, hoping thereby to find out these base and wicked actors of this horrible murder; but they, accompanied with the horror of knowing consciences, had, as I suppose, lodged themselves securely from the eye of the world; but the all-seeing eye of the Almighty, which cannot be blinded, nor will be hoodwinked, quickly, by the means of the successful searches, discovered these villains, whose cruelties are to be admired, and whose rewards will, doubtless, in little time, be awarded for them. After they had, by the help of some information, been traced, even to their own lodgings, and being seized, they were all found to be outlandish men, and were on Monday morning following brought before the Council, who were assembled in great number for that very purpose. So then the ring-leader, or chief of them, being examined about the premises, he seemed nothing dismayed, nor endeavoured by any evasions to acquit himself of his butchery, but, with admired impudence, acknowledged the thing, and confessed the fact. Then, being examined what he was, he answered that he was a German born, and that his name was Fratz. or, as some say, Vratz; and added also that he was a captain of foot: he also confessed that he had received many remarkable favours from the Count Charles John Conningsmark, and his family, which obliged him, not only to accompany him in his travels, but also to vindicate him (when affronted) to the utmost of his power, asserting that the deceased had bestowed many gross affronts upon the said count,



which sorely vexed and tormented his enraged soul, and for these causes resolved to take satisfaction on him (in this barbarous manner, as is supposed), being informed that the said Mr. Thynn was gone out in his coach (the devil, who is still the chief of such bloody mischiefs) put him in mind that then might be an opportune season to effect his diabolical design; in order thereunto he took horse, accompanied only with one friend and a servant which he had, who was provided with a musketoon, themselves being well armed with swords and pistols: he also alledgeth that at their meeting of the coach near or at Pall Mall he rid up to the coach, bidding the coachman stand, but that his servant, being a Polander, and a stranger (perhaps as much to humanity as) to his language, not rightly understanding what he said, discharging the musketoon into the coach, shot him into the belly (some say with four and some say) with five bullets, but be it four or five, this worthy gentleman lost his dear life thereby, to the great lamentation of many, and admiration of the whole city and country that have heard of this mishap.

This being with great impudence confessed to the Council, he was ordered to withdraw out of the council chamber; which being done the servant beforementioned was called in and examined, who very audaciously denied all and every particular, but, being confronted with his master, he then confessed that he was but newly arrived in England, and that as last Friday, being the 19th instant, he came from Dam in Pomeran, and was become servant to captain Fratz; adding that as he was his servant, he thought he was thereby obliged to obey his orders, and perform his commands, and that accordingly he took horse with him, and so meeting with this gentleman in his coach, he saith his master bid him fire, which, in obedience to his commands he did, by which means he not only deprived this gentleman of his life, but hath also brought his own into such jeopardy that I hardly think he will go again into his own country to boast of this wicked murder.

A third person being examined, acknowledged himself to be a Sweede by birth, and that his name was John Stern, having been formerly lieutenant in Flanders, alledging that his coming into England was to get employment, and accidentally became acquainted with the aforesaid captain Fratz, not above a week ago, and that, at the request of the said captain, he accompanied him abroad on Sunday, and that the said captain discovered to him that he had a quarrel against a gentleman, and that he was resolved to fight him. He also saith, that he was not by when the musketoon was discharged, but was about twenty paces behind the coach, which might be, and he, nevertheless, accessory to the thing; so the Council, having deliberated well upon the matter, they were all three committed to Newgate in order to their tryal. Likewise a German doctor in whose house this captain Fratz was taken, it being strongly supposed that he was privy to the design. And, besides all this, his majesty, out of his great care of and tender love to his loyal subjects, hath caused several



other persons to be examined before the Council concerning this most horrible and bloody murder, by which means the evil design against the deceased is more and more manifested, notwithstanding the great pretences and subtile evasions made by the said captain Fratz; and I doubt not in a very little time to give you a more punctual and positive account of the punctilios, for it already begins to savor of design, and that the murder was absolutely determined on, and is grossly suspected to be hatched and contrived by the abovementioned Count Charles John Coningsmark, who hath concealed himself in town, under a false name, about a fortnight, and upon the murder committed upon the body of Mr. Thynn, hath secretly and suddenly removed from his lodging, which seems to be an argument of his conspiracy, he removing the very next morning after the perpetration of this wickedness.

A True Account of the Apprehending and Taking of Count Coningsmark; shewing how, before the mayor of Gravesend, he had pretended himself an apprentice; and of the handfuls of money he distributed among those that guarded him, &c. With his examination before his Majesty in privy council.

Whereas 200*l.* was promised for the taking of Count Coningsmark, a person supposed to have known where the count has been for four days last past did acquaint Mr. Kidd, Mr. Thynn's gentleman; he acquainted Mr. Gibbons, one of the Duke of Monmouth's gentlemen, where the count was. Whereupon Mr. Gibbons and one of the duke of York's watermen, with some others, went to Gravesend, February 19th, at 8 of the clock at night. This count was taken at that time and place, in poor habit, come on shore; he had a black old peruke, with his hair tyed like a woman's, rould up upon his head, and the rest hung down his back under his coat, his own hair being very white, he having dined on Sunday last at Greenwich.

The first that seized him was Mr. Gibbons, who clasped him with both his arms, saying, Sir, you are my prisoner: the count had a sword under his coat, and his hand on the hilt, but the sword dropt, by reason of Mr. Gibbons's grasp. The count had liked to have sprung out of his hands, and was very mutinous, and askt Mr. Gibbons if he came to rob him. But Mr. Gibbons told him he had the King's warrant, and the recorder of Gravesend's warrant to seize him: with that the waterman took hold on one of his arms, and Mr. Gibbons on the other. He asked Mr. Gibbons who he was that would offer to seize him, and, after some discourse, the count confessed he was the Count Conningsmark, before he was carried before the mayor of Gravesend. Mr. Gibbons answered, he was the Duke of Monmouth's servant. Then said the count, The Duke of Monmouth is out of favour at court. But, saith Mr. Gibbons, the King has lost a good subject, and my master a good friend, and so have we all, a worthy gentleman most barbarously murdered; and then the count passed a great many complements, and desired to be civilly used. The count's pockets were

searched, expecting to find pistols, but they found therein two pieces of Polonian sashes, they being also almost full of money.

He asked who the waterman was? He answered, he was the duke of York's waterman, and Mr. Gibbons had commanded him in the King's name to assist him. When he was carried before the mayor he was very ceremonious, and said he was glad he had fallen into the hands of a gentleman; and withal again confessed he was the Count Conningsmark; and also desired, that as he was used among soldiers, so he might have a guard of soldiers, and not of civil officers. Hereupon the mayor granted him a strong guard of soldiers, and told him he should have civil usage. Then he desired his cloaths might be sent for from the waterman who brought them. Hereupon the mayor had an opportunity to examine the waterman, who, to avoid all suspicion of confederacy, said he had been four days cruising upon the Thames, in order to his escape: and further told him the count said to him, he was an apprentice to a jeweller and a banker; and that his fellow prentice had fraudulently conveyed from his master, without his privity, a great many jewels and other things, to several thousand pounds value; and, though he was innocent, yet, being the elder prentice, he sadly dreaded imprisonment for his partner's fact: and therefore the count took this course to convey himself beyond sea, where he had intelligence his fellow apprentice was, and there he did intend to apprehend him, and clear himself, and return to England to his master. The waterman, believing his story, did his best to convey him away.

As the count was carrying away from the mayor, he gave his guard a handful of money to buy tobacco and ale; and gave the duke of York's waterman, that assisted in taking him, another handful of money, and said "he had but one bastion or countercarp more to enter upon, and that would do his business." A nobleman said he was always full of projects, but he supposed he meant a scaffold.

When he was before his Majesty in council, he was asked several questions, to which he made slight answers, and seemed unconcerned, but in conclusion, about 12 at night he was sent to Newgate.

This account is taken from Mr. Gibbons, who first seized the count.

#### The proceedings at the Old Bayley, concerning the Count, &c.

About 9 in the morning, the Court being set, the jury impannelled for the trying of these notorious offenders, being called over, were half English and half foreigners. The prisoners were brought up by order of court, and severally arraigned for the murder, and demanded to plead guilty, or not guilty; as likewise Charles John Conningsmark, who was put upon the same jury, he, as well as the rest, having an



intrepreter allowed him; when they had so pleaded and put themselves upon God and their country, the jury were sworn, and they ordered to look to their charges. Whereupon the count made a peremptory exception against 17 or 18; but at last a jury of English and aliens were sworn, and the indictment read, which was that George Borisky had on Feb. 12 last with a musketoon, charged with powder and bullets, shot and killed Thomas Thynn, Esq.; and the said Christopher Vratz was aiding in the same.

After which Sir Francis Withens opened the matter and manner of the barbarous murder, as likewise Sir Francis Winnington and Mr. Williams, council for the king, whereupon the evidence were called, and the first that were sworn were two of Esq. Thynne's men, who gave evidence that their master having been in his coach at the Countess of Northumberland's, and returning home through the Pall Mall, on the day aforesaid, in the evening, three persons came riding up to the coach, one stopping it, and another firing into it, and then fled with what haste they could; and, although pursuit was made after them, they could not be taken. Next the examinations which were taken by Sir John Risley and Mr. Bridgman were sworn to by the said justices, who gave the substance of them as followeth; that Borisky had confessed he shot into the coach at the command of Vratz, and that Vratz had confessed that he went to compel esquire Thynn to fight him, and that for his affronts put upon Count Conningsmark he desired Stern and Borisky only to see fair play, saying that the latter fired without his order; but it being proved fully, not only by their examinations before the justices, but likewise they in court confessed the same, the Council proceeded to prove that the count was the principal contriver of this murther, whereupon one Mr. Hansay, tutor to the count's brother, was called, who gave evidence that he had entertained Borisky in his service but the Friday before the murther, and that he had bought him a sword, and other accoutrements for horsemanship.

Dr. Frederick Harvey, being sworn, testified that the count was his patient, and that he had a breaking out in his breast, which caused him to disguise himself, because he would not be obliged to drink or sort himself with any company. A foot-boy of his was likewise sworn, who testified that Vratz was commonly with his master, and that the night the murther was done he came thither, and the count the next morning fled, having shifted his lodgings three or four times. The Sweed at Rotherhith, at whose house he lay, was called, who gave evidence that he came to his house, telling him that he was in some danger, desiring to have some change of apparel, which he lent him, and the next day he hired a skuller and was three days cruising upon the river Thames, between that and Gravesend. The next was Mr. Gibbons and Mr. Kid who took him. Their evidence was that they, having notice



from a person that the count absconded at Rotherhith, they got a warrant and pursued him to Gravesend, where they had notice he was gone, and there seized him. That after various discourses he said that this business might prove a stain to his blood; but that a brave action in war might recover it. After which the jury went out and considered the evidence. When they returned they found Vratz, Borisky, and Stern, guilty of wilful murder; but acquitted the count: whereupon the Court proceeded to give judgment of death upon those that were found guilty.

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No. 307.—The LAST CONFESSION, Prayers, and Meditations of LIEUTEN. JOHN STERN, delivered by him on the Cart immediately before his Execution, to DR. BURNET. Together with the LAST CONFESSION of GEORGE BOROSKY, signed by him in the Prison, and sealed up in the Lieutenant's Pacquet. With which is given an Account of their Deportment, both in the Prison and at the place of their Execution, which was in the Pall Mall, on the 10th of March, in the same place in which they had murdered THOMAS THYNN, Esquire, the Twelfth of February before, 168 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Written by GILBERT BURNET, D.D., and ANTHONY HORNECK, D.D.

LONDON: Printed for RICHARD CHISWELL, at the Rose and Crown, in St. Paul's Churchyard. MDCLXXXII.\*

An Account of the Deportment of CAPTAIN VRATZ, LIEUTENANT STERN, and GEORGE BOROSKY, the Murtherers of THOMAS THYNN, Esquire; both in the Prison and at their Execution.

Four days after the barbarous murder of Mr. Thynn, which filled all people's minds with a just horror at so vile and inhumane a fact, I was desired to go and visit the prisoners. I carried Dr. Horneck with me, because I heard that Borosky, the Polonian, spoke no other language but Polish and High Dutch. We waited on the Captain, but he was unwilling to enter into much discourse with us; and adhered to what he had confessed before the Council, that he only intended to fight with Mr. Thynn, and that the Polonian had mistook his orders when he shot him.

\* Trials, 1655 to 1754, British Museum, 315, l. 3.

The Lieutenant said at first nothing, but that he was in the company of those that committed the fact, without intention to murder any; and if for that he should be condemned to die, then said he, "*fiat voluntas tua*," thy will be done. The Polonian was free and ingenuous in his confession, and expressed great sorrow for what he had done. But, within a few days, I went again and found the Lieutenant wonderfully touched. He told me that the morning after he was first taken, he awakened full of horror for what he had done, and the first thing that came into his mind was the 9th verse of Psalm 32: "Be ye not as the horse and the mule, which have no understanding, whose mouth must be held in with bit and bridle." This he applied to the irons in which he was, and then began to reflect upon what a beast he had been, and that it was fit he should be shut up in a prison, and fettered as he then was; upon that he lookt back with horreur on what he had done, and began to cry earnestly to God for mercy.

He continued some days in doubt whether he ought to confess or not, and was in that anxiety when I saw him first, which made him say nothing at that time; but he said he found afterward such inward compunction in his mind that he wished to die; he grew weary of life, and hated himself so much that he was glad to do everything that was lawful, which might be a means to bring him to a public example, and to suffer in this world for his sin. Upon that he made his confession to the Justices of Peace, and found himself much at ease when that was done. He turned himself after that wholly to God, and found that then he was wholly out of the snares of Satan and the hold which the Devil had of him. All the rest of the time of his imprisonment, except a few hours of sleep towards the mornings, he spent in reading the Bible, and some other good books, particularly Dilheren his "*Way to Happiness*," in High Dutch, which he valued highly, and Thomas à Kempis book of the "*Imitation of Christ*," and some other books of devotion. He thought it was also fit for him to leave in writing a warning behind him to others to learn by his example. He was not bred to letters, and so, he said, he knew what he should write would appear simple to those that delighted in learning or polite language; but he said he would write from his heart, and prayed God it might have a good effect on others. He had travelled up and down Europe three-and-twenty years, being then in the forty-second year of his age, and he had observed many things though he had no literature; so he said he would leave an exhortation to all sorts of people with whom he had conversed, and touch those sins which he himself had known many of them guilty of; and he said that if his writing should become public in Germany, or in other places where had been, he was confident that many might read it who would know for what reason he had writ many passages in it, and might, perhaps, be moved to reflect on those sins of which they knew themselves guilty, and would



understand his meaning better than any others could. When he had writ it he gave it to me, four days before his execution: he had dashed and changed it in many passages, which he said he writ at first, when there was yet too much of the spirit of the world in him, but he had reviewed and corrected it in the best manner he could. He said he had never writ so much in his whole life, and so he did not doubt but that there would appear great weakness in some parts of it; but he had writ it in the simplicity of his heart. To this he added a short account of his life, and a confession of the crime for which he was to suffer.

He often wished that from him all that stood might take heed lest they fell, for once he thought himself as little capable of committing such a crime which should bring him to such an end as any man was. He was the son, by the left hand, of a baron of Sweden, who was made a count before he dyed; but he did not carry his name, because he was not legitimate; and he would not have his father's name to be published, because he was now such a reproach to it. He applied himself to the war; but, in all these twenty-three years in which he had been travelling up and down the world, he had led a more innocent life than might be guessed from such a conclusion of it. He had early a sense of the fear of God before he came into the world, which never left him quite till a few days before this fact; but was always such a curb on him that he never fell into those sins which are too common with those who follow the war. He was so little guilty of plunder or oppression in his quarters, that he said he was sure that less than twenty crowns would pay all that had ever been taken by him. He was never guilty of any act either of cruelty or treachery; of rapes or blasphemies; was never false at play; had not the custom of swearing; nor did he fail daily to pray to God. He had always a compassionate nature. He was not a little lifted up with the courage that he had shewed on many occasions, and had been very sensible of all those things which are called points of honour: he was for many years a papist, when he served in Flanders, but he said he was never perfectly satisfied in his own mind with the religion, and detested the idolatry that he saw in it. But he was much corrupted with that principle, which is too common in the world, that if a man was honest and good he might be saved in any religion: and that it was fit to be of the religion of the country where one lived; yet he said he could never look on popery but as a contrivance of priests for governing the world. About a year ago he changed his religion, and returned to be of the Augsburg Confession. Last summer he came to England, being then out of employment, and intended to have got into the Guards; he grew acquainted with (or found) Captain Vratz here, for I do not well remember whether he knew him first here or not.



For the particulars of his confession I refer the reader to his own paper, only one passage which he has not mentioned will shew clearly the temper of his mind, when he writ it. He told me that after the captain and he had talked of sundry poignards for giving Mr. Thynn the fatal stroke, the captain spake to him one day of a musketoon, and told him they were now resolved to do it by that; he answered that he thought that was by no means a proper instrument for it, since it would be seen in a man's hand before it could be discharged, and so they might be caught before the business should be done, therefore he thought a pistol was much better: but the captain answered, that the count's council were of another mind; and when the lieutenant asked who they were, he named three outlandish men. But three or four days after that he told me that, though that passage was very true, and therefore since it might have been said only to deceive him, and since his naming them might cast a slur upon them, he thought he ought to be so tender of their reputation as not to publish their names. This will shew both the strictness of his conscience and the soundness of his judgment; and that he would not say a thing although it was true, in so far as he said it, unless he believed it was true in itself.

He told me that for some weeks before the fact was done he fell under a darkness and stupor in his mind, which he could compare to nothing but the sense a man has when he is half asleep; he continued to say his prayers, but it was as only a child repeats a lesson by rote, for he had no sense of God all that while; and he lamented much that he had not read anything in that book of Dilheren's, written much like our Practice of Piety, which he carried about with him two or three years.

He was so little able to judge of things aright that he thought he would be free of the crime, if he did it not with his own hand; and because he abhorred the acting it himself, he fancied he would not be guilty, if he only went in the company of those who were to do it. When the fatal day came in which it was done, he said, though he was not drunk, yet he was like one drunk, for he was almost stupid: it was on a Lord's Day, which he had much and often profaned, and on that day in particular he had not worshipped God, neither in public nor in private. The captain desired him to go with him and fight Mr. Thynn. (I think it was near six o'clock at night, but am not quite sure as to the hour.) He confessed he believed it was designed to act what followed, for he saw the musketoon in the hand of the Polander, and he remembered well the use for which it was bought, but he still resolved that he would do nothing but fight, if there should be occasion for it. He had delighted much in horses, and had a great opinion that there was some sagacity in them; so the dulness of his horse in following Mr. Thynn's chariot all along Pall Mall made some im-

pressions upon him: for, though he used the spur pretty smartly, yet he could not get him to follow close. That, and a disorder in his own mind, made that he was almost twenty paces behind when the fire was given, which had that deplorable effect upon that unfortunate gentleman. He told me even that did not awaken him, but his stupor continued so, that some little time passed before he offered to fly away; and then his horse, without the spur, was quick enough. He was not after that affected with it, but spent that night almost as ill as he had done the day; nor was he recovered of that stupidity till the second day of his imprisonment.

He said he would have writ nothing concerning the fact, if his whole confession had been read at his tryal; but that not being done, he thought it fit for him to leave it behind him to the world, that the whole truth of that matter might appear: but he professed often that he did it not out of any resentment to any person whatsoever; and, though he looked on the captain as the fatal instrument that had drawn him into this sin, and this misery that followed it, yet he ceased not every day to pray for him. When sentence was pronounced, the captain reproached him, and called him, with some scorn, a murderer; he said, that touched him very sensibly to see him who was the cause of his ruine insult over him: yet he often asked news of him, whether he was touched with a sense of his sin or not? and when he understood that he continued to deny all, but only an intention to fight with Mr. Thynn, he desired that he might be suffered to go to him and speak with him, for he said, though others might speak much better, yet he hoped that he might say somewhat that would be more effectual: So on Wednesday the eight of March he was carried to him. I warned him, beforehand, that the captain would perhaps use him roughly, for he was often upbraiding him for his ingratitude and for having accused him falsely; but he answered me, that he went to see if he could be a means to do him any good, and not to dispute a matter of fact with him, which he knew in his conscience was true: and if he saw there was no appearance of doing any good to him, he would soon leave him. In his way to him he was to go up stairs and pass through the chapel, and then to go down; so he told me he was going up to the house of God, but he should go higher within two days to a house not made with hands. Dr. Horneck was then with the captain, and prepared him for his coming. There was no other witness of what passed between them in that short interview but he only. He told me afterwards, that the lieutenant spake to the captain with great humility; he told him he heartily forgave him all the injury he had done him by drawing him into this business, he knew he had said nothing but the truth, he exhorted him to repent that so he might find mercy at God's hands. But the captain fell in some passion, and said he lyed, and gave him other reproachful words, upon which he left him. When he came back to his chamber he told me how sorry he was to see the captain in such a condition. But



he said, though at another time he could not have endured such reproaches from the greatest man in the world, yet he felt no resentment in his mind at what he had said to himself, and added, that by bearing this in such a manner he hoped he had got two steps higher in his way to heaven. When I replied that it was a good sign that he had learned to be like his Saviour, who when he was reviled reviled not again, he said, Ah! such a miserable criminal as I am must not be in any thing compared to my blessed Redeemer. He desired that the Polonian might be suffered to stay all that day long in his chamber, for he found he had a mind well disposed, but was ignorant. So he took great pains to instruct him. They were together the last night of their life, in which as the one slept the other watched and prayed; for the lieutenant said to me he thought it was not fit that both should be together asleep that night, but that all night long either the one or the other of them should be constantly calling upon God. He expressed not the least desire of living any longer; he never once asked me if I thought a pardon might be obtained. On the contrary, he said he deserved to die, and desired it as much as he deserved it. He only wished that, if it could be obtained, his head might be cut off; but he easily acquiesced when I told him that was not to be expected. He often blessed God for bringing him to a prison, and that he had not made his escape to have led a wicked life any longer. After he had been under great horror for almost a week, he found great quiet came instead of it, chiefly after he had disburthened his conscience by a sincere confession. At last it grew upon him to a joy in God, and at the approaches of death.

The night before he suffered, he told me he was languishing through desire to die; he was now so settled in his assurance of God's goodness to him, that he was longing to be with him; he considered that night as the eve of his wedding, and therefore it would seem tedious to him. A little while after, he said, To-morrow is the last battel I shall fight; my enemy shall gain the camp, the tent I dwell in, but I shall, by the grace of God, win the day. And when he spoke of that, at another time, he looked up to God and said, I go to fight with thy weapons, and thy armour, and when I have overcome I will come and offer them up to thee. He had that day received the sacrament with great devotion, and said, Now I have got my passport, and I long to be gone. He was much rejoiced to hear that night that the captain was in a better temper than he had been in formerly; for the minister of the Augsburg Confession in London told him, in my hearing, that the captain had confessed that he had drawn them into this snare, and had engaged them in this murder. The captain also sent a kind message to him, and gave orders for every thing that concerned his burial; upon which he sent a return to him full of great affection. This made him change a resolution he once had of speaking somewhat concerning the murder at his execution. He said there was nothing material in his last confession that was not in his first,



taken by the justices of peace, so there was no need of making any other publick declaration, and he thought if he said anything that might reflect on the captain, it would perhaps put him in some disorder, and he would not venture the being discomposed in the last moment of his life; therefore he resolved to seal up all, and give it me at the place of execution. He had shewed it, four days before, to one Mr. Essart, a German of Covent Garden, and had ordered me to let him copy it. He had likewise shewn it to Dr. Horneck, and it was almost all copied out before he died.

In this temper I left him at night, but found him much better on the morning of his execution. He had slept three hours, and was then well in his heart and health, for the night before he was very faint. He told me now he was full of joy, he was going to exchange a prison for a palace; "a prison that has been to me better than any palace, for here God has touched me, he has drawn me, he has quickened me; and now, O God, I come to thee, to live with thee for ever." He broke often out in great transports of joy; he said this so often, both in French and Dutch, that I could not but remember it well: "O my God, my good God, my infinitely good God, how I love thee! I bless thee as long as I live! yea Lord, I shall sing of thy praises for ever! for thou hast blest me wonderfully; thou hast put many good inclinations in me; thou hast often touched my heart with the motions of thy Holy Spirit: but, above all thy blessings, for this I will bless thee, that when I had forsaken thee, and was at the gates of hell, thou hast brought me from thence, and hast now brought me even unto the gates of heaven; open them, O Lord, and I will enter in and praise thy name for ever. I bless thee that thou hast chastised me with thy rod, but thy rod is a rod of mercy; and now thou hast done so much for me, O give me a greater sense of thy love, that I may praise thee with my whole soul, and from the very bottom of my heart."

This he repeated often, in such a manner that he seemed as one ravished with joy. He wept; but he told me these were not tears of sorrow, but flowed from the abundance of his joy. He and the Polonian sung the 51 Psalm in high Dutch three several times; and I saw him particularly touched when he sung those words, "Deliver me from blood-guiltiness, O God, thou God of my salvation!" He spent the rest of the time in prayers and ejaculations. A gentleman came in, and asked how he did. He answered him, he thanked God, well; his friend had sent to call him to dine with him, and he was ready to go. And when it was told him that he was now to fight his last battel, he answered, the battel was already fought, there was but one shock behind, and that he was sure he should overcome. His heart was so full of the goodness of God, that he could now complain of nothing, or desire nothing but that he might be able to rejoice more perfectly in God, and to praise him more.

He longed much for the officers that should carry him away, and lookt with great cheerfulness at me, when he saw them come to lead him out. When his irons were taken off, he told me some of his fetters were taken from him, but he had others yet about him that should be likewise taken off very speedily, but I have chains upon my soul which shall draw me up to heaven. He told me that he intended to make a short exhortation upon the cart, chiefly to have warned the people not to cast off the sense of God, and particularly that, as they did their own business all the week, they should do God's work on the Lord's Day, and learn from him what the ill effects of profaning that day were. He was likewise to have exhorted them not to think there was any wickedness so great, but if they did cast off God and were forsaken of him they might fall into it. He had been once in a good way, but left it, and they saw the effects of that; yet God had mercifully brought him back to it, and therefore he intended to pray them to fear God and keep his commandments, and it would be well with them.

This was the substance of that which he had purposed to-day; but when he came to the place, the noise was so great there, that he said he could speak nothing; but left it to me to publish what I knew he had intended to say; and so he continued in his devotions, reading some prayers and hymns out of Dilheren's book; and in several passages as he read them I perceived great joy in his looks; he told me his mind continued firm and settled, in his joy in God; and so went on awhile reading; at last he threw his book to me, and wished me to give it to some good soul. He said a few words to the captain in high Dutch, which I did not quite understand, but by his manner I judged that it was a declaring that he forgave him, and died in charity with him; to which the captain made a short answer that seemed to me a return of his kindness. But the crowd was such that the German minister could not possibly come to the place, so this was lost.

And this is all the account I can give of Lieutenant Stern; it is the substance of many long conversations I had with him; French was the language in which we discoursed, and he expressed himself very well in it.

I cannot give so long an account of Borosky the Polander, for all my discourse with him was by an interpreter, and the lieutenant did for the most part interpret between us. I found that the course of his life had been very honest and innocent; and that before he committed this barbarous act, he had not been guilty of any enormous crime in his whole life; and that particularly the last year of it, he had a greater sense of the fear of God than formerly, so that he had reformed his life to such a degree, that he had not been guilty of one act either of drunkenness or uncleanness, of swearing or lying, and that he had constantly prayed to God. He said that when Count Conningsmark made that proposition to him, which he told me much more largely than I find it in his confession, he was troubled at it and went into another



room and kneeled down and said the Lord's Prayer, but concluded that, since his mind was not fortified against it, that God had appointed that he should do it. He said that in his country they were bred up in such an opinion of their duty to their masters, and of their obligation to maintain their honour, that he, believing the relation that the count made of the English gentleman (for Mr. Thynn was not named to him,) having intended to murder him, and set six assassins on him, thought himself in some sort absolved, if he should revenge such an attempt. He was also deluded by what the captain told him, that if they happened to be taken, he only, and not the Polander, would suffer for it, so that he was easily wrought on to do it. He was not spoke to by the Count, till one o'clock on Sunday, but whether in the morning or afternoon I do not know, and it was acted that same evening, so that he was never alone, nor had he any opportunity of recollecting himself, but was hurried into it blindly.

He told me one passage that befell him after his imprisonment, which he firmly believed was real, and not the effect of a disturbed fancy: he said, being shut up in his chamber, a day or two after his imprisonment, he thought, in the night, being fully awake, that one opened the door, which he fancied was his keeper coming to him; but, when he looked at it, it was a woman who had appeared to him sometime before in Germany, upon some extraordinary occasions; she looked on him, but spake nothing to him, and vanished. He verily believed this was sent from God to him to touch his heart; and whether it was real, or only imagined, it certainly had a very good effect on him: for from that time he was wonderfully changed.

He said he continued about four days as in hell, by the rack that he felt in his conscience; but, after that, he came to have great quiet and assurance of God's mercy. He had no fear of death, but every time I asked him concerning it, he said he was ready for it, and longed for it more than he did for any thing in his life: he assured me had from his heart forgiven both the count and the captain, and that he prayed earnestly for them.

The lieutenant often told me that he had an excellent soul, and that, though he had not much knowledge, yet he himself learned much from him; for he had the simplicity of a little child in him; and a love to God and to his Saviour that passed all knowledge, so that he spent his whole time in praying and praising God. He went out of the chamber when he was called on by the officers to his execution with great cheerfulness, and by his looks and carriage in the cart expressed a great sense of his condition: he seemed to have no sort of fear in him, nor did he in the least change colour, nor was he at all terrified.

In the last place, I must say something of Captain Vratz, which I do unwillingly, because some passages are not such as I can reflect on with any great satisfaction. It



is certain that never man died with more resolution and less signs of fear, or the least disorder. His carriage in the cart, both as he was led along, and at the place of execution, was astonishing: he was not only undaunted, but looked cheerful and smiled often. When the rope was put about his neck, he did not change colour nor tremble; his legs were firm under him; he looked often about to those that stood in balconies and windows, and seemed to fix his eyes on some persons: three or four times he smiled; he would not cover his face, as the rest did, but continued in that state often looking up to heaven, with a cheerfulness in his countenance; and a little motion of his hands. I saw him several times in the prison; he still stood to the confession he made to the Council till the last day of his life: he often said to me he would never say any thing but what he said at first.

When I was with him, on Sunday before his death, he still denied all that the lieutenant and the Polonian had said, and spake severely of them, particularly of the lieutenant, as if he had confessed those things which he then called lies, in hopes of saving his own life by it, or in spite to him, that he might not be pardoned; and all I could say could not change his mind in that. I told him it was in vain for him to dream of a pardon, for I assured him that if any kept him up with the hopes of it they deceived him. He had two opinions that were, as I thought, hurtful to him. The one was that it was enough if he confessed his sin to God, and that he was not bound to make any other confession; and he thought that it was a piece of Popery to press him to confess. He had another opinion also of the next state; he thought the damned were only excluded from the presence of God, and endured no other misery than that of seeing others happier than themselves, and was unwilling to let me enter into much discourse with him for undeceiving him: he said it was his own affair, and that he desired to be left to himself; but he spake with great assurance of God's mercy to him.

I left him when I saw that nothing I could say had any good effect on him, and resolved to have gone no more to him. But when I understood by the German minister, and by the message which I heard delivered in his name to the lieutenant and the Polander, the night before his execution, that he was in another temper than when I saw him last, I went to him. He received me more kindly than formerly; most of his discourse was concerning his going to the place of execution, desiring that it might be in a coach, and not in a cart: and when I prayed him to think of that which concerned him more, he spake with great assurance that it was already done; that he knew God had forgiven him; and, when I wished him to see that he might not deceive himself, and that his hope might not be ill grounded, he said it was not hope, but certainty, for he was sure God was reconciled to him through Christ. When I spake to him of confessing his sin, he said he had written it, and it

would be published to all Europe; but he did not say a word concerning it to me; so I left him, and saw him no more till I met him at the place of execution. When he saw me, he smiled on me, and, whereas I had sometimes warned him of the danger of affecting to be a counterfeit bravo (*faux brave*) he said to me, before I spake to him, that I should see it was not a false bravery, but that he was fearless to the last. I wished him to consider well upon what he grounded his confidence; he said he was sure he was now to be received into heaven, and that his sins were forgiven him. I asked him if he had any thing to say to the people; he said No. After he had whispered a short word to a gentleman, he was willing the rope should be tied to the gibbet. He called for the German minister, but the crowd was such that it was not possible for him to come near. So he desired me to pray with him in French, but I told him I could not venture to pray in that language, but since he understood English, I would pray in English. I observed he had some touches in his mind, when I offered up that petition, that, for the sake of the blood of Christ, the innocent blood shed in that place might be forgiven; and that the cry of the one for mercy might prevail over the cry of the other for justice; at these words he lookt up to heaven with the greatest sense that I had at any time observed in him. After I prayed he said nothing but that he was now going to be happy with God; so I left him. He continued in this undaunted manner, looking up often to heaven, and sometimes round about him to the spectators. After they had stood about a quarter of an hour under the gibbet, they were asked when they would give the signal for their being turned off; they answered that they were ready, and that the cart might be driven away when it pleased the Sheriff to order it; so, a little while after, it was driven away, and thus they all ended their lives. It is possible that, conversing in French, as we did, some small mistakes might have been made, either by them, in expressing themselves, or by me, in not understanding them right, but I am sure they could not be material; for I took care to make them repeat what they said that was of any importance, often, and in different words; so that any errors that may have been committed are inconsiderable.

G. BURNET.

March 11, 1681-2.

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Dr. HORNECK'S ACCOUNT of what himself observed in the carriage of the late  
PRISONERS.

The lieutenant and Polonian, the authors of the following papers, having acquainted me with their intent to have them published to the world, to testify the sincerity of their repentance, I was very willing at the desire of Dr. Burnet, with whom they intrusted them, to be instrumental in the translation, and to take this opportunity to



give my sentiment of the behaviour of the respective prisoners. The first time the doctor and myself went to visit them, we saw no sense of the crime in any of them but the Polonian, who professed his sorrow and gave me a large account of his condition, and how he came to be drawn into the barbarous murder by the captain: adding that, whatever the captain might say in his own vindication, that it was through his servant's mistake that the fact was done; if he had a thousand lives he would venture them all for this truth, that the captain did peremptorily bid him fire upon the coach, and kill the gentleman that was in it. And that he was so far from mistaking his command, that after reasoning with him about the barbarousness of the deed, the captain bid him not trouble himself about that, but do what he was commanded. The lieutenant, when I told him that, according to our laws, men present at a murder committed were liable to the same penalty with the actors, replied, if that be your law, I have nothing to say against it. And at that time he seemed to have no great remorse, which made us leave him, after some exhortations to repentance, and consideration of his ways.

The captain, at the same time, hard as flint, entertained us with a discourse of his resolution to believe himself innocent, to defie death, and to fancy that if his judges would be impartial they could not blame or condemn him; so we left him. The second visit I made them was in a few days after, when the lieutenant sent for me: and being to pass by the captain's chamber, I thought fit to call upon him, before I saw the other, and here repeating my former counsels to him, and putting him in mind of the all-seeing eye above, who knew his crimes, though he did conceal them from man, was pleased to tell me he had far other apprehensions of God than I had, and was confident God would consider a gentleman, and deal with him suitably to the condition and profession he had placed him in, and would not take it ill if a soldier who lived by his sword, revenged the affront offered to him by another. I replied that there was but one way to eternal happiness, and that God in his laws had made no exception for any sorts or degrees of men; and, consequently, revenge in a gentleman was a sin God would not pardon without true repentance any more than he would forgive it in a peasant. He asked me, hereupon, what repentance was? I told him it was so to hate the sin we had done, that, for the future, no argument should prevail with us to commit it again; to which he said, that if he were to live, he should not forbear to give any one as good as he brings, with some other expressions which I am loath to repeat; for they made me so melancholick that I was forced to leave him. Yet I bid him consider of what he had said as he loved his own soul.

I went from thence to the lieutenant, in whom I found a very great alteration, and



saw several good books, and the bible among the rest, lying before him, and he now was readier to confess his guilt than I to exhort him to a true confession. Several things he had said to Dr. Burnet he expressed now to me, adding that it was God's just judgment upon him to let him fall thus, for, when he consented to engage with the captain in the fatal enterprize, he had not said his prayers nor read in his beloved book, *Dilheren's Way to Eternal Happiness*, in a month before; which two things if he had continued to do with that devotion he used formerly, the devil could not and should not have persuaded him to come into such a desperate confederacy. I advised him to repeat Psalm 51 often, as being most suitable to his condition, and directed him to other prayers in a book which the Lutheran minister had lent him. He now told me how he was concerned for the captain, and cried out, "O this hard-hearted captain, I pray for him day and night, that God would turn his heart and melt him, and make him sensible of the error of his ways." He professed that he did not desire to live; all the favour he begged of the king was that he would cause him to be beheaded, for the reasons mentioned in the preceding papers. Yet he hoped his fall was permitted by Almighty God to bring him to a true sense not only of this, but of all his other sins; and that God suffered him thus to be thrown down, that through that loss he might rebound the higher; and that, though he had walked in the dark, yet he doubted not but God would draw light from that darkness. He protested at that time, upon my expostulations with him, that it was not approaching death and the punishment that was like to attend him in this world, that moved him to repentance; but the blackness of the crime, and his offending a gracious God, and forgetting his dear Redeemer's precepts.

And here he broke forth into holy ejaculations fit for a Christian and a true penitent. And when, among other passages, I reminded him that it would not be long before he would come to his trial, and so to his execution, he cheerfully replied that he was ready to obey God's summons. And whereas I told him it would be within a few days, he said he should be content if it were within a few hours. He then shewed me the places in the little book he had by him, "*The Way to Eternal Happiness*," which gave him the greatest comfort and prescribed him the most excellent directions. The book treated of the nature of a true repentance, of confession to the ministers of the gospel, of the Lord's supper, and of the rules of a Christian life; to which are added several meditations proper for festival, prayers suited to all conditions, and a very pathetick sermon on the passion of Christ; all of which, he said, were a great support to him in his present condition, which he deplored chiefly because he had made so bold with God who had manifested himself to him upon many occasions. I asked him whether he had been seduced by the

count or the captain; to which he answered that he had been in the count's company twice, but the captain would not let him know that it was the count, yet he believed it was he, having formerly seen him, and that the captain still told him that he had a quarrel with such a gentleman.

I went from thence to the Polonian, whom I found engaged in reading a German book, containing prayers and devotions fit for a penitent, which he told me he was repeating to himself day and night. I gave him such heads of contemplation as I thought proper for his condition and capacity, exhorted him to recollect himself, and to find out what other sins he had formerly lived in, it being not sufficient to deplore one, but all he could remember upon serious examination, which he promised me to do, and I departed.

The last time I was with them was on the 8th of March; and while Dr. Burnet went to the lieutenant, I visited the captain, whom when I had saluted, I told him I hoped he had taken his dangerous condition into consideration, and wrought himself into a greater sense of his sins than I could observe in him when I was last with him. He said he knew not what I meant by this address. I then explained myself, gave him to understand that I spake it with relation to the great sin he had been engaged in, and that I hoped that his approaching death had made him more penitent than I had found him t'other day. To which he replied that he was sensible he was a great sinner, and had committed divers enormities in his life time, of which he truly repented, and was confident that God had pardoned him, but he could not well understand the humour of our English divines who pressed him to make particular declarations of things they had a mind he should say, though never so false or contrary to the truth; and at this, he said, he wondered the more, because in our Church we were not for auricular confession. He guessed indeed, he said, what it was we would have him declare, viz: that Count Coningsmark had been the contriver of the murder, and had been in consultation with him about accomplishing his design, and prompted and bribed him for that end, which falsehood he would never be guilty of, if he had never so many lives to lose. He understood, he said, that the lieutenant had been tampered with, and, by promises of a decent burial, enticed to confess things notoriously false; as that he should shew the said lieutenant a letter, signed by Count Coningsmark, to engage him in the business, and offer him money to stab Mr. Thynn, &c. But, as for his part, he was resolved to confess no more than he had already declared publicly before the Council.

I let him run on, and then told him that he was much mistaken in the divines of the Church of England, who neither used to reveal private confessions, nor oblige offenders in such cases to confess things contrary to truth; that this was both against their practice and their principles. The confession, I said, he was so often exhorted



to was no private but a publick confession, for as his crime had been publick, so his confession and repentance ought to be publick too. And in that he was loath to come to it, he gave us but too much reason to suspect that his pretended repentance was not sincere and cordial. I told him, that in such wrongs and injuries as he had done, there was either restitution or satisfaction to be made: at which word he replying, how he could make restitution now Mr. Thynn was dead? I answered, because he could not make restitution, that, therefore, he should make some satisfaction, and this he might do by a free confession of his sin, and of the cause of it, and who they were that put him upon it. I added, that where true repentance melts the heart, after such commissions, there the true penitent was readier to accuse himself than others to charge him with the crime, and would have that abhorrency of the sin that he would conceal nothing that served either to aggravate or expose it to the hatred of all mankind, and that it was an injustice to the publick not to betray the complices and assistants and occasions in such heinous offences. I told him he seemed to talk too high for a true penitent, for those that were truly so were exceeding humble, not only to God, but to men too; and one part of their humility to men was to confess to them and to their relations the wrong they had done them. Whereupon he answered, that it was enough for him to be humble to God; but he knew of no humility he owed to man; and God, he believed, had a greater favour for gentlemen than to require all these punctilios at their hands; and that it was absurd to think, that so many thousand gentlemen abroad in the world, that stood upon their honour and reputation as much as he, should be damned, or for ever miserable, because they cannot stoop to things which will prejudice and spoile the figure they make in the world. As for his part, he said, he believed Christ's blood had washed away his sins, as well as other men's, for on this errand he came into the world to save sinners. He was indeed sorry Mr. Thynn was dead, but that was all he could do. I told him that Christ's blood was actually applied to none but the true repentant, and that repentance must discover itself in meekness, humility, tenderheartedness, compassion, righteousness, making ingenuous confessions, and, so far as we are able, satisfaction too; else, notwithstanding the treasure of Christ's blood, men might drop into hell.

Upon this he replied that he feared no hell. I answered, that possibly he might believe none; or, if he did, it might be a very easy one of his own making. He said he was not such a fool as to believe that souls could fry in material fire, or be roasted as meat on a great hearth, or in a kitchen (pointing to the chimney). His belief was that the punishment of the damned consisted in a deprivation of the gracious and beatific presence of God, upon which deprivation there arose a terroure and anguish in their souls, because they had missed so great a happiness. He added, that possibly I



might think him to be an atheist; but he was so far from those thoughts that he could scarce believe there was any man so sottish in the world as not to believe in the being of a God, gracious and just, and generous to his creatures: nor could any man, that was not either mad or drunk, believe that things come fortuitously; or that this world was governed by chance. I said that this truth I approved of, and was glad to see him so well settled in the reasonableness of that principle. And as for material fire in the other world, I would not quarrel with him for denying it, but rather hold with him that the fire and brimstone spoken of in Scripture were but emblems of those inward terrours which would know and tear the consciences of impenitent sinners; but still this was a greater punishment than material fire, and this punishment he had reason to fear, if he could not make it out to me, or other men, that his repentance was sincere.

Hereupon he grew sullen, and some good books lying upon the table, one of which was "Arnt's True Christianity," he turned away from me and seemed to read in it; and, after a short pause, he told me, that he understood the lieutenant's papers were to be printed; he would print his own story too, which should undeceive the world in the fancies and opinions the lieutenant's papers would draw them into; and in that paper he would set forth the behaviour and manners of the English clergy, and the strange wayes and methods they take with poor prisoners to extort confessions from them. As for the lieutenant, he said he was a fellow that was poor and wretched, and by his means kept from starving, and sometimes he was not well in his wits: that himself was a gentleman, and a man of an estate, and should leave great sums of money behind him, and that no English gentleman would have been so coarsely used in his country, meaning Pomerania, as he hath been in this: and if the lieutenant persisted in his falsities, he would die with a lye in his mouth. I said it was not probable that a dying man, and a man that was so sensible of his sins, and who had betrayed nothing of any disorder in his carriage during his imprisonment, should tell and aver things which he knew to be untrue. He said it was no strange thing in England for dying men to speak notorious untruths, there being not a few examples of those who had lately done so. I told him that it would be very fit that the lieutenant and he should speak together; and Captain Richardson, I thought, would send him presently. With that he grew angry, and replied, he had nothing to say to him, nor did he care for seeing him; nor being troubled with any English divines; they being men too inquisitive, and meddling with things that belonged not unto them; and nereupon he turned away from me again unto the book that lay upon the table.

By and by the lieutenant came in, with a penitent countenance, and a mortified look. The captain, seeing him, grew presently cholerick, and retired into a corner of the room, and then asked him what he came to trouble him for? he did not care

for the sight of him, especially since he had bespattered him so notoriously with untruths. The lieutenant, very meekly, told him that they had not long to live, and therefore he was to admonish him to repent of what he had done, and to tell him that he freely forgave him for the wrong he had done him, by drawing him into the late unhappy action. The captain hereupon called him a lyer, and asked him how he durst invent such abominable lyes concerning him and Count Coningsmark; how he could have the confidence to tell men that he shewed him a letter of the count's in order to engage him; and of four hundred pounds that he should offer him to stab Mr. Thynn, and talk sometimes of 400*l.*, and sometimes of 200*l.*, which was a perfect contradiction: and if, saith he, I had been so base or so foolish as to make you such an offer, you were the elder man and may be supposed to have more wit than myself, why did not you chide and reprove me for tempting you to such dishonesty? One would think you are distracted, or had a soft place in your head: is this your gratitude to a person that hath relieved you and done you kindnesses, and are you not afraid to dye with a lye in your mouth? Here I interposed, and told the captain that this wrath and anger was but an ill preparation for another world, and that greater meekness and charity would become a dying man. To this he answered, "It is you divines that are the causes of this passion, by obliging people to confess more than is true." The lieutenant all the while heard the captain very patiently; professed that this was the first time he was called lyar to his face, and that which formerly he could not have endured from the greatest man, he was very willing to bear out of respect to that God from whom he expected pardon of his sins. And for what he had said and confessed to other men, he took God to witness that it was nothing but truth; and though it was possible in his confessions he might mistake pounds for dollars, that being the word commonly used in telling money in England, as dollar is in Germany, yet he meant nothing by it but dollars; and what he had said of the different sums was very true, for, at one time, he had offered him 200, at another 400; so that could be no contradiction. The captain, notwithstanding this, still called him lyar, and ungrateful: while the lieutenant stood before him talking with great meekness and humility, and, for the most part, with his hat off, and saying to him: "You know, and your conscience knows, the truth of these things; why would you offer me these sums? you know you made me these offers: God forgive you, and I forgive you." This said, when the lieutenant saw that his speaking did but enrage him more, he took his leave, wishing him a sight of the errour of his wayes. The lieutenant being gone, I stayed, hoping this religious confidence of the lieutenant might work the captain into remorse; but it was all in vain: I persisted in my former assertions, that repentance could not be true which was not attended by



meekness, humility, and patience; he, turning from me and looking at his book, and refusing to give me an answer, I left him, too, wishing him a better mind.

From thence I went up to the penitent lieutenant, where I found the Polonian too. I told the lieutenant I was heartily glad to see his Christian behaviour under reproaches, and nothing pleased me more in matters of repentance than humility and patience under injuries, a thing absolutely necessary where we have to deal with God, who hath been for many years patient under the injuries we have offered to his majesty. He then vented some comfortable ejaculations, and expressed how freely he forgave that stubborn man, whom no entreaties or arguments could work upon. And while Dr. Burnet went with the lieutenant to the fireside, I entered into discourse with the Polonian, who gave me his confession in High Dutch, written from his own mouth by the lieutenant, and signed by him, the Polonian. I asked him whether, as he hoped for the mercy of the great God, he believed the things said in that confession to be true, or no. He answered yes: whereupon, to be fully satisfied, I desired a German gentleman then present to read it over again, in his and my hearing, and to read it distinctly, that, in case there were any mistakes in it, he might rectify it; for as I was willing, I said, that he should clear himself, I should be sorry he should asperse another man, or say anything of him that might unjustly reflect upon his reputation: he promised me that he would attend carefully and take notice of every expression; which he accordingly did; and finding a mistake in the paper in point of time, he immediately gave notice of it, which I caused to be rectified; and having heard it read over before him, I charged him, once more, to give an account to God in a day or two, to tell me whether things were carried on and managed in those circumstances as are mentioned in the paper. To which he religiously answered in the affirmative. I asked him thereupon, how long he had been a protestant of the Augsburg confession? for he had been a papist. To which he answered, ever since his last sickness, which, as I remember, he said was about Michaelmas last, when, being told that the protestant religion was more conformable to the word of God, he consented to embrace it, and hath kept it ever since. I demanded of him to tell me seriously, whether he had not led a very debauched life formerly, which made him venture upon the late inhumane enterprize. He told me no; and that he had been so far from committing any such crime heretofore that he had had the good fortune to live with masters who were sober, and men that were enemies to disorder and debauchery; that, according to his capacity, he had always made conscience of grosser sins, and had been very punctual in saying those prayers he had been taught, either by his parents, or such persons as he conversed with; and that Captain Vratz, when he bade shoot Mr. Thynn, told him that it was here as it was in Poland, where the



servant that doth his master's command, in such cases, is blameless, and the master bears all the burthen; and that prevailed with him, though he found no small reluctance in his breast, and pleaded with the captain about the heinousness of shedding innocent blood. I then endeavoured to find out what kind of repentance he felt in himself; whether it proceeded from fear of a shameful death, or from an hatred to sin and a love to God: whereupon he gave me such an account as his honest simplicity dictated to him, and said, that, if he were to live any longer in this world, he verily thought this one sin would keep his soul so awake for the future, that it would not be an easy matter to make him act again against his conscience; that had roused him, and he now perceived the sweetness of a good life, and keeping close to the wayes of God. He was sensible he had deserved the punishment the law would inflict upon him, and all his confidence was in the blood of Jesus, who knew how he was drawn in, and the plainness of his temper wrought upon by the captain's subtilty. However, he freely forgave him, and commended his soul into the hands of God. And here ended my conference with the respective prisoners; having wished the powerful assistance of God's holy spirit, I took my leave of them. The lieutenant, who, in repeated words, expressed his honest design of having the following papers published, desired me to go with him, on Friday following, to the place of execution, there to tell the spectators what he should think fit to say to them. I told him I would very readily oblige him in his request, but that I was bound to preach, that very morning, and that very hour, when he should be led to the place of execution; however, Dr. Burnet, who had been his spiritual father all along, would not fail to do that last office for him, in which he rested satisfied, and with all humility, and in a penitent posture, bid us adieu.

In the translation of the following papers, I could not be curious in the stile, because I was forced to keep to the simplicity of the lieutenant's expressions. He writ not to shew his learning, but his piety; having never been brought up to letters, rhetorick is not a thing that can be expected from him. Truth sounds better from a plain man than from an orator, and the less ornament there is in a dying person's discourse, the less it will be suspected of hypocrisy. The expressions used here speak his heart more than his fancy, and when a man is preparing for a tremendous eternity, it would be foolish to study eloquence. The words here are not chosen but flow naturally, and the honesty of his soul dwells in the homespun meditations; to have affected better language than himself used had been injustice; and to say in English what he had not said in his own language, had not been to translate, but to polish his admonitions. Such a plain harangue, it is like, may be nauseous in a critical age, where learning and wit rides in triumph; yet a soul touched with the same loadstone that his was, can relish the sweetness of it. Himself was afraid that the

simplicity of the language would be an offence to the curious readers, and, therefore, begs of them, when they come to peruse it, to make greater use of their charity than their sagacity.

The same I must say of the Polonian's confession, where you must expect no better entertainment; he could but just express his meaning, and was no greater scholar than nature had made him.

I was, at first, in some doubt whether I should publish the captain's answers to my queries and expostulations, because some of them savour of profaneness; yet considering the Evangelist hath thought fit to acquaint the world with the ill language of the one as well as the penitent expressions of the other malefactor, I was willing to follow the great example, hoping that those loose discourses of the man may serve as sea-marks to warn passengers from running upon those sands. That which I chiefly observed in him was, that honour and bravery was the idol he adored; a piece of preposterous devotion which he maintained to the last, as if he thought it would merit praise not to recede from what he had once said, though it was the loss of God's favour and the shipwreck of a good conscience. He considered God as some generous yet partial prince who would regard men's blood, descent, and quality, more than their errors, and give vast grains of allowance to their breeding and education; and possibly the stout behaviour of some of the ancient Roman bravos (for he had read history) might roll in his mind, and tempt him to write copies after those originals; or to think that it was great to do ill, and to defend it to the last. Whether, after my last conference with him, he relented, I know not. Those that saw him go to his execution, observed that he looked undaunted, and with a countenance so steady that it seemed to speak his scorn, not only of all the spectatours that looked upon him, but of death itself. But I judge not of the thoughts of dying men; those the Searcher of all hearts knows best, to whom men stand or fall. I cannot say that I remember every syllable of the several conferences, but sure I am I have not mistaken the sense of what he said, nay, think I have kept the very words he then used, as much as possible. I would not wrong the living, much less the dead; but truth is a thing, which, though not always conveniently, may yet lawfully be said at all times. This was all I aimed at, and because reports are already spread abroad of other discourses and expressions this unhappy man should use to me, and how he affronted me in prison, it was fit the world should be undeceived.

ANTHONY HORNECK.

At the Savoy, this 13th day of March, 1681.

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For DR. BURNET.

Sir,—I heartily thank you for all your kindness; and promise myself that, according to your word, you will publish my little writings, intended only to let the world see that I came not into this country with a design of being engaged in a late black deed. And since the justices have declared what I can say or did say for myself, the rabble, it's like, will be of opinion that many brought me over into these parts; in which verdict they will be undeceived, if you will be pleased to let them read in English what I have set down in these papers.

I remain, Sir, your obliged servant,

JOHN STERN.

Written in the Prison, London, 1682.

THE LAST MEDITATIONS, PRAYERS, and CONFESSION of Lieutenant  
JOHN STERN.

This paper consists of passages and arguments from the Scriptures, interspersed with prayers and meditations; and contains admonitions, exhortations, and invectives, addressed to all classes of people, from the highest to the lowest, under 24 heads. The 25th heading proceeds as follows:

XXV. And now I will let you know how I came to that misfortune here in London. About the end of October last I came to London, and lodged in the City, near the Royal Exchange, in Broad Street, in the Dutch Ordinary, at the sign of the City of Amsterdam. When I had been there about a month a gentleman came to lodge there, who called himself Vallicks, but his name is Vrats. He and I began to be acquainted: and last he told me he had a request to me; to whom I replied, that to the utmost of my power he might command me. To this he said that he had a quarrel, and desired me to be his second. I told him, without any consideration, that I would. A fortnight after he told me that it was good living thereabouts, and that if I would take a lodging in that place during the four weeks he should stay in London, he would pay for me. Hereupon he took four servants; sometimes he was for marrying; sometimes for fighting; and if he could get who would kill the gentleman, he said, he would give him 200, nay 300 dollars. There it rested for a while. He dismissed two of his servants, and was going for France or Holland. The two servants continued without places. Six days after I took leave of my acquaintance; and after my things had been two days on shipboard, I went to the Lutheran Church, where I received a letter from Captain Vrats. O unhappy letter! The contents were as follows:



Sir, I am sorry I could not have the honour to take my leave of you; but be it all to your advantage. I am going for France, yet have not as yet a certain commission. In the meanwhile be pleased to continue either at Mr. Block's, or in the City of Amsterdam, where I will not fail to pay for all. I am your obliged servant,

DE VRATS, alias DE VALLICKS.

After I had read this unhappy letter I changed my resolution, and stayed here, and fetched my things from the ship, and went to lodge in Blackmore Street. About ten weeks after he returns to London, sends for me, and I came; and himself took a lodging in Westminster; where I was with him, and the count himself lay one night in the captain's and my lodging. The captain then asked me how Thynne did. I told him I could not tell, for I had never seen him. Thereupon he told me, "I must see now how to order it, that I may come at him, if I could but get some stout fellows.—Do you know no Frenchmen about town, or what other people there is?" I said I would see. Then he added, Could not one get an Italian who might despatch him; I would give him 3 or 400 dollars? I said I knew none: hereupon he got four brace of pistols, three great ones, and one brace of little ones. The great ones and one brace of little ones he had by him before, and two long swords; and then said, Now he is a dead man. He prayed me to cause two poniards to be made, whereof he gave me the draught, but I would not do it. And now he had a mind to draw in a great many more. At last I had a very strange, ominous dream. He saw I was musing, and then asked me what I ailed? I told him, and he laughed, saying there was no heed to be given to dreams; yet the dream proved too true. Now, I saw he was resolved to kill him; when therefore he importuned me to engage more men in the business, I told him, What can you do with so many people? cannot you take three horses, you will have use for no more? Hereupon he fetched out money, and on the Friday before the murder was done he bought three horses. On Sunday following he told me, I shall get a brave fellow (that was the miserable Polonian), who came to town on Friday, and the Sunday after he killed the gentleman (according to order from his master, and you know who his master was), myself being then, alas! in the company. Half an hour past four the gentleman went by in his charret before our window. Thereupon we went for the horses, and afterward rid towards the Pelmel, where we met the gentleman in his charret. I rid before the coach, the captain went close by it, and then cried "Hold!" and shewed the Polonian the man in the coach, who thereupon gave fire, and shot four or five bullets into his body. They say he lived till next morning and then died. On Monday following we were all taken prisoners, and must now die too; we have yet four days to live. The great God pardon us this sin, for Christ his sake. Amen. For I repent from the bottom

of my heart, that in my old age, to which I was advanced with honour, I should come to this disaster. But it is done, and cannot be remedied. It is written, "The days of our years are few, and when we come to our old age, it is then but labour and sorrow."

MEMORANDUM.] The letter the captain shewed me one day was to this purpose: "I have given Captain Vratz full commission to dispose of the places of captain or lieutenant to whomsoever he shall find capable of it." So far I read the letter; five lines lower stood these words, "600 dollars," which was not the captain's hand or writing; it was High Dutch. I seeing the letter threw it down upon the table, but he put it up, and underneath the letter was signed, CONINGSMARK. Thus much I saw, but made no further reflections upon the letter because, God knows, I was blinded.

Another memorandum I have forgot in the papers which after my death are like to be published, viz., it hath been twice in my thoughts, when Captain Vratz was in Holland, to go and tell Mr. Thynne what the captain intended against him, but I still forgot.

I desire the doctor, in case anything of the captain's writings should come abroad, to compare what he saith with my confessions, and to consider one with the other. "Give unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's." I hope I shall go with the publican into the temple of God. I am a great sinner, yet God's mercy is greater, wherein I trust; nor will Christ therefore refuse a soul, tho' the body is hanged up by the world. My lords, ye Judges, I do wish you all happiness; I confess you have a weighty office. God give you his grace, that you may neither add to nor diminish from a cause. You have seen how I have exposed all my failings, and that openly, to God and to the whole world, because others may take warning by me whom I leave behind me in the world. I beg of God that people may consider this my poor writing the effect of the assistance of God's spirit and the desire of a pious soul.

The captain desired me that I would cause two daggers to be made, because, at first, it was resolved that we should fall upon Mr. Thynne on foot, and he would have had some Italian or other to thrust them into Mr. Thynne's body; yet I neither looked out for a man fit for that purpose, nor would I cause those daggers to be made. The musketoon, or the gun, I fetched indeed, but it was out of a house, which the captain described to me. The holy passion of Jesus Christ preserve me; the innocent blood of our Lord strengthen me; the pure blood that flowed from

his side wash me; the great pain of Jesus Christ heal me, and take away the deadly wound of my soul!

[Then follow another long prayer, and five Lutheran hymns.]

The Confession of GEORGE BORODZYCZ, the Polonian, signed with his own hand in prison, before his execution.

I, George Borodzycz, do here, in a few words, intend to make known to the world how I came into the service of Count Coningsmark. About eighteen months ago I was recommended by letters to the quartermaster-general Kemp at Stadem, and from thence I was to be sent to the count at Tangier; but, by reason of the hard winter, I was stopped, for the ship in which I was to go stuck in the ice in the river Elbe; this made me stay till further order. In March last I received a letter, which ordered me to go and stay in a manner belonging to the count in the bishoprick of Bremen, and there expect new orders from the count. At last I received a letter with orders to come by land for Holland; but, destitute of an opportunity, I staid till the 12th of November, 1681. And then new orders came, that I should come to England to the count's brother, where I should fetch horses and convey them to Strasburgh. And accordingly I left Hamburgh on the 24th of December, and was at sea till the 4th of February, 1682. When I came to London I lay the first night in the city, hard by the Royal Exchange, at one Block's; and from thence I was conducted to the count's brother, and from thence to the count himself, who was to be my master. When I came to him, Captain Vratz being with him, my lord told me I should be at Captain Vratz's three days, till his, i. e. the count's, baggage and goods he had on shipboard came. Whereupon the captain said he would send his man for me next day, which was Sunday, which he did accordingly. I went with his man, and my lord charged me that I should do what captain Vratz should order me to do. I went thereupon to my chamber, and said the Lord's prayer.

On Sunday, about one of the clock, came up the captain's man for me and brought me to the captain. When I saw him he told me, "It's well you are come, for I have a quarrel with an English gentleman. I did formerly send him two challenges, but he answered them not, whereupon Count Coningsmark and myself went for France; but that gentleman sent six fellows after us, who were to kill the count and me. Accordingly they came on us, the count received two wounds; we killed two of them; and I am now come hither to attack that gentleman in the open streets, as a murderer; and as he hath begun, so I will make an end of it." Whereupon he gave me the gun which I should make use of to kill him. When hereupon I pleaded with Captain Vratz, and shewed myself unwilling, saying, that if we were taken we should come to



a very ill end, he answered, I need not trouble myself about that; if we should be taken prisoners, it was he that must suffer for it, not I; and for my service he would recommend me to Count Coningsmark. Whereupon I thought with myself that it might be here as it is in Poland, viz., where a servant does a thing by his master's order, the master is to suffer for it, and not the servant.

We went, therefore, soon after for our horses, and rid towards the Pelmel. The captain told me, I will stop the coach; and do you fire upon the gentleman; which was done accordingly. Lord have mercy upon me!

I am heartily sorry that my honest parents must receive this unwelcome news of me. The Almighty God take care of my soul! I have great confidence in Almighty God, and know that he hath offered His Son upon the cross for the sins of all mankind. Therefore I believe that satisfaction was also made for my sins; and in this faith, in the name of God, I will live and die. Lord Jesu! give me a happy end, for thy bitter death and passion sake! Amen.

What pity is it that I should be about the space of seven weeks upon the sea, betwixt Hamburg and London, and in great danger day and night, and yet should fall, at last, into this unexpected misfortune! I can bear witness, with a good conscience, that I knew nothing of the business aforehand. The great God pardon those men that have brought me to this fall! God keep every mother's child from all such disasters, for Christ's sake! Amen.

And I desire the doctor to pray for me, and to let all the world know my innocence, after I am dead, that men may see and fear.

GEORGE BORODZYCZ.

No. 108.—A Letter from MR. BAGFORD, containing some Remarks upon Geoffrey Chaucer and his Writings.

[Extracted from Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, edited by Thomas Hearne, p. 597-8.]

"Caxton and Pynson have spent their time so successfully upon Chaucer, and so much to the content and approbation of learned men, others were soon animated to advance and promote what they had begun; and accordingly several Editions followed with improvements. But Caxton and Pynson were exceeded in their labours by William Botevil, alias Thinne, esq., who having collected all the old copies of Chaucer that he could any ways procure, and having with great exactness corrected a vast number of places, and made considerable additions, amongst which must not be passed by his Notes and Explications, published the work in one volume in

folio in the year MDXL.\* (not in MDXLII., as Mr. Wood insinuates,†) which was printed at London by Thomas Bertholet, as is noted by Mr. Leland,‡ and dedicated to K. Henry VIII.

“Twenty years after this, John Stowe the antiquary collated this edition with several MSS. (some of which, I suppose, are part of those that had been collected, a great many years before, by John Shirley, Esq., who died in the year MCCCCLVI., § and not in MCCCCLXV., as you mistake), added some pieces not printed before, and in the year MDXCVIII. joined to him divers poems of Lidgate; which being done, he drew up an account of Chaucer’s life, of his preferment, issue, and death, collected out of Records in the Tower and other places, which he at length communicated to Thomas Speght, who published him the same year, with the said improvements of Stowe and his own, and methodised his life according to his own judgment.

“After this, Francis Thinne, Lancaster Herald at Arms, a person very well versed in antiquities, and descended, as it seems,|| from the beforementioned William Thinne, but not his son, as is affirmed by Speght in his *Life of Chaucer*, corrected this edition in abundance of places, drew up several notes to it, and put them into the hands of the said Mr. Speght, who remitted them into another edition of Chaucer, printed in folio in M.DCII.. which is the most complete edition we have yet, and, besides the explication of old and obscure words, contains great variety of improvements, that were not in former impressions.”

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“The next edition¶ (of the *Canterbury Tales*), which I have been able to meet with, was printed by Thomas Godfray, in 1532. If this be not the very edition, which Leland speaks of as printed by Berthollette, with the assistance of Mr. William Thynne, (as I rather suspect it is,) we may be assured it was copied from that. Mr. Thynne’s *Dedication to Henry VIII.* stands at the head of it; and the great number of Chaucer’s works, never before published, which appear in it, fully entitles it to the commendations which have always been given to Mr. Thynne’s edition on that account. Accordingly, it was several times reprinted as the standard edition of Chaucer’s works, without any material alteration, except the insertion of the *Plowman’s Tale*, in 1542.”

\* See Stowe’s *Annals*, Edit. fol. p. 326, and Mr. Leland de Scriptor. in *vita Chauceri*.

† *Athenæ Oxon.* vol. i. col. 53.

‡ *Loco citato*.

§ See Stowe’s *Survey of London*, p. 416.

|| Wood’s *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. i. col. 320.

¶ Tyrwhitt’s *Chaucer*, vol. i. pp. vi. vii.

## No. 109.—FRANCIS THYNNE, LANCASTER HERALD.

[From Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. ii. col. 107, &c.]

Francis Thynne was lineally descended from Thom at the Inne, otherwise Thynne, of Stretton in Shropshire, son of Ralph Botevill of the same place, descended from an antient and gentell family of his name living elsewhere; was educated in grammaticals in Tunbridge School in Kent, (in which county, as it seems, he was born,) where being fitted for higher learning by Jo. Proctor, master thereof, (whom I have mentioned elsewhere,)\* was thence sent to this university, at which time several of his sirname of Wilts studied there; and one of both his names, and a knight's son of the same county, was a commoner of Magd. Coll. in 1577. Whether our author Franc. Thynne went afterwards to Cambridge, or was originally a student there before he came to Oxon., I cannot justly say. Sure it is that his genie tempting him to leave the crabbedness of logic and philosophy, and to embrace those delightful studies of histories and genealogies, he became at length one of the officers of arms, by the title of Blanch-Lyon, and afterwards herald, by that of Lancaster; which he kept to his dying day. His works are:—

“The Annals of Scotland in some part, continued from the time in which Ra. Holinshed left, being An. 1571, unto the year 1586, fol.” There are also the “Catalogues of the Protectors, Governors or Regents of Scotland during the King's Minority, or the Minority of several Kings, or their insufficiency of Government.” There are also the “Catalogues of all Dukes of Scotland by Creation or Descent; of the Chancellors of Scotland; Archbishops of St. Andrew's; and divers Writers of Scotland.”

“Catalogue of English Cardinals”—Set down in R. Holinshed's Chronicle at the end of Q. Mary: Used and followed in many things by Francis, Bishop of Llandaff, in his Cat. or List of them, at the end of his book *De Præsulibus Angliæ Com.*

“Cat. of the Lord Chancellors of England.”—MS. From which, as also from the endeavours made that way by Rob. Glover, sometime Somerset Herald, † and of Tho. Talbot, formerly Clerk of the Records in the Tower of London, Joh. Philpot, Som. Herald, did frame his “Catalogue of the Chanc. of England,” &c. Lond. 1606, qu.

\* See vol. i. col. 235.

† [Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, lies buried in the church of St. Giles without Cripplegate, London, over whose grave is a comely monument, in the South wall of the quire, with an inscription to be seen in Weaver, “Funeral Monuments,” p. 314, whereby it appears that he died April 10, 1588, ætat. 45. KENNET.]



"The perfect Ambassador, treating of the Antiquity, Privileges and Behaviour of Men belonging to that Function," &c.—This was published in 12mo. in the times of the late Usurpation, and therefore is supposed to be very imperfect. [It is dedicated to William Lord Cobham, and was printed in 1651.]

"A Discourse of Arms, wherein is shewn the Blazon and Cause of divers English, Foreign, and devised Coats, together with certain Ensigns, Banners, Devices, and Supporters of the Kings of England."—MS. sometime in the library of Ralph Sheldon of Beoley, esq. now (by his gift, 1684,) among the books of the College of Arms near St. Paul's Cath. in London. The beginning of this MS. written to Sir Wm. Cecill Lord Burghley, is this, "I present unto your rare judgment, (right honorable and my singular good Lord,) no vulgar conceit of Armory," &c. The discourse is dated from Clarkenwell Green, 5 Jan. 1593."

"Several Collections of Antiquities, Notes concerning Arms, Monumental Inscriptions," &c.—MS. in Cotton Lib., under Cleopatra, C. 3, p. 62.

"Miscellanies of the Treasury."—MS. written to Tho. Lord Buckhurst, an. 1599.

"A Discourse of the Duty and Office of an Herald of Arms, A.D. 1605."—MS. in Biblioth. Ashmol. n. 835. [This and the following treatise were printed in "Hearne's Collection of Curious Discourses."]

"Matters concerning Heralds and Tryal of Arms, and the Court Military."—MS. *ibid.* [et MS. 4176.]

"Names of the Earls Marshals of England, A.D. 1601."—MS. *ibid.* n. 856.

"A Discourse upon the Philosopher's Arms, written in English verse, an. 1583."—MS. *ibid.* n. 1374.

"Epitaphia, sive Monumenta Sepulchrorum, Anglicè et Latinè quam Gallicè."—MS. in a thin folio, in the hands of Sir Henry St. George, Clarenceaux K. of Arms. The said inscriptions, with arms and epitaphs, were collected in his travels through many parts of England, and through some of France, and have been ever acceptable to such curious men and antiquaries that have had the happiness to see them. Several of his collections were transferred to obscure hands, which without doubt would be very useful if they might be perused; but 'tis feared by some, that they are turned to waste paper. I have seen divers collections of monuments, made by him from Peterborough Cath., in 1592, several of which monuments were lost and defaced before Sir Wm. Dugdale, or Sim. Gunton, made their respective surveys of that ancient edifice, an. 1640-41. What other things our authour, Thynne, hath written I know not, nor any thing else of him, only that he died in 1611. But that which I have forgotten to let the reader know farther of him, is, that he had several "Notes on and Corrections of Chaucer's Works" lying by him: with the helps of which he did intend to put out that author, with a comment in our English tongue,

as the Italians have Petrarch and others in their language. But he having been taken off from that good work did assist Thos. Speght, of Cambridge, with his notes and corrections, as also with considerable materials for the writing of Chaucer's life. Whereupon the said Speght published that author again in 1602, (having in the former edition, 1597, had the notes and corrections of Joh. Stowe, the chronologer, for his assistance,) whereby most of Chaucer's old words were restored, and proverbs and sentences marked. See more in Will. Thynne, under the year 1542,\* from whom, if I mistake not, this Francis was descended.

[When Thynne left Oxford, he became a member of Lincoln's Inn. The first preferment that he obtained was that of Blanche Lyon poursuivant, after which, when he was fifty-seven years, he was, on the 22d April, 1602, with great ceremony, created Lancaster Herald at arms, having previously obtained a patent for that office, dated the 23rd October, 44 Eliz. Wood places his death in 1611, but it must have happened sooner, since he never surrendered his patent, and that granted to his successor in office bears date in November 1608.†

Among the castrations of Holinshed's Chronicles are the four following discourses by this author, which were suppressed from political motives. They have been added to the late quarto edition.

1. "The Collection of the Earls of Leicester," compiled in 1585.
  2. "The Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," written in 1586. This is chiefly taken from Archb. Parker's book "De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ."
  3. "Treatise of the Lord Cobham's."‡
  4. "The Catalogue of the Lord Wardens of the Cinque Ports, and Constables of Dover Castle, as well in the time of King Edward, surnamed the Confessor, as since the reign of the Conqueror." Compiled in 1586. The original MS. of this was, according to Bishop Nicholson, in the library of More, Bishop of Ely.
- Besides these he wrote,
5. "Of Sterling Money."
  6. "Of what Antiquity Shires were in England."

\* [Vol. i. col. 136.]

† [See his life at the end of the best edit. of "Hearne's Collection of Curious Discourses," Lond. for Benjamin White, 1775, vol. ii. p. 444.]

‡ [But whereas it is insinuated in the English Historical Library, that there are no more sheets suppressed than what relate to the Lords Cobham, and that this was occasioned because of the then Lord Cobham being in disgrace, I must beg leave to assert that this is one of the great number of mistakes in that work, it being plain from what hath been already said, that there were many sheets besides suppressed; and it being as plain withal from our English History, that the Lord Cobham was at that time in favour, and not in disgrace, with Queen Elizabeth. Hearne, ut supra.]

7. "Of the Antiquity and Etymology of Terms and Fines for Administration of Justice in England."

8. "Of the Antiquity of the Houses of Law."

9. "Of Epitaphs."

10. "On the Antiquity, &c. of the High Steward of England."

11. "The Antiquity and Office of Earl Marshall."

These seven are printed in the edition of "Hearne's Curious Discourses," 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1775.

12. "Discourse of Bastardy;" MS. in Mus. Britan. 4176, fol. 139 b.

13. "Collections out of Domus Regni Angliæ.—Nomina Episcoparum in Somerset.—Nomina Saxonica de Donationibus a Regibus Eadfrido, Eadgare et Edwardo.—Catalogus Episcoparum Baton et Wells.—A Book of Collections and Commentaries de Historia et Rebus Britannicis.—The Plea between the Advocate and Anti-Advocate, concerning the Bath and Bachelor Knights."

14. "Collections out of Manuscript Historians, Registers of Abbeys, Ledger Books, and other ancient Manuscripts." In 4 vols. folio.]\*

The Notes between brackets are Bliss's.

#### No. 110.—Extracts from the Annual Register.

In consequence of the ill success of the war in the Carnatic against Hyder Ali, and the alarm that prevailed at home on the subject, through the bad conduct of the East India Company's servants in the East, the Directors resolved to send out Supervisors to India; but Government objected to the measure, and proposed that a servant of the Crown should have a principal share in the direction of Indian affairs. Accordingly, at a Court of Directors, held on the 11th of August 1769, a letter was read which had been received the night before from Lord Weymouth, one of the Secretaries of State, in which it was said "that the Commission appointing the present Supervisors to India had been taken into consideration by His Majesty's Servants, and that it was their opinion that, in some respects, it was illegal. That he was sorry to find that in an answer which he had received from the Directors, respecting the appointment of a naval officer, with full powers to adjust all maritime affairs in India, that they had not totally acceded to it. He now, therefore, begged of the Directors that they would reconsider the Commission in general, and that the particular article

\* [Curious Discourses, pp. 446, 447.]



of granting unlimited powers to a naval officer might be laid before the proprietary at large."

Annual Register, 1769, p. 54.

Feb. 3rd, 1769. After long and warm debates in the House of Commons, the matter of Mr. Wilkes's Petition was determined. The introduction to Lord Weymouth's letter was then taken into consideration. The Lords had already declared that writing "an insolent, scandalous, and seditious libel, tending to inflame and stir up the minds of His Majesty's subjects to sedition, and to a total subversion of all good order and government."

Mr. Wilkes was this day expelled the House.

Annual Register, 1769, p. 72.

Dec. 1770. At this time the dispute with Spain about the Falkland Islands was at its height. The ministry seemed to have given up all hopes of peace. Something less than a fortnight before the arrival of our people from Falkland Islands (Sept. 10), a letter was received at Lord Weymouth's office (who was then Secretary of State for the Southern department) from Mr. Harris, our Minister at Madrid, with information from Buenos Ayres, which brought an account of the intended expedition, its force, and the time that was fixed for its sailing. About the same time Prince Maserano, Spanish Ambassador, acquainted his lordship that he had good reason to believe that the Governor of Buenos Ayres had taken upon him to make use of the force in dispossessing our people from Port Egmont, and that he was directed to make this communication to prevent the bad consequences that might arise from its coming through other hands; at the same time expressing his wishes that, whatever the event at Port Egmont might be, in consequence of a step taken by the Governor without any particular instruction from His Catholic Majesty, it might not be productive of measures at this court dangerous to the good understanding between the two crowns.

To this it was replied by Lord Weymouth that, "if force had been made use of, it was difficult to see how the fatal consequences could be avoided." . . . . "But still the circumstance of M. Buccarelli having acted without orders left an opening which might prevent bringing matters to extremities." Lord Weymouth therefore asked the ambassador if he had orders to disavow the Governor's conduct. He replied that he could not answer till he received instructions from home. Lord Weymouth, upon a second conference with the ambassador, demanded, in his Majesty's name, a disavowal of the proceedings at Port Egmont, and that the affairs of that settlement should be immediately restored to the precise state in which they were previous to that act. He, at the same time, sent instructions to Mr. Harris to inform M. de Grimaldi, the

Spanish Minister of State, of what had passed, and the proposed satisfaction. M. Grimaldi expressed himself in very vague terms; he said we had reason to foresee that such an event would happen; that a vessel had been sent from the Groyne to prevent it, but it unfortunately arrived too late; but that the conduct of M. Buccarelli was founded upon the laws of America. Upon a subsequent meeting the minister informed Mr. Harris, that his Catholic Majesty was determined to do every thing in his power to terminate this affair in an amicable manner, and assented to our demand in every point consistent with his honour; that instructions had been sent to Prince Maserano in consequence. The latter proposed a convention to Lord Weymouth, which he said he had full powers to execute, and in which he was to disavow any particular orders given to M. Buccarelli, at the same time that he was to acknowledge that he had acted agreeably to his instructions and to his oath as Governor; that he would stipulate the restitution of the Falkland Islands, without injury to his Catholic Majesty's right to them. To this it was answered that when the king's moderation consented to demand the smallest reparation that he could possibly accept, his Majesty thought there was nothing left for discussion but the mode of carrying out the disavowal and restitution, and that his Majesty invariably adheres to his first demand. His Majesty could not accept under a convention that satisfaction to which he had so just a title without entering into any engagement to procure it. Upon this answer his excellency told Lord Weymouth that he had no power to proceed further in the affair. Lord Weymouth, in the mean time, sent an express to Mr. Harris to lay before the Spanish minister the unexpected obstacles that had arisen, and to demand an answer from his Catholic Majesty. Mr. Grimaldi still held very pacific language, and Mr. Harris was informed that fresh instructions had been sent to Prince Maserano. But it appears that the terms proposed and the conduct of Prince Maserano did not at all accord with the pacific professions and conciliatory sentiments which were adopted at Madrid, so that, in four days after the arrival of this express, Lord Weymouth acquainted Mr. Harris that the ambassador's language did not look like accommodation, and advised him to find some secure means of giving notice of it to the government of Gibraltar, and to the English Consul at Cadiz. This was more explicitly confirmed in a letter of the 28th of the same month, in which his lordship seems to consider a rupture as almost inevitable. This was the last letter written upon this subject by Lord Weymouth to Madrid, his resignation taking place about a fortnight after, when he was succeeded by the Earl of Rochford.

As it seems difficult to account for Lord Weymouth's resignation, it accordingly excited some surprise at the time. The popular cause assigned for it was that he had acted with a degree of spirit and firmness in this business which it was not thought

necessary to support, and from which he could not retract with propriety. This, however, seems to have been ill-founded, as we find, from the immediate conduct of his successor, that all hopes of the continuance of peace were totally at an end; upon which the politicians conjectured, that, judging war inevitable, and that in consequence of a war a change in the ministry was more than probable, Lord Weymouth left his colleagues to shift for themselves, and went out in order to make it a merit with those who should succeed.

Annual Register, xiv. 41—45.

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No. 111.—From the London Gazette, Saturday, July 31, 1714.

On Wednesday last died the Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord Viscount Weymouth. He was Warden of the Forest of Dean, and one of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

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No. 112.—From the Post Boy, July 29, 1714.

Yesterday morning, the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viscount Weymouth died; his lordship was a true friend to monarchy and episcopacy. He was very generous and compassionate to the poor, and had abundance of other good qualities.



## No. 113.—Notices of the LADY ISABELLA THYNNE.

This high-spirited lady was the daughter of Henry Rich, first Earl of Holland, K.B., by Isabella, daughter and heiress of Sir Walter Cope, of Kensington in the county of Middlesex. She was married to Sir James Thynne of Longleat, who died without issue on the 12th of October, 1670 (see pp. 37, 56).

When the court was at Oxford, during the Civil War, the Lady Isabella Thynne was lodged in Balliol college, whence she would come to walk in the grove at Trinity, much to the consternation of old Dr. Kettle the President (according to the following passage in Aubrey's memoir of that learned personage):—

“’Tis probable this venerable Dr. might have lived some yeares longer, and finish’t his century, had not these civill warres come on; which much grieved him, that was wont to be absolute in the colledge, to be affronted and disrespected by rude soldiers. I remember, being at the Rhetorique lecture in the hall, a foot-soldier came in and brake his hower glasse. The Dr. indeed was just stept out, but Jack Dowch pointed at it.

“ Our grove was the Daphne for the ladies and their gallants to walke in, and many times my Lady Isabella Thynne (she lay at Balliol college) would make her entreys with a theorbo or lute played before her. I have heard her play on it in the grove myselfe, which she did rarely; for which Mr. Edm. Waller hath in his Poems for ever made her famous. One may say of her as Tacitus sayd of Agrippina, ‘Cuncta alia illi adfuere, præter animum honestum.’ She was most beautiful, most humble, charitable, &c., but she could not subdue one thing. I remember one time this lady and fine Mrs. Fanshawe (her great and intimate friend, who lay at our colledge),—she was wont and my lady Thynne to come to our chapell mornings halfe dressed, like angells,—would have a frolick to make a visit to the President. The old Dr. quickly perceived that they came to abuse him; he addressed his discourse to Mrs. Fanshawe, saying, ‘Madam, your husband and father I bred up here, and I knew your grandfather; I know you to be a gentlewoman, I will not say you are a w.... but gett you gonne for a very woman.’ The dissoluteness of the times, as I have sayd, grieving the good old Doctor, his dayes were shortned, and he dyed . . . Anno D’ni 164—, and was buried at Garsington.” (Aubrey’s *Lives of Eminent Men*, 8vo. 1813, ii. 427.)

Lady Fanshawe in her Memoirs writes, “My Lady Rivers, a brave woman, and one that had suffered many thousand pounds loss for the King, and whom I had a reverence for, and she a kindness for me as a kinswoman, in discourse she tacitly commended the knowledge of state affairs, and that some women were very happy in

a good understanding thereof, as my Lady Aubigny, Lady Isabel Thynne, and divers others." *Memoirs of Lady Fanshawe*, 1829, 8vo. p. 50.

Aubrey again mentions the Lady Isabella, together with her beautiful sister Diana, in his *Miscellanies*:—

"The beautiful Lady Diana Rich, daughter to the Earl of Holland, as she was walking in her father's garden at Kensington, to take the fresh air before dinner, about eleven o'clock, being then very well, met with her own apparition, habit and every thing, as in a looking-glass. About a month after, she died of the small-pox. And it is said that her sister the Lady Isabella Thynne saw the likeness of herself also, before she died. This account I had from a person of honour." *Aubrey's Miscellanies*.

When Mr. John Evelyn visited London in 1648-9, (on the 15th February,) Sir William Darcy showed him a picture of the Lady Isabella Thynne. (Evelyn's *Diary*, edit. 1850, i. 249.) Her portrait by Dobson is at Longleat, (see p. cccli. hereafter,) but has not been engraved.

Of my LADY ISABELLA playing on the Lute. By EDMUND WALLER.

Such moving sounds, from such a careless touch !  
So unconcern'd herself, and we so much !  
What act is this that, with so little pains,  
Transports us thus, and o'er our spirits reigns ?  
The trembling strings about her fingers crowd,  
And tell their joy for every kiss aloud:  
Small force there needs to make them tremble so;  
Touched by that hand who would not tremble too ?  
Here Love takes stand, and, while she charms the ear,  
Empties his quiver on the listening deer;  
Music so softens and disarms the mind,  
That not an arrow does resistance find,  
Thus the fair tyrant celebrates the prize,  
And acts herself the triumph of her eyes:  
So Nero once, with harp in hand, survey'd  
His flaming Rome, and, as it burn'd, he play'd.

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The following passage relative to the taxation of Sir James Thynne (Lady Isabella's husband) as a Cavalier, is extracted from a letter of Major-General Disbrowe to Secretary Thurloe, dated Sarum, Dec. 18, 1655.

"Yesterday we proceeded upon taking 7 or 8 of this county, amongst whom was Sir James Thynn, who was at the first a little averse, and did plead as much innocency as my lord Seymour hath done; but at last, having no refuge, was constrained to comply; and I think of those eight, which we have already done withall, the sum will amount to 6 or 700*l.* per ann. There are four more to appear this morning."

Thurloe's State Papers, vol. iv. p. 324.

#### No. 114.—A List of the Portraits at Longleat.

Extracted from Sir R. C. Hoare's *Modern Wiltshire*, p. 70 (and referred to in the previous extract, at p. cxxxiii).

Henry the Eighth. Holbein.	Lord Bacon.
Stafford, Duke of Buckingham.	Admiral Chastillon. From Holbein.
Holbein, copy.	Prince of Condé.
Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.	Cardinal Richelieu.
Fisher, Bishop of Rochester. Holbein.	Cardinal Infant of Spain.
Sir Thomas Gresham. Holbein.	Count Teckley.
Sir Peter Flory. Doubtful.	Countess Teckley.
Camden, Clarencieux.	Pope Innocent XI.
Sir Henry Sydney.	Cary, Countess of Nottingham. Lely.
Sir Philip Sydney.	Prince Thomas of Savoy.
Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex. Copy	King of Bohemia.
from Woburn.	Queen of Bohemia. Janssen.
Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester.	Marquis del Guasto. After Titian.
Zuccherro.	Duke of Burgundy.
Duke of Somerset, Protector. Holbein.	Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden.
Admiral Seymour, Lord Sudley.	(1629)
Holbein.	Sir Thomas Overbury. Zuccherro.



- King Charles the First.  
 Henrietta Maria. Copy from Vandyck.  
 Three Children of King Charles I. Copy  
 from Vandyck.  
 Earl of Strafford. Old Stone from  
 Vandyck.  
 Williams, Archbishop of York, and  
 Lord Keeper.  
 William Lord Hertford, Duke of  
 Somerset.  
 Archbishop Juxon. After Vandyck.  
 Archbishop Laud.  
 William Duke of Hamilton. Mytens.  
 Philip Earl of Pembroke. Vandyck.  
 Algernon Earl of Northumberland.  
 After Vandyck.  
 Earl of Holland. Cornelius Janssen.  
 Earl of Dorset. Ditto  
 Earl of Coventry, Lord Keeper. Ditto  
 Lord Falkland. From Vandyck.  
 Bishop Andrews.  
 King James the First.  
 Henry Prince of Wales. Mytens.  
 Frances Duchess of Richmond. Van-  
 dyck.  
 Sir Walter Raleigh.  
 Lady Arabella Stewart. Vansomer.  
 Arthur Prince of Wales.  
 Cobham Family. Lucas de Heere.  
 King Charles II. Lely.  
 A Boy with a Dog. Kneller.  
 Queen Katherine of Portugal. Lely.  
 Earl of Carnarvon and Lady. Vandyck,  
 copy by himself from Wilton.  
 Duchess of Monmouth. Kneller.  
 Monk Duke of Albemarle. Wright.  
 Duchess of Albemarle. Lely.  
 Countess of Carlisle.  
 Earl of Nottingham. Lely.  
 Earl of Shaftesbury.  
 Earl of Arlington. Lely.  
 Countess of Shrewsbury. Ditto  
 Lord Beauchamp. Ditto  
 Earl of Macclesfield. Dobson.  
 Viscount Dundee. Vandyck.  
 Duke of Buckingham. Lely.  
 Duchess of Buckingham. Closterman.  
 Sir Kenelm Digby. After Vandyck.  
 Sir William Coventry. Lely.  
 Mr. Henry Coventry. Sir P. Lely.  
 Sir John Coventry. Dobson.  
 Sir Walter Covert. Mytens.  
 Lady Covert. Cornelius Janssen.  
 Sir John Thynne, builder of Longleat.  
 Sir John Thynne, junior. Vansomer.  
 Sir Thomas Thynne. A copy.  
 Sir James Thynne. 1 and 2. Lely and  
 Dobson.  
 Sir Egremont Thynne.  
 James Thynne, Esq. Closterman.  
 Viscount Weymouth. Sir P. Lely.  
 Viscountess Weymouth. Ditto  
 Hon. Henry, son of Visct. Weymouth.  
 Kneller.  
 Thomas Thynne, Esq., 1682. Kneller.  
 Viscount Weymouth. Ditto  
 Louisa, second Viscountess Weymouth.  
 Vanderbank.  
 Lady Isabella Thynne, wife of Sir James,  
 and daughter of Henry Rich, Earl  
 of Holland. Dobson.  
 Joan, Lady Thynne. Zuccherro.  
 Lady Thynne.  
 Thomas Thynne, Esq. Sir P. Lely.  
 Sir Henry-Frederick Thynne. Ditto  
 Lady Thynne, his wife. Ditto

- Lord Lonsdale. Lely.  
 Lady Lonsdale. Ditto  
 Lady Lansdowne, mother of Lord Weymouth. Kneller.  
 The late Marquess of Bath. Lawrence.  
 Dowager Marchioness of Bath. Salisbury.  
 Marquess of Bath (living 1826.) Hoppner.  
 Countess of Jersey. Jarvis.  
 Thomas Thynne, Esq. Lely.  
 Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells. Lely.  
 Ross, Bishop of Exeter. Salisbury.  
 Viscount Torrington. Hoppner.  
 Lord Thurlow. Sir Joshua Reynolds.  
 Harley, Earl of Oxford. Kneller.  
 Countess of Waldegrave, afterwards  
 Duchess of Gloucester. Gainsborough,  
 1745.  
 George, Lord Lansdowne. Kneller.  
 Dr. Leopold Finch, son of the Earl of  
 Winchelsea, and brother of Lady  
 Weymouth.  
 Sir Thomas Chicheley. Dobson.  
 Mary Queen of Scots.  
 King Henry IV. of France.  
 Queen Katharine Parr.  
 Jane Shore.  
 Magliabecchi.  
 Sir Thomas More.  
 Hobbs.  
 Galileo.  
 Sir Theodore Mayerne.  
 Reverend Mr. Harbin.  
 Horne, Bishop of Winchester.  
 Sir Henry Spelman.  
 Father Paul.  
 Chaucer.  
 Shakspeare.
- Ben Jonson.  
 Dryden.  
 Cowley.  
 Waller.  
 Butler.  
 Petrarch.  
 Doctor Harvey.  
 Tintoret, the Venetian painter. By  
 himself.  
 Martin Luther.  
 Thomas Thynne, father to the second  
 Lord Weymouth.  
 Frances Thynne, Duchess of Somerset.  
 Thomas, second Lord Weymouth. Dahl.  
 Maria, first wife of Sir Thomas Thynne.  
 William, Duke of Somerset. Lely.  
 Elizabeth Seymour, Countess of Ayles-  
 bury. Lely.  
 Lady Sophia Thynne, wife of Lord St.  
 Asaph. Salisbury.  
 Lady Henrietta, Countess of Chesterfield.  
 Salisbury.  
 Grace, Countess of Granville. Kneller.  
 William, first Earl of Jersey. Ditto  
 Henry Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel.  
 Countess of Nottingham, temp. Queen  
 Elizabeth.  
 Admiral Cavendish, the circumnaviga-  
 tor. Zuccherro.  
 Esme, Duke of Lennox.  
 Visdosme de Chartres. Zuccherro.  
 James, Duke of York. Lely.  
 Lady Savill.  
 King George the First.  
 Mary Queen of Scots. Kneller.  
 King Charles the First. After Vandyck.  
 Sir William Lynch. In crayons.

No. 115.—The History of Longleat. By the Rev. E. J. JACKSON,  
Rector of Leigh-Delamere.\*

[Extracted from the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine.]

BEFORE reading to you what I have been able, at rather short notice, to collect upon the subject of Longleat, I beg most respectfully, on the part of this Association, to thank the Noble Marquess for the opportunity he has so kindly given us of hearing its history on the spot. To myself the opportunity appears to be singularly favourable, since, after his Lordship's munificent hospitality, I may venture to presume that you will all be disposed to receive less critically the imperfections of this paper.

Being a Topographical Society, it is our first duty to know exactly where we are. We are in Wiltshire certainly; otherwise, we should have no excuse for being here. But, though the house stands within this county, the woods and grounds lie partially in Somerset, which begins about three-quarters of a mile off on the way to Frome. As to the Hundred; so long as we followed the high road hither from Warminster we were within that Hundred; but from the moment of entering Longleat Park we have been, and now are, in the Hundred of Heytesbury. With respect to Parish, a much greater nicety of distinction is necessary, for I believe the case to be that the library, and the south front of the house, are in one parish, and the rest in another. When the Noble Marquess writes his morning letters he is in Horningsham; when he goes to dinner, he is in Longbridge Deverill.

Having taken our bearings, the next question is, what is the proper meaning of the name of Longleat? It is a very peculiar one, perhaps unique. Sir Richard Hoare suggests that it may be derived from *longa* and *lata*, two Latin adjectives signifying *long* and *broad*, as descriptive of the valley in which the house is situated. But to this explanation there are fair objections. First; adjectives, as we have been always taught to believe, are feeble parts of speech, which cannot stand by themselves, but require something to lean upon. In the name of a place you always expect to find a *noun* substantive, either simple or in composition: as *Warminster*, anciently *Wereminster* (the church on the Were rivulet), *Bradford*, *Trowbridge*, and the like.

In the next place, if "*Longalata*" was the proper Latin name, how does it happen that it never occurs in any of the old Latin documents connected with Longleat? On the contrary, whenever the Latin name is used, as in a deed of 25 Edw. I.† the

\* This paper was read from the garden terrace at Longleat, after the entertainment given by the Marquess of Bath to the members of the Wiltshire Archaeological Society, on Wednesday, August 6th, 1856.

† Prynn, p. 710



word is *Longa-lea* : and the derivation which to myself appears, without any doubt, the true one, is this. The word *lea* is an old noun, from the Saxon verb to lead, and signifies a watercourse or aqueduct. There is near Plymouth an artificial channel of this kind, a celebrated piece of engineering, made by Sir Francis Drake for supplying that town with water, which bears the name of *The Lea*. The word also occurs in old Acts of Parliament. In Scotland a mill-stream used to be called a mill-*lea*.\* The changes here have been so great that it is of course difficult to say what may have been in ancient times, but it is most likely that the stream from Horningsham, which supplies the present lake, was originally used by some channel for turning a mill. The late Mr. Davis, steward of this property, used to say that he believed there had once been a mill near the site of the house. [The Marquess of Bath here stated that this was the case; and that it stood near the old stables, *close to the house*.] His lordship's testimony came in very happily for the purpose: corroborating, without further question, this origin of the name.†

The oldest document in which the name occurs is in Latin, dated A.D. 1280 (9 Edw. I.), near 600 years ago, in which the tithes of the church of Lullington, near Frome, were granted to the Priory of "Lang-lete." Here therefore its regular history begins. It is quite certain that upon the very site of this house once stood a Priory of Black Canons of the Order of St. Augustine. It was founded about the year 1270 by Sir John Vernon, then Lord of the Manor of Horningsham. Very little is known about it: but it was dedicated to St. Radegund, a canonized French Queen, and was a very small establishment, consisting only of a prior and some four or five brethren, maintained out of lands lying near or in adjoining parishes. There was a church on the spot, and in one part of it, called the Chapel of the B. V. M., an altar was endowed in the year 1408, by Sir Walter Hungerford, of Farley Castle, with the Rectory of Rusthall (commonly called Rushall), near Pewsey, for daily masses for the souls of his family. That document is still preserved at this house. There were other altars in the Church, to St. Syriac and St. Juliana, martyrs. The names of several Priors are on record. They had an official seal, of which an impression is attached to a deed, and an engraving is published in Sir R. C. Hoare's history. [See copy annexed.] We have also a Latin inventory of their plate, Service-books of various kinds, and certain vestments, of patterns, which, considering the profession of the wearers, seem remarkable enough. Amongst them is a robe of

\* *Lade* is a Scotch word for a mill-race or trench: and Baillie gives *millead* and *milleat* as used in the same sense. *Lade* also signified the mouth of a stream. At Lechlade, in Gloucestershire, the little stream called the Leach, discharges itself into the Isis. So also Crick-lade. Near Nismes in France there is the Mill of Langlade: a close approximation to the *Mill of Long-Lea*.

† The Mill is marked upon an old folio plan of the gardens and plantations by II. Hulsbergh.

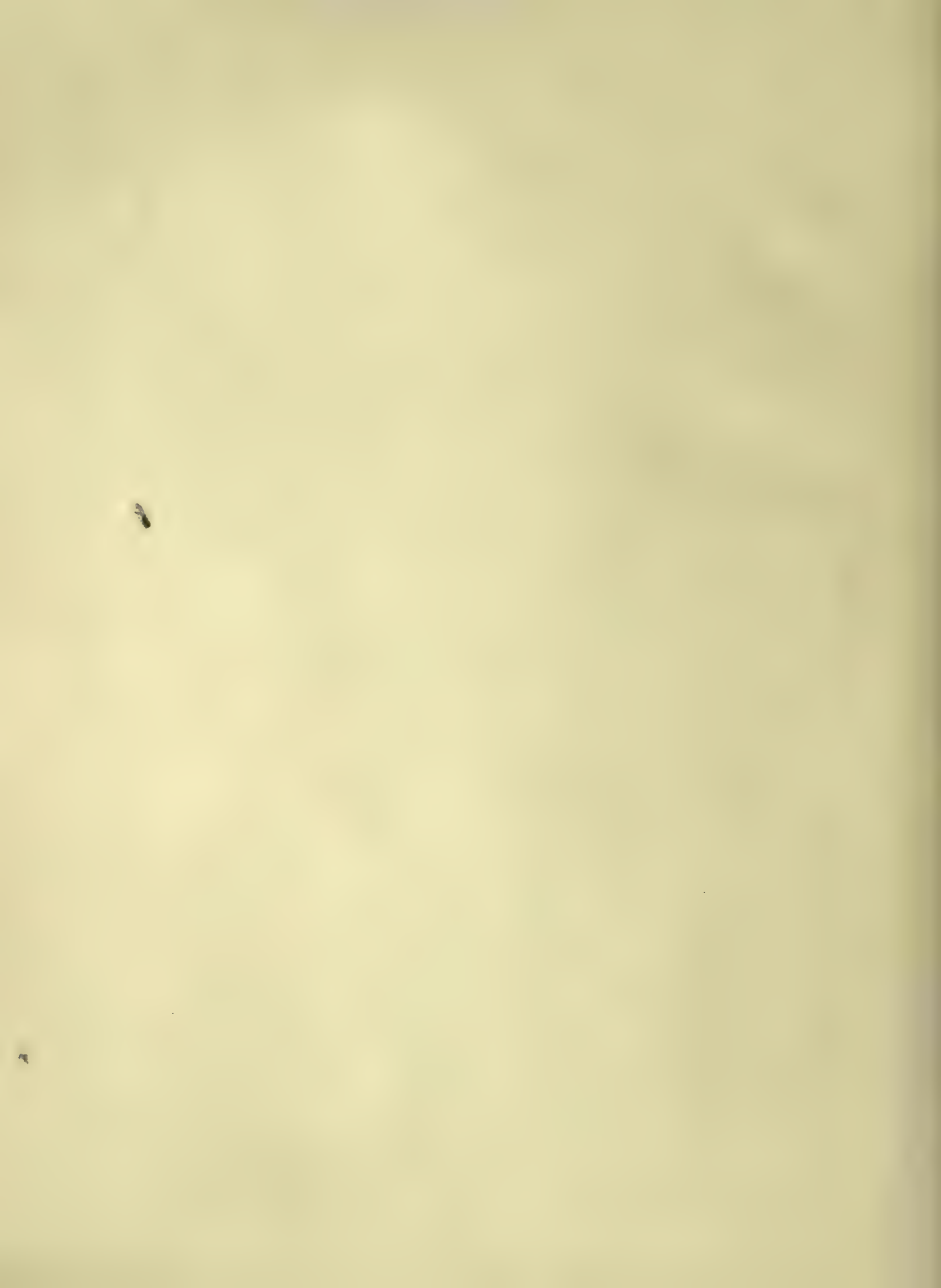
*Indentura Prioris de Sigeleto  
Longleat fca cu Edmundo le Botil et  
de Worminestre.*

*Pude una prior de Sigeleto  
fca cu Edmundo le Botil et  
de Worminestre.*

*Nº 8. 8. 3. /*



SIGILL SANTERADE *gum* DIS DELONGALETA





light red, figured over with birds in darker red; a gown of white silk, worked in with birds in gold; a third is a cowl of scarlet, powdered over with stags in gold; and lastly a cape of green velvet, covered with griffins. These devices may have been taken from the coats of arms of the donors: but, though we often find altar-cloths and frontals bearing such figures, I do not immediately recollect having ever read any where of priests' dresses so adorned. The Priory stood here about 250 years. In 1529 the establishment was reported to have fallen into decay, partly from improvident waste of its means, partly from the diminishing number of its small society. So by letters patent, dated 20 June, granted to Lawrence Campeggio, Cardinal Bishop of Sarum, and Peter Stanter, Esq., of Horningsham, it was dissolved; and its revenue, or the little that remained, transferred to another religious society, the Abbey of Charterhouse Henton, about twelve miles off, on the road to Bath. During the short time that it was attached to Henton, it was called the Cell of the Priory of Longleat. Ten years afterwards, in 1539, Henton Abbey itself was dissolved, its property was dispersed, and the site of this cell of Longleat was sold by the Crown to Sir John Horsey, of Clifton Maubank, co. Dorset, who in the following year, 1540, sold it to Sir John Thynne.

That the Priory stood upon this identical spot is proved by the discovery a few years ago, during some alterations in the interior of this house, of an old wall that had formed part of it, and that had been worked up into the frame of the present house. At the same time several coffins of rude workmanship, containing skeletons, were found under the floor near the foot of the grand staircase. These were removed into Horningsham churchyard.

Until Sir John Thynne, in the year 1540, bought the old Priory, he was not in any way connected by property with the county of Wilts. His family came from Shropshire, and their name had anciently been Botteville.

And here I may observe, as not impertinent to this occasion, that the house of Thynne, patrons of archæology in the 19th century, were in the 16th working archæologists themselves. William Thynne, uncle to Sir John, published one of the earliest printed editions in folio of our old Geoffrey Chaucer: and Francis Thynne, son of William, was not only Lancaster Herald and a great collector of English historical antiquities, but also a writer: though, as often is the case, he laboured for others to reap where he had sown. "Whosoever" (says Fuller) "shall peruse the voluminous works of Ralph Holinshed (the chronicler) will find how much he was assisted therein by the help of Mr. Francis Thynne; seeing the shoulders of Atlas himself may be weary, if not sometimes beholden to Hercules to relieve him."

Sir John turned his own abilities in a different direction, and one a great deal more profitable than archæology. One of his uncles had been Master of the

Household to King Henry VII., and Sir John, having thus some introduction to Court, rose to fill the office of secretary to the Earl of Hertford, who was afterwards Duke of Somerset, and Protector of the realm. In protecting the realm the Duke certainly did not forget to take care of himself. He had, it is well known, enormous grants of confiscated church lands in this county, and, having satisfied himself, he rewarded with a few crumbs the gentleman who had the good luck to be his secretary.\*

A volume is, I believe, preserved in this house, which contains an account of all the estates successively acquired by Sir John Thynne. By comparing the several dates of the purchases, as they are given in Sir Richard Hoare's printed abstract of the deeds, I find that the very first purchase Sir John Thynne made in this county was the actual site on which we are assembled. It was then a very humble bargain, consisting only of the old mansion house with the offices of the priory, an orchard, a garden, and a few fields about it, not much above 100 acres in the whole. In the following year, 1541, he bought the outlying lands in other parishes that had also belonged to the ex-cansons of the cell of Longleat; and during the ten years following, ending A.D. 1550, he had succeeded in forming the greater part of this estate. He was knighted in 1547, after the battle of Musselburgh against the Scots; and in 1584 further improved his worldly circumstances by marrying the only daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Gresham,† one of the prince-merchants of the day, a lady with a very handsome fortune in possession, and a great deal more in prospect as soon as the said prince-merchant should have no longer use for it. During the reign of Queen Mary Sir John was made by her sister, the Lady Elizabeth (afterwards Queen), chief Comptroller of her Household; but the times being awkward, and the air of courts not good for his health, he quitted the eminence of public life and retired into the country. His good fortune created considerable jealousy; and was more particularly an object of discomfort to the mind of one of his neighbours (whose name is not given), a great Earl and a Privy Counsellor, which ill-conditioned gentleman actually caused Sir John to be brought up before the Council Table, to show how he became so rich in so short a time. Some expected to hear that he had found a treasure, others were sure that he could never have got it honestly. But the knight quickly made answer that his wife's large fortune accounted for the chief part of it; the rest he had gained by industry and frugality: and he ended his statement

\* With some part of the Glastonbury estates: to which grant the old local distich refers:

"Horner, Popham, Wyndham, and Thynne,  
When the Abbot came out, then they came in."

† The picture at Longleat, commonly called that of Sir Thomas Gresham (which it certainly is not), is probably that of Sir Richard.



by a sharp home-thrust at his accuser, saying, that "as that Lord, and others beside him, were now finding a good mistress in the Queen, so he had formerly had a good master in the Duke of Somerset;" which words appearing to be very much to the purpose, and nobody having any more remarks to make, Sir John made his bow to the Council, and retired without further trouble.

The country into which he retired was his newly-purchased estate in this neighbourhood; and here towards the latter part of his life, after providing for two families, together amounting to sixteen children, he began to play with house-building. A fire having furnished him with an excuse, in or about 1566 he sent for his architect, and gave the order for Longleat.

But who was the architect that he sent for? I am not aware that there is any positive written evidence of any kind, to show who he was. The accounts of the building, with all items of payment, are carefully preserved; but, singularly enough, no architect's name appears in them. Tradition, it is true, names the man, and, as that tradition has been consistent and uniform, I see no reason why it should be doubted. But before we try to settle that point, or rather, for the very purpose of helping to settle it, it may be useful to inquire for a few moments what style of house-architecture had hitherto prevailed in England: and, if the new house at Longleat was totally unlike the country-houses that had preceded it, how came it to be unlike? how came this novelty of style to be adopted here?

Now the domestic architecture of any country in ancient times would take its character very much from the condition in which that country might be, especially with regard to the personal safety of the inhabitants. When England was torn in pieces by baronial jealousies, and one noble lord went to make a morning call upon another, not to leave a card and ask him to dinner, but to batter his house down about his ears—in such precarious circumstances, the thicker the walls of the house were, the better for the gentleman on whom the call was made. A man's house is still his castle *de jure*, in the eye of the law; but in those days his house was a castle *de facto*. The houses of the nobility were nothing else than fortified dungeons, of which you have some very good examples at no great distance, in the ruins at Wardour, and at Nunney near Frome. The necessity of providing for self-defence became less and less, but the fashion lingered long after the necessity had ceased. Houses were next built in the form, and with much of the appearance, but without much of the real strength, of castles. They had tower and gateway, battlement and moat; very feudal to look at, but not very strong, and certainly confined and dull to live in. One of the most complete specimens of this kind in England is Haddon Hall, in Derbyshire.

In the reign of Henry VII. these castellated houses were chiefly built with high



ornamented gateways, and large projecting windows. I do not recollect any example near us; but the front of St. James's Palace in London, and of Eton College, may be familiar, and will give an idea of the kind of house alluded to. This style may be described as having been, in the main, what is commonly called the Gothic; namely, the Pointed architecture of churches applied to that of houses, in order to take off the prison-like look of the old English Castle.

We have in Wiltshire the remains of several private houses of gentry, which will give a fair notion of what they generally were previous to the time of Sir John Thynne in 1540. There is, first of all, South Wraxhall House, near Bradford, the property of Mr. Long, of which the oldest parts are thoroughly ecclesiastical. The gateway is of the reign of Henry VIII.; and other parts are of the reign of Elizabeth and James, with modern alterations. Place House, Tisbury, a grange of the Abbess of Shaftesbury, of the 14th and 15th centuries—ecclesiastical, of course—most of the building gone—a gate-house left—the rest now a granary and dairy. Norrington, in the Hundred of Chalk, an old house belonging now to the Wyndhams, built by the Gawens in the reign of Henry IV., has ecclesiastical windows. At Woodlands, near Mere, and at Potterne (the latter once the occasional residence of the Bishops of Sarum,) there are, I understand, vestiges of houses of this class. The Bishop's Palace at Salisbury has some very ancient portions, but it has been so frequently altered by successive prelates, that it is not easy to distinguish which they are. Great Chalfield House, near Bradford, built in the 15th century, about 1490, is as good a specimen as we have of the old English manor-house; very collegiate in its appearance, yet having a vestige of the castle style in its moat and gate-house. The prevailing tone of house architecture before the reign of Henry VIII. was certainly ecclesiastical. And this explains in some degree why it is that one is so often told by the farmer's wife at an old house, "they do say that it was once a nunnery, or kind of abbey like." Not that there were such establishments in one half the places in which they are thus supposed to have been, but the style of building, corresponding with that of nunneries and abbeys, often leads to the idea that they could have been nothing else. Henry VIII., who turned over many new leaves in England, introduced, amongst other changes, a novel style of house-building. The style which he patronized (and a more liberal or accomplished patron of the arts never existed in this country) was the ancient classic architecture of Greece, then lately revived in Italy. Upon the ecclesiastical or Gothic style, now beginning to expire, was engrafted the Corinthian, Ionic, or Tuscan. This is the way in which this kind of architecture is generally described; but it is considered by some to be, after all, a distinct and independent style of itself, of which we have as yet no proper history. Of this novel mixture, Longleat is one of the purest examples. The house







has also this peculiarity, that, whereas we have upon the whole very few examples remaining of any old English mansion in its entire original state, this may be regarded, externally, as a complete specimen of its period. Most houses have been added to and altered; but Longleat, with very slight exception, is the same, as to the *exterior*, as when it was designed. The balustrades, the cupolas, and statues on the top are not original, but rather later; the present hall-door is also later; but, I believe, with these exceptions, the house has undergone, externally, no material change from the day it was first built. There are the large mullioned windows of the earlier period of Henry VII.; and, of the three stories, the pilasters in the lower one are of Doric character, in the middle Ionic, in the highest Corinthian; the chimneys also are in the form of columns. Though, from its pilasters and entablatures, the architecture of the house, when examined, would be pronounced Grecian or Italian, still its general effect and appearance are after all very much that of the old English ecclesiastical. It is not *really* ecclesiastical, because there is neither pointed window nor tracery here; all is square; but the house has the old look, owing to the bold projection of the windows, and the varied outline of the roof, produced by the turrets and lofty chimneys. Observe, by the way, that the eight turrets on the roof are not placed at regular intervals, but in some kind of disorder. Perhaps this was done on purpose; the effect being to increase in the mind the idea of magnitude. For where every thing is in exact symmetry, and all parts correspond, the eye takes in the whole object, and measures the plan at once, but irregularity leaves the eye perplexed, and more is left to imagination.

This new Italian fashion of the reign of Henry VIII. was, upon the whole, adhered to in that of Edward VI., and the early part of Elizabeth. We have of this period, in Wiltshire, Littlecote, which retains much of its old character, though altered; and the south front of Corsham House, built in 1583; Longford is also of this date, but it is upon a somewhat eccentric model, borrowed from an island in Denmark. The Longleat style began to decline towards the reign of James I., much fantastic ornament and unmeaning device being introduced; still, during the decline, some very beautiful houses were built, of which we have good specimens in Wiltshire, in the Duke's House at Bradford, Charlton Park, and Stockton House.

Having described to you in a few words the kind of house that prevailed in England down to the time of Sir John Thynne, and having shewn that he was one of the first to adopt the new fashion, we have now to answer, if possible, the question, who was the architect employed by him? The tradition before alluded to is, that it was built from the design of John of Padua. That has been the constant belief, and, if nothing can be produced to the contrary, there is every reason for adopting it. In favour of it we certainly have these facts: Holbein the painter and John of

Padua are the two foreigners generally understood to have been employed by Henry VIII. in introducing the new kind of architecture. Of Holbein's taste in that direction we have a specimen in Wiltshire, in the very pretty porch, formerly attached to the house, but now erected apart in the gardens, at Wilton. But the misfortune is, that about this John of Padua no one is able to tell us anything at all. To use a term now growing much into use, John of Padua is a *myth*. Who he really was, what his family name was, whether he was born or only educated at Padua, what his works were before he came to England, we have, I believe, not a morsel of information. The little that is at present known upon the subject is merely this, that a person of the name was sent for by Henry, was appointed on his arrival in 1544 to an office, the very title of which was entirely novel, "the deviser of his Majesty's buildings," and that, by a deed dated in that year, the King assigned to him a certain daily stipend for his services. About three years afterwards (1547) Henry died. But the pension was renewed under Edward VI. by the Duke of Somerset, Protector, who took the Italian by the hand. In 1549, the Duke employed him to design his great palace in the Strand, called Somerset House; not the present building of that name, but the original one. Now old Somerset House, built by John of Padua, is always described as having abounded in ornaments of Roman architecture, and as having greatly resembled Longleat.\* This being so, does it not in some degree strengthen the ancient tradition as to this house? We find the Italian architect to the Protector; Sir John Thynne, Secretary to the Protector. The Duke builds a palace in the Strand; the Secretary, a few years afterwards, another near Warminster. Both palaces are in the newly-introduced, and therefore highly-fashionable, Italian style. The ornaments of the one strongly resemble those of the other. Now, in the absence of all positive proof upon the subject, yet with this old tradition asserting the fact, and with these points of coincidence to support it, I think it may be fairly put to you, as an archæological jury, sitting as it were on the very body,—does not the circumstantial evidence favour the tradition, that Longleat was designed by John of Padua?

There is another nobleman's house in England, still remaining, of about the same date as Longleat, and very strongly resembling it—Wollaton House, near Nottingham, built for Sir Francis Willoughby, and now the property of his descendant Lord Middleton. Mr. Britton, in the 2nd vol. of his *Architectural Antiquities*, published in 1809, (p. 108,) observes of Wollaton, that though the name of its architect is not positively recorded, yet when the general design, in composition and detail, is

\* Of the original Somerset House, as left by the Protector, (and before the alterations made by Inigo Jones, when preparing it as a residence for Queen Henrietta Maria,) there is an engraving, but not a very effective one, in Wilkinson's "*Londina Illustrata*."



carefully compared with Longleat, there can be no hesitation in attributing the two buildings to the same artist. Indeed, he adds, "The uniformity of proportion in the pilasters, windows, and architectural ornaments, would lead us to suppose that these parts of the two houses were executed from the same working drawings." The resemblance here spoken of is certainly considerable, not only in the outside, but within: the two halls being very much upon the same model, corresponding very closely in arrangement, construction of roof, and style of screen.

At Wollaton House, two architects are believed to have been concerned. The first was John Thorpe, a person much employed in palatial edifices at that time. The second, his successor, John Smithson, as appears by a monument in Wollaton Church. From the resemblance between Wollaton and Longleat, some have fancied John Thorpe and John of Padua may have been one and the same person. It was not uncommon for English patrons of art to fit out young men for study abroad; and it is not impossible that one who trudged away from his native village with a knapsack on his back as plain John Thorpe, may, after serving his apprenticeship to the Muses under the genial sun of Italy, have applied revival principles to his own name, and have come back to Old England a fine gentleman, to be thenceforth called Giovanni di Padova. But I am not aware of the slightest ground for supposing that such was the case in this instance. Thorpe is said to have been a native of Norfolk, and seems to have been always called by his English name. Some of his plans have been lately published by Mr. C. J. Richardson, in a work on Old English Mansions. He designed amongst others the following houses: Theobald's, Burghley, Wimbledon, Holdenby, Kirby, and Old Buckhurst.

In the meantime, whilst we have been settling what style and what architect Sir John Thynne shall choose for his new house, we have left him waiting to begin it. I will therefore only add upon this point one thing more, which is, that, finding no mention of name or payment, or any notice of any kind of any architect whatever, some have said, that after all Sir John was his own architect. It is hardly probable that this should have been the case in the proper sense of the word: it is not unlikely that, having been furnished with designs, he worked them out himself, and was his own clerk of the works. His accounts of the building are still preserved here. They commence 21st January, 1567, (which according to modern reckoning would be called January, 1568,) and continue to 29th March, 1578, during which time rather more than 8000*l.* had been spent: a sum which, of course, requires to be multiplied considerably to give any approximate notion of the cost in money of our own day.

With so many workmen about, one would fancy that Sir John would not be over well pleased to hear that Queen Elizabeth was coming to pay him a visit. Yet she came; for it is mentioned, in the account of her Progress in 1575, that she favoured



him with her company on her way from Bristol. From Longleat she passed on to pay the like honour to Sir William Sharington of Lacock Abbey, and subsequently went to Wilton. Queen Elizabeth was no builder of palaces herself; she had no occasion, having inherited a sufficient number from her father. It answered her purpose a great deal better to encourage her Ministers to build large houses, in which she might go to visit, and half ruin them by the compliment.

Sir John Thynne died in 1580, leaving the larger portion of the outside finished, and from the Hall to the Chapel Court inside: no part of the western side seems to have been finished in his time. As to grounds, nothing seems to have been provided, mention being made only of a garden, hop-yard, and orchard, which were probably the old ones of the Priory.

The outer shell of a large house, 220 feet long, by 180 deep, is certainly something, but by no means all. It is a skeleton, which, to look comely, and to serve life's uses and luxuries, requires to be filled up, fattened, clothed, and adorned. These operations Sir John left to his successors. I believe that the building accounts were not continued after the founder's death; but there is a short descriptive summary of the progress and changes which took place under the various succeeding owners. The oak screen and wainscot of the hall were amongst the additions by his son, Sir John. Sir James, the fourth owner, employed Sir Christopher Wren, by whom a principal staircase was made; and a hall door, which, however, was afterwards removed to a school-house at Warminster. The old Priory barn, which stood near the south-west corner of the house, was converted into stabling; and the Priory kitchen garden was walled and planted. In 1663, King Charles II., accompanied by the Queen and Duke of York, visited Sir James Thynne. I have not seen any account of their reception, but they left London on 26th of August; were entertained by Lord Seymour at Marlborough Castle; walked up Silbury Hill, with John Aubrey as cicerone, dined at Lacock, and so to Bath. It was probably in the following month they came here, as I remember seeing some years ago a memorandum in the register of the neighbouring parish of Beckington, that on 10th Sept. (in that year) "Charles II., King of England, rode through that village, and Katherine his Queen, whom God bless!"

In 1670 Sir James Thynne died, leaving no children; and the house, then ninety years old, came with the estates to his nephew, Thomas Thynne, Esq., commonly called by his familiars, from the presumed estimate of his annual value, "*Tom of Ten Thousand.*" This gentleman resided at Longleat, and laid out a new road to Frome, planting trees and making a hard way; an unusual benefit in those days. Amongst other apartments in the house, described as having been finished in his time, was a new dining-room; and the "hospitable treats" given here by him have found a

place in history which they will only lose whenever Dryden's poetry ceases to be read.

How Mr. Thynne's hospitality came to be alluded to in so conspicuous a poem as the celebrated political satire, called "Absalom and Achitophel," must now be explained, as it is connected with a very important chapter in the annals of this house. Under the names of Absalom and Achitophel, Dryden, as is well known, intended the Duke of Monmouth and Lord Shaftesbury, the leaders of the Protestant party, which towards the end of the reign of Charles II. raised the feeling of the country against the succession of the King's brother, James, Duke of York. The reason why Dryden selected those names is obvious, because the two characters in Scriptural History form a singular parallel to those of Monmouth and Shaftesbury; the one a favourite but rebellious son, who stole the hearts of Israel and stirred up rebellion against his father; the other a deep designing veteran statesman, who employed the younger man as an instrument for purposes of his own. I ought, perhaps, to apologize for referring to a story so familiar as that of the unfortunate James Stuart, Duke of Monmouth, but without doing so for a few moments I could not properly set before you the precise occasion of his last visits to Longleat.

The Duke was a very handsome, accomplished, and high-spirited young man, exceedingly popular, and utterly spoiled by the fondness of his father. King Charles loaded him with every kind of lucrative and honourable office; the natural result of all which was that his head was turned, and he fell into the snare of coveting the succession to the throne, from which, by irregularity of birth, he was lawfully debarred. A private quarrel between himself and his uncle, James Duke of York, laid the foundation of a difference which embittered the latter years of King Charles II.'s reign, and finally brought ruin on Monmouth himself. At Shaftesbury's instigation, he took the lead of the party opposed to the Court. The Duke of York was banished; a bill for excluding him from the succession had all but passed; Charles fell ill, and, had he died, Monmouth was in a very fair position to agitate his title to the Crown. But the King suddenly recovering, by an unaccountable revolution of mind, and to everybody's utter amazement, sent for James back again, stripped Monmouth of his honours, and banished him to Holland. From Holland, under Shaftesbury's advice, the young man came back to England, without the King's leave, and, commencing various progresses through the kingdom, gained the whole population to his side. It was in August, 1680, that he rode through the West, visiting the houses of the principal gentry, who were mostly of his party. Coming first into Wiltshire, he staid some days at Longleat. Crowds flocked to see and to escort him, scattering flowers in his path, and shouting for the King and the Protestant Duke. After having proceeded in a perfect triumph as far as Exeter, he



returned by Longleat. His visits here would be, not of that ceremonious kind where nobody is very comfortable, but easy and familiar, for Mr. Thynne was one of his warmest partizans and personal friends. From him the Duke received his fine set of Oldenburg coach-horses. It was owing to this intimacy that Mr. Thynne was removed from the command of a regiment of horse of the Wilts Militia, Nov. 19th, 1681. We shall find them together once more, under circumstances little anticipated by either party.

And here, in lightly sketching the history of this house, I pause for one moment, to refer somewhat more emphatically to the remarkable meeting under this roof, of two men, to whose names a deep tragic interest belongs. The incident would of itself supply no bad material for a chapter of historical romance, presenting as it does a double example of that strange vicissitude in human things which sometimes makes history as marvellous as fiction.

You can easily picture to your minds the scene which Longleat must have presented when its owner, attended by the chief gentry of his neighbourhood, welcomed in this very hall the gay cavalcade of courtiers, headed by the popular Duke, a young host and young guest, to both of whom the lot seemed to have fallen on the fairest of grounds, both at the summit of fortune, with every prospect at that time before them of continuing for years to come to gather the roses without being vexed by the thorns of life. Yet at the banquet, and amidst the revelry of that evening, there hung over the head of each the very sword of Damocles, its weight and edge withheld by the single hair, that hair now strained to the uttermost, and on the point of giving way. The danger was invisible, but it was instant: for, soon after their leave-taking at this door, both fell by a violent and cruel death, the host under an assassin, the guest on the scaffold.

The Duke of Monmouth's fate does not belong to our subject, but we legitimately pursue that of Mr. Thynne.

At the time of this visit he was unmarried, but was beginning to prepare Longleat for the reception of a bride. This we learn from the document to which I have already referred, the chronicle of the works done at the house. It goes on to say that, besides the dining-room, Mr. Thynne also prepared the drawing-room, the alcove chamber, and others, "all which he did when he married the Lady Ogle, as apartments for her and her servants when he thought she would come to live at Longleat." But, alas! "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip:" the Lady Ogle never did come to Longleat; and now you shall hear the reason why.

She was by birth the Lady Elizabeth Percy, surviving daughter and sole heiress of Jocelyn, 11th Earl of Northumberland, and was only four years old at her father's death in May, 1670. Her mother marrying again, she was removed to the care of



her grandmother the Dowager Countess of Northumberland, one of the most tenacious and despotic of dowagers or grandmothers. The young Lady Elizabeth was the greatest match in the kingdom, the jewel of an ancient house, dazzling to the eyes of beholders. Many were the solicitors; but the lips that were to pronounce the decisive monosyllable, *aye* or *no*, were by no manner of means to be those of the jewel herself. Lady Elizabeth could not yet boast of being quite thirteen when she found herself legally and irrevocably betrothed, with all she possessed, to Henry Earl of Ogle, heir apparent to the Duke of Newcastle. This was about the latter end of the year 1679. Lord Ogle died in November following, 1680. The juvenile widow was again at the disposal of the old Countess, who seems to have lost not a moment in securing for her one of the wealthiest in the land. The Duke of Monmouth interested himself for Mr. Thynne, and to Mr. Thynne she was betrothed, being not yet fifteen.

Something seems to have occurred at this period (what it was will perhaps never now be known) to set her mind against this new marriage. Whether, as some said, she had been deceived by her grandmother and a coadjutor of hers, one Colonel Brett, or whether her own feelings had never been properly consulted; whatever the real cause was, it is admitted that after the ceremony of marriage she obtained consent to spend a year abroad with the Lady Temple, wife of the celebrated Sir William, Ambassador to Holland; and that her sudden departure became the talk of the town. There is reason to believe that proceedings were set on foot by her for dissolving the marriage. Another version of the story is, that she had already seen some one whom she really preferred to either of the two to whom she had given her hand. One certainly there was, who, whatever ground he had on which to build it, did at this time conceive the hope of calling her his own. This was Charles John, Count Koningsmark, the head of an old and noble Swedish family, whose name was in those days one of renown in Europe. The Count was only eight years older than the Lady Percy; but he had already distinguished himself, with the fearless valour of his family, both by sea and land, and was a person of great accomplishment, dexterity in exercises, and address. He came to the Court of England with the highest personal introduction, took up his residence in London, and lived in great style. It is believed that he followed the Lady Percy to the continent, and that he there came to the determination of gaining his end by the assassination of Mr. Thynne. For this purpose he engaged abroad a German officer, a gentleman of good family, one Capt. Vratz, who was given to understand that Koningsmark had been insulted, and even assaulted, by Mr. Thynne, and that chastisement only was intended. Captain Vratz hired a Lieutenant Stern, who again enlisted a further subordinate, a common Polish soldier of the line, called Borosky. This man was to do the deed, and, though

he does not appear to have exactly known beforehand what he was to do, yet he professed himself ready for anything, on being assured that, happen what might, no harm could come to him, being merely a private soldier obeying orders. Count Koningsmark came over from the continent to superintend the operations, though he took no actual part in them. The three subordinates being in London, and having horses ready saddled, kept on the look-out for Mr. Thynne from the window of a house; and on the night of Sunday, Feb. 12, 1682, about 8 o'clock, having received information that he was likely to pass in his coach along Pall Mall, they immediately mounted and waylaid him. He was returning from the Countess of Northumberland's house, in St. James's Street, and the night being dark, the coach was preceded by links. Pall Mall at that time was not a regular street as now, but the whole of the lower side was open to St. James's Park, with here and there a house on the upper side. On reaching what is now the Opera Arcade, but then a continuation of St. Alban's Place, Stern galloped up in front of the horses, Capt. Vratz rode alongside the carriage, and calling out "Hold!" pointed to the gentleman inside. Borosky, the Polander, immediately fired, and shot four or five bullets into the body of Mr. Thynne. He was not killed on the spot, but lingered till the next morning. The Duke of Monmouth had been riding with him round Hyde Park, and only left the carriage an hour before. He remained all night by the side of his dying friend, and put every instrument in motion, for furthering the pursuit of the murderers. His own narrow escape, and his exertions for his friend, are alluded to in a Grub Street ballad written upon the event:—

"But Heaven did presently find out  
What with great care he could not do;  
'Twas well he was the coach gone out,  
Or he might have been murdered too:  
For they who did this 'squire kill  
Would fear the blood of none to spill."

Sir John Reresby, the chief officer at the time of the London police, gives us in his Memoirs a long account of this murder. He says that, until all circumstances were fully known, it was believed by many that the assault upon Mr. Thynne had been really intended for the Duke of Monmouth, and that it was a scheme of the Court party to put him out of the way. There was, however, no foundation for this; though Reresby does admit that the King (Charles II.) was very anxious that Count Koningsmark should, if possible, get away out of the country. A reward of 200*l.* was offered for his arrest, and he was taken by one Gibbons, an attendant of the Duke of Monmouth, as he was stepping in disguise aboard ship. Gibbons charged him with the murder, and added, that he had liked to have killed his master, the Duke.



"No," answered the Count, "they would not have killed *him*." All four were put upon their trial, but by management the Count was acquitted. The Judges, Pemberton and North, would not allow the depositions previously taken before the Magistrate to be read. Had this been done, the evidence would have directly criminated him. The other three were convicted, and executed in Pall Mall, the Duke of Monmouth attending the execution. Lieut. Stern protested that his was a hard case; that he had been deceived throughout; and that now he was going to die for the sake of a man (Count Koningsmark) whom he had never spoken to, for a lady whom he had never seen, and for a dead man whom he never had a view of! The Polander declared he only did what, as a soldier, he was bound to do; and as to Capt. Vratz, he treated it all very cavalierly. Evelyn mentions in his *Memoirs* (i. 541) under date of 10th March, that Vratz went to execution like an undaunted hero, as one that had done a friendly office for that base coward Koningsmark: he had only behaved like a gentleman, and did not value dying, of a rush. On the 24th March Evelyn went to see the corpse "of that obstinate creature, Vratz," the King having permitted that his body should be transported to his own country, he being of good family, and one of the first embalmed by a particular art invented by one William Russell. The flesh was florid as if the person was sleeping. He had been dead now nearly fifteen days, and lay exposed in a very rich coffin lined with lead, too magnificent (says Evelyn) for so horrid a murderer.

In this affair, therefore, the most guilty was acquitted, the next most guilty (Vratz) was honourably interred, and the least offenders were hanged in chains; something like the New England law in *Hudibras*, where a useless innocent weaver is executed instead of a useful guilty cobbler. The Count had the worst cause, but the most money. His subsequent history was for a long time confounded with that of his brother Philip Christopher, who, on suspicion of being the lover of Sophia of Zell (afterwards Queen of George I.), was assassinated in 1694 in the palace of Hanover, and whose remains were found under the floor of the passage in which he had been despatched. But of Charles John Koningsmark, the murderer of Mr. Thynne, the end was this:—He entered the Venetian service, was sent into Greece as second in command of an expedition, and fell at the siege of Argos, August 29th, 1686, four years and a half after the murder. His position in society had suffered by that act, and he probably courted danger to redeem it; for at the time of the murder he had acknowledged that "it was a stain upon his blood, yet such as a good action in the wars, or a lodgment on the counterscarp, would easily wash out."

And now, what became of the fair Helen of this quarrel, the Lady Percy? In less than four months after Mr. Thynne's death she married a third husband, Charles Seymour, 7th Duke of Somerset. She rose to great political importance at Court,



and was the greatest favourite Queen Anne had. The Tories hated her. Dean Swift regarded her as his worst enemy, and in one of his fits of unscrupulous rage was rash enough to circulate in the highest society some verses in which he more than insinuated that in her youth she had been a party to the murder of Mr. Thynne. This he ventured to do in some severe lines called "The Windsor Prophecy," written in ancient style, and pretending to have been found in a grave at Windsor. Swift's offensive sarcasm was not lessened by his allusion to the colour of her ladyship's hair, which happened to be red. After a few introductory lines the "Prophecy" proceeded thus:

"And, dear England, if ought I understand,  
Beware of *carrots* from *Northumberland* :  
Carrots sown *Thynne* a deep root may get,  
If so they be in *Somer-set* :  
Their *Cunnings*—*mark* thou : for I have been told,  
They assassin when young, and poison when old."

These lines were never forgiven or forgotten, as Swift found to his cost. The bishopric of Hereford becoming vacant, his friends made every effort for him. The Duchess of Somerset flew to Court; and down upon her knees, in an agony of tears, prayed the Queen to refuse. The Dean remained at St. Patrick's.

On Mr. Thynne's monument in the south aisle of the Choir of Westminster Abbey Church there is a bas-relief in white marble, representing the murder. It is engraved in Dart's History of Westminster Abbey.\* The monument was erected by Mr. Thynne's brother-in-law and executor, Thomas Hall, Esq., of Bradford.†

Mr. Thynne having died without children, Longleat passed (in 1682) to his second

\* Vol. ii. pp. 84 and 245.

† The marriage of Mr. Thynne with the Lady Ogle has been questioned by some writers, who imagined that a *contract* for a marriage only existed at the time of his death. The marriage, however, did take place, as is proved by reference to a curious legal report of the case in Parliament, "Thomas Hall, of Bradford, and others, Executors of Mr. Thynne, against Mrs. Jane Potter." It appears that Mrs. Potter had been instrumental in promoting the marriage, and that during the courtship Mr. Thynne had given her a bond, under penalty of 1000*l.*, to pay her 500*l.* within ten days after his marriage with the Lady Ogle. Six years after Mr. Thynne's death, the Potters brought their action against the Executors, and, having *proved the marriage*, obtained a verdict for the 1000*l.* penalty. However, after being carried about by lawyers from one court to another, the original verdict was set aside, on the ground that the bond had been for an unlawful consideration. (See "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica," vol. vi. p. 282; Cases in Parliament, Shower, fol. 76.) The history of the Lady Elizabeth Percy is given at considerable length in Craik's "Romance of the Peerage," vol. iv., p. 327, from which some of the above particulars have been taken.

cousin, Thomas Thynne, of Kempsford, in Gloucestershire, who was immediately created Baron Thynne of Warminster, and first Viscount Weymouth. This nobleman held the property for thirty-two years, from 1682 to 1714; and, from the chronicle of the alterations in the house, it appears that he had a considerable share in them. The domestic chapel was now finished. It was consecrated 19th August, 1684: the sermon (from 2 Chron. vii. 16.) being preached by Richard Roderick, B.D. of Christ Church, Oxford, and Vicar of Blandford Forum, Dorset; afterwards printed, with a dedication to his Lordship.

Large improvements, in the taste of the age, seem to have been made in the gardens. Indeed it would almost appear as if the first ornamental garden of any size was made at this time. The style adopted was the Dutch, introduced into England by William and Mary. Lord Weymouth laid out his ground according to the plan shewn in the old engraving of the house by Kip: groves and long avenues, with vistas and artificial mounds, were planted; the original *leat* was widened at intervals into fish-ponds, all rigorously angular; flower-beds were described in chequered and geometric figures; the very gooseberry and currant bushes in the kitchen garden drilled to grow in squares or parallelograms, trimmed up as stiff and stately as lords and ladies at the court of the Hague. From the front door of the house, a long raised terrace, on a level with the highest step, projected forward to the entrance gates.

Lord Weymouth had been (about 1657), at a time when he had no prospect of succeeding to this estate, a student of Christ Church, Oxford, under Dr. Hammond and Dr. Fell. A biographical notice in the Peerage speaks of him as a person of strict piety, honour, and integrity. Good qualities are unfortunately so indiscriminately bestowed in biographies, that the eye is apt to pass over them as matters of course; but we have the best ground for believing that in this instance the eulogy was well deserved. For, though we had no other and corroborative testimony to show what manner of spirit he was of, still we should perhaps be able to form a not very erroneous opinion, recollecting this one only thing: at the early age of eighteen or so, in the little world ever found within the precincts of an university, Mr. Thynne was the friend and companion of Thomas Ken. This solitary fact gives at once complexion to the whole. If George Hooper, Francis Turner, (afterwards bishops,) and the chosen few of their college set, are known in English Church history as highly accomplished, resolute, simple-minded men, it is but natural to conclude that Mr. Thynne resembled them. He and Ken had gone up to Oxford about the year 1656; Ken probably, as poor students were wont to do, on foot; the other, it may be presumed, by some more aristocratic mode of conveyance. They found Oxford in a state of disorder. This sounds strange to modern ears, but it was the new reign of liberty



of conscience. The Book of Common Prayer forbidden, Cromwell Chancellor, Dr. Owen, the Vice-Chancellor, (a dignitary usually looked upon as the model of propriety,) "walking about like a young scholar, with his hair powdered, snake-bone band-strings," (whatever were they?) "with very large tassels, a huge set of ribbons pointed at his knees, Spanish leather boots with lawn tops, and his hat mostly cocked!" The Proctor, the very guardian of decorum, "was a boisterous fellow at cudgelling and foot-ball playing." I mention these things not for their own sake, but merely to enable you to conclude what the general state of affairs must have been, in the midst of which religious principle and sobriety of mind were left to find such nourishment as they could. No wonder that good men were amazed, and spake of these things one to another.

It does not appear what degree of intimacy was kept up between Ken and Thynne after leaving college. Interruptions even of closest friendship are not uncommon at a time of life when the paths of duty lead in different directions. Ken's professional occupations called him to Essex, Winchester, or the Isle of Wight. He was for some time a traveller in Italy; then became fixed as a chaplain to the Court in Holland; and in the very year in which Mr. Thynne unexpectedly succeeded to Longleat (1682), Ken was tossing about on the Morocco Seas as chaplain to the Tangiers fleet. In 1683 he was appointed to the Bishopric of Bath and Wells.

I need not recite at any length particulars from a biography now so well known through the labours of many admirers. It will be enough merely to remind you, and is in more immediate connection with this place, that he was one of the seven Prelates who, after James II. succeeded to the throne, opposed the Declaration of Indulgence, for which they were committed to the Tower. Notwithstanding this resistance to the crown, Ken was afterwards, when the throne was declared vacant, one of those who refused to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary, for which, by Act of parliament, he was deprived of his Bishopric.

The late Mr. Bowles of Bremhill was one of those who took in hand the life of Ken, and succeeded in producing a book, of which the *Quarterly Review* has said that it is about every thing else *but* Bishop Ken. There is, however, one passage to the point, and fortunately to our point. It is that in which Mr. Bowles has drawn the picture of the Bishop's departure from the palace at Wells. "We can easily conceive with what prayers of the poor, and how beloved and regretted, Ken bade farewell to the diocese and flock so dear to him, to the palace, the retired garden, and the silent water that surrounded them, to the towers, and to the devotional harmonies of his cathedral. Surely it would be no stretch of imagination to conceive, that, on the drawbridge as he passed, on leaving the abode of independence and peace, a crowd of old and young would be assembled with clasped hands and blessings, to



bid him farewell. Perhaps his eye might have rested on the pale faces of some of the poor old men and women who had partaken their Sunday dinner so often, and heard his discourse, in the old hall. Then, and not before, we may conceive,

Some natural tears he dropp'd, but wiped them soon :  
The world was all before him, where to seek  
His place of rest, and Providence his guide."\*

Providence guided him to this house. "He," says a later biographer, "put it into the heart of Viscount Weymouth to bear to the good man a message of comfort—the offer of a home in his noble mansion of Longleat." Part of the domain is within the diocese of Wells, and Lord Weymouth had the happiness to persuade his deprived bishop to make this his final resting-place. Doubtless he felt that the bishop's presence would bring a blessing on his household; and Ken, whose heart was wounded within him, could not refuse the solace of such an asylum. Here, for twenty years, he experienced his lordship's untiring kindness. Towards the close of his life he gave expression to his affectionate gratitude in dedicating to him two volumes of poetry:

When I, my Lord, crush'd by prevailing might,  
No cottage had where to direct my flight,  
Kind Heav'n me with a friend illustrious blest,  
Who gives me shelter, affluence, and rest.

Ken's library followed him from Wells. The rooms which he occupied are at the top of the house; and in that retirement he lived, wrote hymns, sang them to his viol, prayed, and died. His principal companion was probably Mr. Harbin, the family chaplain, of whom he often makes mention in his letters. This was the Rev. George Harbin, a Cambridge man, some time chaplain to Ken's friend Dr. Turner, Bishop of Ely. He is mentioned by Anthony Wood as a non-juror, and as using a lay habit.

"It is," continues the Layman who has last written Ken's life, "allowable to those who love Ken's memory to say, this upper chamber, and the walks and gardens, woods and glades, which he frequented, give a hallowed character to Longleat. He made occasional visits to his nephew Isaac Walton, jun., the Rector of Poulshot, and other friends. Now and then he was in London, sometimes at Winchester, Bath, Bristol, &c.; but Longleat was the principal witness of his future trials, his temptations, and his disquietudes. These last were to follow him wherever he might go; for what refuge of peace, what stillness or \*solitude, what shades of retirement can screen us from the companionship of our cares?"

He died here on the 19th of March, 1711, and by his own desire was buried in the churchyard of the nearest parish within his diocese. This was Frome; Horningham

\* Life of Ken, vol. ii. p. 174.

church being within the diocese of Sarum. And in Frome churchyard, under the east window of the chancel, his ashes rest, guarded by a very singular monument, supposed to have been placed there by Lord Weymouth; an iron grating, coffin-shaped, surmounted by a mitre and pastoral staff. His library continues to be carefully preserved in this house, his portrait in the gallery: the odour of his name is still fragrant at Longleat, but Ken belongs to his country.

It is to be lamented that we have not some more particular knowledge of his friend and patron, the first Lord Weymouth, than is to be gleaned from a few notices left of him in letters from Ken and others. Not only was he, as those letters describe him, a deeply religious and amiable man, but it would seem that Longleat must have been, during his time, a home of accomplished and cultivated minds. He had only one son, the Hon. Henry Thynne, who never came to the title, dying in his father's lifetime, in the year 1708, aged 33. He was of a literary turn of mind, and encouraged it in others. There was living at this time, retired upon his own property at Frome, a Mr. Walter Singer, formerly a non-conformist minister at Ilchester. He was the father of Elizabeth Singer, afterwards and now better known as Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe. Already at the age of twelve she showed a taste for music, painting, and poetry; and being of a devout and simple mind, attracted the notice of Bishop Ken. Longleat then became open to her, and Mr. Thynne himself instructed her in French and Italian.

Mr. Thynne had two daughters, the elder of whom, Frances, afterwards became Countess of Hertford, of Marlborough Castle. She was an enthusiastic patroness of literature, especially poetry; and is known by her three volumes of Correspondence with the Countess of Pomfret. Lady Hertford encouraged every aspirant to Parnassus, from Pope down to the Wiltshire Thresher, Stephen Duck. Mr. Waylen, in his *History of Marlborough*,\* has described the poetical coteries that used to assemble at Marlborough Castle, including Thomson, of the Seasons, (who nevertheless very much preferred the aroma of Lord Hertford's port, to scribbling verses in her ladyship's grotto:) but to follow them thither would take us from our point, which is only to show that this literary taste of the Countess was fostered under her father's roof.

Mr. Harbin, the chaplain, was wont to amuse himself in a way that entitles him to our respect; if at least he is the person of that name a volume of whose extracts from the Evidences in the muniment-room of Longleat is mentioned among Sir Thomas Phillipps's *Wiltshire Manuscripts*.†

\* P. 383.

† This Mr. George Harbin was the real author of a book called "The Hereditary Right of the Crown of England asserted; the History of the Succession since the Conquest cleared, and the true English Constitution vindicated from the misrepresentations of Dr. Higden's View and Defence." *Folio, London, 1713*. A work for which Hilkiah Bedford, (as the alleged author,) was prosecuted in the King's Bench, fined 1000 marks, and imprisoned three years. On account of his sufferings

The Rev. Isaac Walton, of Poulshot, Ken's nephew, and a frequent visitor at this time, was the son of the "Father of anglers."

These were some of the more familiar guests during Bishop Ken's residence here; but the house is described in all the biographies of the Bishop, as having been the scene of old English hospitality, its festivities open to all comers of fashion and quality.

In its turn this pleasant scene dissolves, and is succeeded by another wholly different. The first Lord Weymouth died in 1714. His only son was already dead, leaving no son; and the estate passed to his second cousin, Thomas Thynne, of Kempsford, in Gloucestershire, an infant, at the time, of only four years old.

From dates, and other circumstances, it would appear that the House at Longleat must now have remained without a resident proprietor for forty years. There was the minority of seventeen years, to May, 1731; and then, on coming, or soon after coming, of age, the second Lord Weymouth appears to have forsaken it, and to have lived in an old manor house in the village of Horningsham. He died at the early age of forty, in 1751, and was buried in Horningsham churchyard. He was Ranger of Hyde Park and St. James's Park. His son, the 3rd Lord Weymouth, was eighteen years old at her father's death. On coming of age, in 1754, he found plenty to do, the garden and ornamental grounds in the Dutch style (as introduced by the first Lord, and as seen in the old print,) having fallen, not only into disorder, but wholly out of fashion. The taste for foreign gardens had gone by. For the work of restoration he called in the celebrated landscape gardener of the day, who, from his invariable habit of pointing out to his employers the great capability of their grounds, earned for himself the name of Capability Brown. So great a personage deserves a stately introduction: let Cowper marshal him in:—

Lo! he comes:

The omnipotent magician Brown appears.  
He speaks: the lawn in front becomes a lake;  
Woods vanish! hills subside, and valleys rise:  
And streams—as if created for his use,  
Pursue the track of his directing wand;  
Sinuous or straight, now rapid and now slow,  
Now murmuring soft, now roaring in cascades,  
E'en as he bids. Th' enraptured owner smiles.  
'Tis finished: and yet, finished as it seems,  
Still wants—a mine to satisfy the cost!

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Lord Weymouth (probably at the instigation of Mr. Harbin, whom Bedford's friendship thus screened,) gave him 100*l.*: without however knowing that the real author all the time was his own Chaplain. See Chalmers' Biog. Dict., *article* "Bedford."



Obedient to this magical wand, the Dutch formalities disappeared; plants and trees, released from regimental discipline, were ordered to stand at ease, or to take up new positions more agreeable to the principles of English liberty. The great difficulty appears to have been how to manage the water; the natural stream was by no means commensurate with the *grandeur* of Longleat. I do not bestow that epithet on this place without sufficient reason: because the impression produced upon most minds, when the whole view of this house, gardens and demesne, lies under the eye, surveying it from a height, certainly is, that, taking it altogether, it is the very *beau ideal* of an English Baronial residence. John Aubrey (not unhappily) calls it "the most august house in England." The natural hills and valleys, the great masses of wood with which the hills have been clothed, the extensive range of park, the command of prospect, and the style of the house itself, produce, altogether, a character of grandeur, which is, in this county at least, peculiar to Longleat. Mr. Repton justly observes that there is a vast difference between the grand and the great. For example—four thousand acres with a paling round them and a cotton factory in the centre, all in the middle of Salisbury plain, might be great; but nobody would think of calling them grand. Greatness of dimension is one thing—greatness of character is quite another. The two are often confounded; but though the difference may not, perhaps, be so easy to describe, the eye detects it in a moment. Therefore, to bring the water forward into proportion with all the other features of Longleat was absolutely necessary. The stream itself was nothing but a watercourse, large enough for driving the old Priory mill, but insignificant in appearance when passing through spacious grounds close to a spacious mansion. In the artificial Dutch garden the brook had been enlarged a little into a straight canal and fish-ponds, as seen in Kip's view; but, when these were abolished, the problem was how to give greater expansion to the water. Various plans were considered, and the one adopted, (at a prodigious expense, as Cowper's introduction prognosticates,) was to produce the idea of a large river flowing through the demesne, widened by serpentine lines into a lake.

The Viscount Weymouth, by whom this alteration was made, was a Lord of the Bedchamber to George III. (1760), Master of the Horse to Queen Charlotte (1764), and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (1765). In 1789 he was created Marquess of Bath, and in September of that year he had the honour of receiving as guests, at Longleat, the King, Queen, and Princesses, with a suite of forty persons. Their Majesties arrived here on Monday 14th, and departed Wednesday the 16th; there is a minute account of their reception in the Appendix to Sir R. C. Hoare's History of Warminster. The King was just recovering from one of his dangerous illnesses, and was on his return to London from sea-bathing at Weymouth. Upon this occasion 125 persons slept in the house; nine dinners or luncheons were provided every day, besides the

grand one; three oxen, six fat bucks, and seventeen fat sheep, game, poultry, fish, fruit, and all the good things that could be thought of, formed the bill of fare. 30,000 people crowded into the park to wave their hats and shout. His Majesty went up to the top of the house, and remarked of the view, that notwithstanding the trite description of the grandeur and beauty of Longleat it very far exceeded any idea he could possibly have formed of it.

The first Marquess of Bath died in 1796. The nobleman who then succeeded was the late Lord Lieutenant of the county of Somerset, the grandfather of our noble host. Before speaking of any changes and improvements in house and grounds, or elsewhere, on the property over which he presided for forty-one years, it will not, I trust, be considered unbecoming if I take the liberty of saying a few words about himself. He died in the year 1837, nineteen years ago, but his memory is still fresh amongst us, and well may it be so, for few men in his position of life lived less for themselves, and more for others. In the funeral sermon, preached in the parish church of Frome, upon the occasion of his death,\* he was pronounced to have been not only a titled but a Christian gentleman. Where lay the proof? It lay in these things. To any scheme of public benefit he lent ready assistance: one instance of which may suffice, as a sample of the rest. A certain improvement in the neighbourhood was on foot, but before it could be completed it was necessary to consult him, as the proposed line of road was to pass through his estate. The application was made with some natural apprehension as to the result. The answer was to this effect, "You may cut through my estate in any direction which will be most for the public advantage. I will give you my aid in Parliament, and I have directed my steward to send you £500."

Upon his liberality to churches, charities, and the like, I will not dwell, for happily such bounty is not unusual amongst men of fortune; but two or three other features of his character, considering the circumstances of rank and position, are necessarily more rare, and will account in great measure for the peculiar respect with which he was regarded. One was his consideration for those in a lower rank of life: an example of which he showed not long before his death, when upon the decease of a faithful servant he closed Longleat house for three days. Another was the free access which he afforded to all; the poorest person who considered himself aggrieved was welcome here to tell his tale, and then to partake of hospitality. The noble Lord invariably inquired personally into the truth of the statement, and saw justice done. "Thus was he a father to the poor, and the cause which he knew not he searched out." He was naturally silent, and the poor who were acquainted with his habit,

\* By the Rev. Hill Wickham, M.A., now rector of Horsington, county of Somerset.



when they made an application, were accustomed to place themselves before the steps of the house, with their request in writing: and their case being attested by some known signature, the petitioner was soon observed, visited, and relieved. In the course of his frequent rides and walks through the villages adjoining his demesne, it was his custom to lift the cottage latch, enter and look about him, and many a new thatched roof, and ancient wall repaired, were owing to these quiet visits. "When the ear heard him, it blessed him; when the eye saw him, it gave witness to him." I trust this passing allusion will not be considered irrelevant to our subject. For though we are here to-day to inspect by kind permission the grounds and mansion of Longleat, you will, I am sure, feel with myself, that, after all, the noblest ornaments of a house are the good names that belong to it. You will feel, that in the review we are now taking of the various handy-works of liberality and taste, with which its former owners have embellished this place, it would have been ungraceful to omit all reference to the amiable qualities that may have adorned those owners themselves.

The noble Marquess to whom I have just alluded, about the year 1808, employed Mr. Wyatt, (afterwards Sir Jeffrey Wyatville,) in certain alterations within the house, principally in the construction of the present grand staircase and galleries. Into further details it is needless to enter. So many plans and accounts have been published of this as of other large mansions, that the very number and dimensions of the rooms are almost as well known to the public as they are to the proprietor himself. It was during the repairs made by Mr. Wyatt, as appears from a memorandum in his writing, that the discovery already mentioned at the beginning of this paper was made, in excavating the ground under the staircase, of a number of coffins containing the presumed skeletons of the ancient Priors and Canons of Longleat,—the wearers during life of those strange clerical costumes which were described. A second and rather singular discovery was made at the same time, showing that those reverend gentlemen, whether living or dead, were never allowed to have the Priory all to themselves.—

There is a bird who by his coat,  
And by the hoarseness of his note  
Might be supposed a crow:  
A great frequenter of the church,  
Where *canon*-like he finds a perch,  
An dormitory too.

When Mr. Wyatt was erecting the north side of the house, which had been for many years in ruins, he found in the present kitchen chimney an old flue, containing 100 skeletons of jackdaws, and nine of some other bird, supposed to have fallen down



the chimney, to the depth of sixty feet. I believe that since Sir Jeffrey Wyatville's time nothing whatever has been done to the house.

Of the general demesnes it is quite needless to speak. Even those who have never seen them before, have to-day, by the owner's liberal permission, a kind of free warren to examine for themselves. The beauty of the arboretum in the walk to Horningsham, the prospect from "Heaven's Gate," and the variety of scenery included within a park which measures its distance by milestones—of such things the best description is the sight. But the archæology of the plantations must not be overlooked. It consists, I believe, in sundry venerable oaks that escaped being sawn up into wainscot when the house was built; and in a remnant of an original "Weymouth Pine," one of the first trees of that sort, (the New England larch, or white pine, of good quality as timber, but disrespectfully called by Mr. Gilpin "the most formal of its brotherhood,") naturalized in these woods from North America by the first Lord Weymouth, about the year 1705. Its head was blown off by a hurricane many years ago, but the rest of this curiosity has not yet wholly disappeared.

I now bring to a conclusion this sketch of the History of the House to which we have been so hospitably invited to-day; and in doing so I will venture to use the words of Mr. Repton, speaking in 1803, for they happily apply with equal propriety to 1856. "This magnificent estate, so far from being locked up to exclude mankind from partaking of its scenery, is always open, and visitors are allowed freely to amuse themselves: which circumstance tends to enliven the scene; to extend a more general knowledge of its beauty to strangers; and to mark the liberality of the noble proprietor, in thus deigning to share with others the good he enjoys."

J. E. J.

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### No. 116.—The Heiress of the Percies.

(From Craik's *Romance of the Peerage*, vol. iv. p. 322-351.)

The story of the claim to the Earldom of Northumberland made upon the death of Earl Josceline by the Irish Trunkmaker\* would be incomplete without a sketch of the remarkable fortunes of Josceline's daughter and only surviving child, the Lady Elizabeth Percy.

Her mother, originally the Lady Elizabeth Wriothesley, was the youngest of the daughters and co-heiresses of the Lord Treasurer, Thomas fourth and last Earl of Southampton of that name. It was an elder sister that was at first destined for the

\* For this curious story, see the abovementioned work, vol. iv. p. 286.

heir of the house of Percy; but she, Lady Audry, died in October, 1660, soon after the marriage had been arranged. Lady Elizabeth was only sixteen when she became the wife of Josceline, then Lord Percy, in December, 1662. He was between two and three years older. Lord Southampton died in May, 1667; and, in October of the year following, Josceline succeeded his father as eleventh Earl of Northumberland.

The Countess was by this time the mother of two children—a daughter, Elizabeth, born 26th January, 1667; and a son, Henry, styled Lord Percy, born 2nd February, 1668. A second daughter made her appearance towards the close of the year 1669. But now, after seven years, her happy marriage, in which, in addition to the most brilliant worldly circumstances and every other gift of heaven, the tenderest affection is said to have bound her and her husband to one another, was to be terribly darkened. Her last-born daughter had scarcely seen the light, when, in December, 1669, her boy, almost two years old, was taken from her; the death of his infant sister, Henrietta, immediately followed; the Earl and the Countess then went abroad, and the Earl died at Turin in May, 1670, before he had completed his twenty-sixth year.

Thus she had lost a son, a daughter, and a husband within a space of five months.

She was not yet four-and-twenty, and she had been eminently handsome;—"a beautiful lady, indeed," writes Pepys, in recording a sight which he had of her in 1667. She is one of Lely's Windsor Beauties; but it is said, that, when she appeared in Paris while her weeds were yet fresh, sorrow seemed to have already obliterated from her face every trace both of beauty and of youth.

Her bloom and grace, however, and probably also her spirits, revived after a while. Another account is, that, having re-appeared at the English court, she attracted the attention of King Charles in so inconvenient a degree as to make her deem it expedient to return to France. There the young widow, who, besides what jointure she might enjoy from the Northumberland property, was mistress of estates of the value of five thousand a-year inherited from her maternal grandfather, Leigh Earl of Chichester, was laid siege to by one who rarely or never failed with women,—the Honourable Ralph Montagu, the English ambassador; and to his skilfully conducted suit she surrendered after the decent interval of about three years from the death of her first husband. Having come over privately to England, they were married, some time in the year 1673, at Titchfield, in Hampshire, formerly the seat of her father, now the property of her half sister, also named Elizabeth, by whom it was carried into the family of her husband, the first of the Noels Earls of Gainsborough.

Montagu had, about a year before this, by the death of his elder brother, killed in the fight of Southwold Bay, become heir apparent to the barony of Montagu of Boughton, and he succeeded his father in that title in 1683. His wife, however, as is customary, continued to retain the higher designation derived from her first



husband. She is still spoken of as "the most beautiful Countess of Northumberland" by Evelyn, in describing, in October, 1683, what he calls "the stately and ample palace" that Montagu had lately erected near Bloomsbury,—the original Montagu House, burnt down a few years after this date, when it was replaced by the building long so well known as the British Museum. It was not till her second husband was, immediately after the Revolution, made Viscount Monthermer and Earl of Montagu, that she assumed his name. Nor did she enjoy her new title much more than a year. She had already, besides a daughter, brought Montagu two sons, both of whom had been of delicate health from the first. The eldest they lost in his twelfth year in February, 1687—a few days after the burning of their house. In September, 1690, the Countess died, at Boughton, in Northamptonshire, soon after she had given birth to a third son. She had only attained the age of forty-four. Montagu, within about a twelvemonth, being then fifty-six, married the mad widow of the second and last Duke of Albemarle; it is said that he paid his addresses to her in the character of the Emperor of China: in 1705 he was raised by Queen Anne to be Marquess of Monthermer and Duke of Montagu; and he lived till 1709, when, having some time before lost his second son, he was succeeded in all his honours by his third and last, by whom they were sustained for forty years longer.\* His widow survived to nearly as late a date: Pennant states, that all the time her husband lived she was kept confined in the ground-floor of Montagu House, "and was served on the knee to the day of her death, which happened in 1734, at Newcastle House, Clerkenwell, at the age of ninety-six." She was one of the five daughters of the second Cavendish Duke of Newcastle, the grandson of Bess of Hardwick.

The second marriage of the Countess of Northumberland separated her immediately from her daughter by her first husband, and their paths of life would seem to have afterwards but seldom crossed or touched. The child had, of course, been left with her mother so long as the latter remained her own mistress; but it was not held to follow, that, because the Countess had chosen to take herself a new husband, she was entitled to impose any new father she pleased upon her daughter; and proceedings

\* John second Duke of Montagu married the youngest of the three daughters of the great Duke of Marlborough, and had by her a family of three sons and three daughters. The sons all died in childhood or infancy; the eldest daughter became the wife of the second Duke of Manchester, but had no issue; the youngest married the fourth Earl of Cardigan, who was in 1766 created Duke of Montagu, and lived till 1790. In 1786, also, having many years before lost his only son, he was created Baron Montagu of Boughton, with remainder, failing his issue male, to the second son of his daughter, who had married the third Duke of Buccleuch; and his daughter's said son, accordingly, being the uncle of the present Duke of Buccleuch, succeeded on the death of his grandfather to that barony.



were instituted, the result of which was that the guardianship of the heiress of the Percies was transferred to her grandmother, the widow of Earl Algernon. She was thereupon carried off by the old lady to Petworth; and her mother, who, as we have seen, survived for about seventeen years, scarcely again makes her appearance in the story.

The gentle junior Countess had no chance with her mother-in-law in any case in which they might come into competition or collision. It is illustrative of their opposite natures, and in accordance with the lot of each in other respects, that, while the former died at forty-four, the latter should have lived on to the age of ninety-seven. She did not quit her pertinacious and inordinate grasp of this world till the year 1705.

Such a woman would be as little likely to respect the natural rights or feelings of the daughter as those of the mother. The Lady Elizabeth Percy was the greatest match in the kingdom; and her grandmother, we may be sure, having got her into her hands, did not intend that, when she came to be disposed of in marriage, the young lady herself should have much to say in the matter.

To make the surer of no opposition to her sovereign will and pleasure being attempted,—no struggle of the victim disturbing the sacrifice,—perhaps, too, out of impatience to signalise her absolute authority in that crowning act,—she had her ward transformed into a wife without even waiting till she had become a woman. Lady Elizabeth could not yet boast of being quite thirteen when she found herself legally and irrevocably made over, with all she possessed, to Henry Earl of Ogle, the heir apparent to the dukedom of Newcastle. The ceremony is stated to have been performed about the latter end of the year 1679.\* Lord Ogle was the brother of the Duchess Dowager of Albemarle, who, about a dozen years after this, succeeded Lady Elizabeth's mother as the wife of Montagu.

This, however, after all, proved only a nominal marriage. The bridegroom assumed the name of Percy, and the bride was called Lady Ogle; but they had not yet come to live together when Lord Ogle died in the beginning of November 1680. He was his father's last remaining son, and his death made an end of the elder of the two dukedoms acquired by the House of Cavendish, or at least devolved it upon a new name.

It appears to have also been held to restore the juvenile widow to the custody and command of her grandmother, who lost no time in availing herself of the rare opportunity that had fallen to her of negotiating a second marriage for the same ward—and she the wealthiest in the land—whom she had already once turned to account in the same way.

Under date of the 15th of October 1581 Evelyn records as follows: "I dined with

\* Collins, ii. 469.

the Earl of Essex, who, after dinner, in his study, where we were alone, related to me how much he had been scandalised and injured in the report of his being privy to the marriage of his lady's niece, the rich young widow of the late Lord Ogle, sole daughter of the Earl of Northumberland; showing me a letter of Mr. Thynn's, excusing himself for not communicating his marriage to his lordship. He acquainted me also with the whole story of that unfortunate lady's being betrayed by her grandmother, the Countess of Northumberland, and Colonel Brett, for money; and that, though, upon the importunity of the Duke of Monmouth, he had delivered to the grandmother a particular of the jointure which Mr. Thynn pretended he would settle on the lady, yet he totally discouraged the proceeding, as by no means a competent match for one that, both by birth and fortune, might have pretended to the greatest prince in Christendom; that he also proposed the Earl of Kingston, or the Lord Cranburn, but was by no means for Mr. Thynn." Elizabeth, wife of the first Capel Earl of Essex, was a daughter of Algernon Earl of Northumberland by his first marriage, and was consequently the half-sister of the late Earl Josceline, and aunt, by the half blood, of his daughter.

Mr. Thynn, to whom Lady Ogle, we see, was by this time remarried, was Thomas Thynn, Esq. of Longleat, in Wiltshire, one of the richest commoners in England. He went by the name of Tom of Ten Thousand,—that is, ten thousand a year; and it is he whom Dryden in his description of the Duke of Monmouth, in the *Absolom* and *Achitophel*, introduces as "Wise Issachar, his wealthy western friend." His Grace, it would appear from Evelyn's account, had interested himself in bringing about the marriage; which was solemnised in the summer or autumn of 1681, certainly before Lord Ogle had been dead a twelvemonth.

The bride, however, who was not yet fifteen, was again to be a wife only in form and name. Although she had yielded so far to the influences, of whatever kind, brought to bear upon her as to go to the altar with Thynn, she seems to have shrunk from the thought of living with him. It is said that she got her mother to intercede for her, and that her husband consented to give her up for a year, which she should spend abroad. Another account is that she actually fled to Holland. It is admitted that they separated, and that she did leave England immediately after the performance of the ceremony. She was probably carried to the Continent by her mother and Montagu. In a few weeks also, we hear of proceedings being about to be taken with the object, apparently, of effecting a dissolution of her late marriage. Evelyn mentions a conversation he had with Dolben Bishop of Rochester on the 14th of January, 1682, in which the Bishop spoke of the probability of his having to officiate as "a delegate in the concern of my Lady Ogle, now likely to come in controversy upon her marriage with Mr. Thynn."



Perhaps her Ladyship had already seen some one whom she preferred in her heart to either of the two men to whom she had given her hand. Among the suitors from whom Tom of Ten Thousand seemed for the moment to have borne her off in triumph, there was one, who, on whatever his calculations rested, is supposed to have ere long conceived the hope of yet calling her his own.

Charles John Count Königsmark was a person to dazzle any eyes, and to aspire to any prize that daring might win. His family, originally German, had been for some generations settled in Sweden, in the military service of which country, and also in that of France, of Venice against the Turks, of the Dutch Republic, and of the Empire, a succession of Königsmarks had made the name renowned over Europe. Charles John had been head of his house since 1673, in which year his father fell in battle. Born in 1659, he was only eight years older than the heiress of the house of Percy. Yet he had already acquired a distinguished reputation. He had first visited England in 1674, when he was only fifteen; thence he had gone to Paris, where he mingled in the highest circles, and, young as he was, is said to have shone with great lustre; in his eighteenth year he was wounded, and narrowly escaped with his life, in boarding a Turkish vessel while cruising with the Knights of Malta, having in this his first fight evinced all the fearless valour of his heroic race; after that he visited Rome, Venice, and Genoa; then he passed on to Portugal, and at last presented himself at Madrid in time to witness and take part in the fêtes and rejoicings at the marriage of King Charles the Second with Maria Louisa of Orleans. There, in May 1679, the Countess d'Aulnoi, being of the suite of the French princess, witnessed his behaviour at a grand toros, or bull-fight, at which their majesties were present. She had been greatly excited by the report that the young Swedish nobleman was to engage the bull in honour of a young lady of her acquaintance. He was one of six knights who offered themselves to the combat. Each was mounted, and was attended by a groom, who led a dozen other horses, and as many mules laden with lances. The cavaliers were all dressed in black, with plumes of white feathers, hat-bands glittering with diamonds, and crimson, blue, or yellow scarfs, which some of them wore round their waist or over the shoulders, others wrapt round about the arm. "Without doubt," says the Countess, in her printed account of her Travels, "their mistresses presented them; for commonly they run to please them, and to show that there is no danger to which they would not expose themselves for their diversion." There were twenty bulls baited the first day. One, which was particularly furious, rushed at Königsmark, and wounded him dangerously in the leg, besides rending his horse, upon which the main force of the blow lighted. "He quickly got off him," the narrative continues, "and, though he is no Spaniard, yet he would not be excused from any of the laws. It would have drawn pity from any body to see one of the



finest horses in the world in such a condition; he ran violently about the place, striking fire with his feet, and killed a man with a blow upon his head and breast. The great rail was opened for him, and he went out. As for the Count, as soon as he was wounded, a very fine Spanish lady, who believed that he fought for her sake, stood forward in her balcony, and with her handkerchief made several signs, in all likelihood to encourage him; but he did not seem to need being animated; and, although he had lost abundance of blood, and was forced to lean upon one of his footmen, who held him up, yet, with great fierceness, he advanced with his sword in his hand, made a shift to give a very great wound to the bull on the head, and then presently, turning himself towards that side where this young lady for whom he fought was, he kissed his sword, and suffered himself to be carried away by his people half dead."\*

The new Spanish Queen was the niece of the King of England; and that fact may have had something to do with turning Königsmark's thoughts again to this country. First, however, he went home to Sweden for a time: it was not till the beginning of the year 1681 that he came over here. He landed at Hull, after a stormy and dangerous passage from Gothenburg, and immediately set forward for the Court at Windsor, where a special introduction which he brought from the Swedish King to our Charles the Second ensured him a distinguished reception. He appears to have taken up his residence in London, where it is certain that he lived in great style, and in habitual intercourse with the Court.

It must have been now that he met the young heiress of the Percies, and became one of the suitors for her hand, recently released from the brief grasp of her first nominal husband, Lord Ogle.

It is not at all likely that the foreign adventurer, whatever encouragement he may have received from the lady herself, would receive much either from her grandmother or from any of her other connexions. His advances may have rather precipitated the consignment of her to Thynn. It was perhaps upon that arrangement being concluded that Königsmark left England.

One version of the story makes them to have first met at the Court of Hanover. Probably, if they ever met there, it was after they had known one another in England, and after Lady Ogle had become the wife of Thynn.

There is, in fact, every reason for believing that they were on the Continent at the same time in the year 1681. Lady Ogle, as we have seen, left England immediately after her marriage with Thynn, which was solemnized in the autumn, or perhaps in the summer, of that year. And Königsmark, we are told, after having intended, or professed it to be his intention, to accompany a small naval armament which was

\* Travels (English translation), ii. 74.

about to be dispatched for the relief of Tangier, on the expedition being prevented from sailing by contrary winds proceeded in the first instance to France. Some time appears to have then elapsed before he set out for Africa by the way of Spain. However, he arrived at Tangier in time to take a conspicuous part in the first sally made by the beleaguered garrison. In a second sally, which he headed a few days after, he had his horse shot under him. In the end the Emperor of Morocco sued for peace; his ambassador arrived in London in the beginning of the following year. Königsmark meanwhile had joined a few English ships which had gone a cruising against the Algerines. He returned to England, nevertheless, about the middle of January, 1682.

At a late hour on the evening of Sunday the 12th of February, Thynn, passing in his coach westward along Pall Mall, when he had got opposite to St. Alban's Street, now the Opera Arcade, was overtaken by three men, mounted and armed, one of whom, riding up to the north window of the coach, and wheeling round his horse, discharged a blunderbuss loaded with four bullets into his right side, inflicting a wound of which he expired at six o'clock in the morning.

Three foreigners, George Borosky, or Boratzi, a Pole, and Christopher Vratz and John Stern, both Swedes, the former designated Captain, the latter Lieutenant, were immediately apprehended on suspicion of being the perpetrators of the crime. A reward of £200 was offered for the discovery of Count Königsmark, who had remained incognito since his return from abroad, and who was described in the advertisement as about the age of five or six and twenty (he was, in fact, only twenty-two), of a low stature, "pretty full set," having fair long hair, but sometimes wearing a periwig, his face round, with "a few pockholes in it." He was captured, while endeavouring to make his escape from the country in disguise, on the night of Sunday the 19th, a week after the murder, at Gravesend. All four were tried at Hicks's Hall on Tuesday the 28th, Königsmark being indicted as an accessory before the fact. The three others were found Guilty, and were all executed; the Count was acquitted by the Jury, but no doubt was entertained by any one that he was really the chief criminal.

He left England with all possible expedition. It appears that he already held the command of a regiment in the army of the King of France, and he now betook himself to that country. The short remainder of his life was mostly spent in the exercise of his profession of arms, and he distinguished himself on many occasions. At last, in 1685, on his uncle, Count Otho William Königsmark—his father's younger brother—being appointed second in command of the Venetian force sent to the Morea under Francesco Morosini, he accompanied him as a volunteer; and, after having assisted in the reduction of Navarino and Modon, he either fell mortally wounded in



repelling a sally of the Turkish garrison of Argos on the 29th of August, 1686—the day before the surrender of the place—or, as another account states, was carried off by a pleurisy, the consequence of having overheated himself in that affair. He had only attained the age of twenty-seven.

It was Philip Christopher, the younger brother of Charles John Count Königsmark, and his successor in the title, who was in August 1694 assassinated in the palace at Hanover, on suspicion of being the lover of Sophia of Zell, the young and beautiful wife of the Electoral Prince, afterwards George the First of England, and the mother of his son George the Second; and whose remains were long after found under the floor of the passage where he had been dispatched, as he was retiring from the bed-chamber of the Princess, whose divorce immediately followed. Yet it is believed that both she and the Count fell victims to the jealousy and revenge of the Elector's mistress, the Countess Platen, whose overtures Königsmark had rejected, and who sent him, without the knowledge of the Princess, the invitation that lured him to his fate. Of two sisters, also, the eldest was the beautiful Countess Maria Aurora of Königsmark, the mistress of Frederick Augustus Elector of Saxony, who in 1697 became King Augustus the Second of Poland, and the mother by him of the famous Maurice Count of Saxony, commonly styled Marshal Saxe.

Thomas Thynn, the Count's victim, leaving no legitimate issue, was succeeded in his extensive possessions by Sir Thomas Thynn, Baronet, who was the son of a half-brother of his father's, and who was the same year raised to the peerage as Baron Thynn and Viscount Weymouth. The first Viscount Weymouth, however, left no male issue, and, with the family estate of Longleat,\* the titles descended in terms of the patent to the line of a younger brother; the third Viscount Weymouth was in 1789 created Marquess of Bath, and his great-grandson is the present and fourth Marquess. A younger son of the second Viscount was also in 1784 created Baron Carteret, and, dying unmarried at the age of ninety-one in 1826, was succeeded, in terms of the patent, by the second son of his brother the first Marquess of Bath; who, again, dying without issue in 1838, was succeeded by his next brother, who is the present peer.

But probably, neither upon the murdered man himself, whom nothing but his fate

\* Clarendon, in his *Life*, tells us that his grandfather, who was a younger son, "when his age was fit for it, was placed as a clerk in one of the Auditor's Offices of the Exchequer, where he gained great experience, and was employed in the affairs and business of Sir John Thynn, who, under the protection and service of the Duke of Somerset, had in a short time raised a very great estate, and was the first of that name who was known, and left the house of Longleat to his heir, with other lands to a great value." Tom of Ten Thousand was the great-great-grandson of this protégé of the Protector.



made interesting, and about whom, now that he was "gone down among the dead," there was, as the epitaph sings, little "more to be said," or, perhaps, the less that was said the better, nor upon his foreign murderer, were men's thoughts turned by his assassination with so much interest or curiosity as upon the young and high-born English maiden, whose hand had indeed been given to Thynn, but whose heart was very generally believed to be Königsmark's. She was still abroad when she was thus made a widow for the second time at the age of fifteen. We read as follows in the newspaper called *The Domestic Intelligencer* for the 15th of February 1682:—"Orders are taken for embalming the body of Thomas Thynn, Esq., lately murdered, and which, it is said, will, for some reasons, be kept unburied a considerable time. Most of his servants are going into morning, and we learn that letters have been dispatched to Lady Ogle to advertise her of the tragical disaster." With whatever feelings she may have received the news, she deemed it proper, or it was so arranged by those in whose hands or at whose command she was, that she should immediately return home. The *Intelligencer* of the 20th intimates that she was then understood to be on the point of starting for this country from Amsterdam, where she had been resident for some months. "We hear," says the publication of the 23rd, "that the Lady Ogle is upon her way for England, and is expected about the beginning of the next week." It is probable, however, that she did not arrive quite so soon, nor till after the murderers of her late husband had been both tried and executed. The next notice that we have of her in the *Intelligencer* is in the paper of the 23rd of March, which contains the following paragraph:—"Since the Lady Ogle's arrival, many persons of quality have been to visit her; she seeming very much dejected for the unfortunate and tragical death of Esquire Thynn, declaring that she was altogether surprised upon the news she received of that unhappy accident, as not imagining such barbarity could be enacted by man, much more in England; and we hear that she will not appear public till the Court comes hither from Newmarket." The simplicity of the poor perplexed news-collector in putting into her ladyship's mouth a formal declaration that she had had no share in concocting her husband's murder is rich. At this moment their majesties were expected to leave Newmarket in a few days; but they were detained by the state of the weather, and a full fortnight elapsed before they got back to Whitehall.

Whether Thynn's young widow abstained so long from beginning to "appear public" is not chronicled. But in any case she, or her relations, made good use of the next two months. On the 30th of May—only four months after having completed her fifteenth year, not quite that brief space from Thynn's death—she was married to a third husband, Charles Seymour Duke of Somerset. He was the seventh Duke, if we reckon from the Protector; and it is remarkable that, as he now

obtained a wife and an immense accession of fortune by one assassination, so he had about four years before been indebted for his title to another; for he had succeeded an elder brother, who, while travelling in Italy, and being only in his twenty-first year and still unmarried, was shot dead at Lerici, near Genoa, by a man of rank, Horatio Botti, whose wife and other ladies of his family had been insulted in the church of the Augustinians by some French gentlemen, and who erroneously supposed the English nobleman to have been one of the party. Duke Charles was only twenty, or about five years older than his bride, when his marriage united the two noble lines of Seymour and Percy. The higher, however, was made to yield to the older nobility; by the marriage articles the Duke was bound to assume the name and bear the arms of Percy; although his wife released him from that obligation when she came of age.

The remainder of the story will be told, for the greater part, nearly in the words which I have employed in a former work.

The seventh Duke of Somerset became, from his rank and property, a personage of very considerable count and even political importance in his day. He began his public life a short time before the Revolution by an act which gained him great credit and popularity,—his refusal to obey the command of James the Second, to introduce the Papal Nuncio at Court, where his Grace held the office of one of the Lords of the Bedchamber. When his Majesty, on his stating that he conceived what he was required to do to be illegal, asked him if he did not know that the King was above the law, the Duke replied, that, however that might be, he knew that he himself was not above the law. It was a singularly happy answer, certainly, and very remarkable as coming from a youth of only six-and-twenty. His after career, however, scarcely kept the promise of this commencement. In the reign of Anne, the era in which he made the greatest figure, he rather opposed the Tories than united himself with the Whigs, and earned the cordial hatred of the one party without gaining the confidence of the other. His most distinguished political feat was his suddenly making his appearance unsummoned, along with the Duke of Argyll, in the Council-Chamber at Kensington Palace, while the Queen was lying in a neighbouring room on her death-bed,—an act of decision which, by producing the immediate appointment of the Duke of Shrewsbury to the vacant office of Lord Treasurer, probably prevented the proclamation of the Pretender, and saved the country from at least the temporary confusion which might have followed; for there is little doubt that Bolingbroke and his associates were fully prepared for such an attempt if the office, which was in fact that of the premiership, had been secured by that daring politician.

The singularities and absurdities of the Duke's private character went far to diminish



the respect and influence he might otherwise have obtained. "The Duke of Somerset," writes the Tory Lord Dartmouth, in commenting on Burnet's account of his conduct on another occasion—the part he took in breaking up the Godolphin administration in 1710, and then refusing to join their Tory successors—"always acted more by humour than by reason. He had been extremely solicitous and impatient to get the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Godolphin out, and then insisted to have a packed Parliament of theirs to meet, to call himself and every body else in question for having done it. He was a man of vast pride, and, having had a very low education, showed it in a very indecent manner. His high title came to him by one man's misfortune, and his great estate by another's; for he was born to neither, but elated with both to a ridiculousness. After having absented himself for some time, he offered himself at the cabinet; but all the rest declared to the Queen that they would not sit there if he did; upon which the Council was dismissed for that time, and he never attempted it more." What is meant by the Duke offering himself at the cabinet is not very clear: perhaps he pretended to have a right to take his seat in the cabinet in virtue of being a Privy Councillor, which indeed appears to have been the notion upon which he acted when he made his unbidden appearance in the Council-chamber some four years after this. To the same effect with Dartmouth's note is one upon the same passage in Burnet by Lord Hardwicke:—"This noble Lord was so humoursome, proud, and capricious, that he was rather a ministry-spoiler than a ministry-maker."

The fantastic exhibitions which he used to make of his sense of the importance of his title and station procured him the distinctive designation of the Proud Duke of Somerset; and many stories are told of the height to which he carried his self-deification. It is affirmed that, not only would he never suffer any of his children to sit in his presence, but, when he went to sleep in his arm-chair of an afternoon, he used to have a daughter stationed to keep watch and ward all the while at each elbow. On one occasion, suddenly awakening from his nap, which perhaps he had protracted beyond the usual allowance, to his astonishment and indignation he caught one of his fair sentinels seated, on which he told her she should have cause to remember her unfilial and unfeeling disobedience; and it is said that he left her in his will twenty thousand pounds less than her sister. To his servants, it is alleged, he deigned to speak only by signs.

The Duchess of Somerset was held in much higher general estimation than her vain, crotchety, half-crazy husband. When the Whigs were turned out, partly by the Duke's exertions and influence, in 1710, although the new ministry would have nothing to do with his Grace, they gave his wife two of the Court offices,—those of Groom of the Stole and Mistress of the Robes,—which had been taken from the



Duchess of Marlborough; and, upon Burnet's notice of these appointments, Lord Dartmouth takes occasion to give the following account of her:—"The Duchess of Somerset was the best-bred as well as the best-born lady in England. Her immense wealth in her younger days had occasioned great misfortunes to herself and other people, which concluded in her being married to the Duke of Somerset, who treated her with little gratitude or affection, though he owed all he had except an empty title to her. She maintained her dignity at Court with great respect to the Queen and sincerity to all others. She was by much the greatest favourite when the Queen died; and it would have continued, for she thought herself justified in her favour to her when she was ashamed of it elsewhere. Not long before the Queen died, she told me she designed to leave some of her jewels to the Queen of Sicily (who was the only relation I ever heard her speak of with much tenderness), and the rest to the Duchess of Somerset, as the fittest person to wear them after her. Mrs. Danvers, who had served her mother the Duchess of York, and been about her from her infancy, told me she never wondered at her favour to the Duchess of Somerset, but always had to the Duchess of Marlborough, who was the most reverse to the Queen that could have been found in the whole kingdom." Mr. Speaker Onslow also observes, that the appointment of the Duchess "was the most prudent and the best accepted thing that then was done by the ministers; for she was in all respects a credit and an ornament to the Court."

But the Tories, who had now got possession of the government, soon began to regard the Duchess of Somerset as the main obstacle to their complete ascendancy over the Queen. In Swift's *Journal to Stella*, written in 1711 and 1712, his dread and horror of her Grace, and his anxiety for her removal, break out in many passages. "Your Duchess of Somerset," he says in one place, "who now has the key, is a most insinuating woman." This is in March 1711, when his suspicion and jealousy were only beginning to ferment. Afterwards we find him naming and storming about "your d——d Duchess of Somerset." In December he notes, "We must certainly fall if the Duchess of Somerset be not turned out; and nobody believes the Queen will ever part with her." And it was about this date that, in the impatience of his rage and fear, he perpetrated his famous Windsor Prophecy—an atrocity never by the Duchess to be forgotten or forgiven. The Prophecy, written in antique English, is pretended to have been found in a grave at Windsor, and, after a few introductory lines, runs on thus:—

"And, dear England, if aught I understond,  
Beware of *carrots* from *Northumberland*.  
Carrots sown *Thynn* a deep root may get  
If so they be in *Somer set* :

Their *Conyngs mark* thou ; for I have been told  
 They assassin when young, and poison when old.  
 Root out these carrots, O thou whose name  
 Is backwards and forwards always the same ;  
 And keep close to thee always that name  
 Which backwards and forwards is almost the same :  
 And, England, would'st thou be happy still,  
 Bury the carrots under a *Hill*."

The two names are those of the Queen (Anna), and Mrs. Masham (originally Miss Hill), the great stay and dependence of the Tory party, or at least of the Swift and Bolingbroke section of it. By the "carrots from Northumberland" is most ungallantly intended to be symbolised the fair Percy, who, with all her gifts of nature and fortune, was, it seems, unhappy enough to have red hair. The insinuation in the verses that she had been a party to the murder of her former husband would scarcely, perhaps, be more keenly felt than their audacious allusion to this personal peculiarity. But Swift had almost better have sported with the hydra tresses of Medusa than with her Grace's caroty locks. The publication of the Prophecy was prevented by Mrs. Masham, who knew the Duchess's influence with the Queen too well not to be alarmed at the madness of giving her such offence;—Swift himself, indeed, was aware, as he tells us, "that she had more personal credit than all the Queen's servants put together;"—but some copies of the verses were printed for the members of the Club of Brothers, and one of these could not be long in finding its way to her Grace. It is believed to have been through her unappeasable resentment that the access to the episcopal bench—the grand ambition of his life—was shut to Swift for ever. The see of Hereford became vacant about a year after this, and all the interest of the chief persons in power was exerted to get their most zealous and efficient supporter, and intimate personal friend, made the new bishop. Their efforts would probably have been successful; but the Duchess of Somerset went to Anne, and, as the scene is described by the elder Sheridan, did not leave her till she had wrung from her a promise, by prayers and tears, that the appointment should not be made.

Lord Dartmouth, we have seen, speaks of the little sense of gratitude shown by the Proud Duke in his treatment of his wife, for all he owed to her. Their domestic infelicity was well known. It is pointedly alluded to in a pamphlet which appeared in January 1712, entitled *Advice offered to the Members of the October Club*, which at the time was attributed to the Lord Keeper Harcourt, but was in reality written by Swift. "It would have been a masterpiece of prudence in this case," says the author of this address to his associated brother Tories, in alluding to some proceeding which had been taken against the Duke a short time before, but which is only



obscurely indicated, "to have made a friend of an enemy; but whether that were possible to be compassed, or whether it were ever attempted, is now too late to inquire. All accommodation was rendered desperate by an unlucky proceeding some months ago at Windsor, which was a declaration of war too frank and generous for that situation of affairs, and, I am told, was not approved by a certain great minister [the Lord-Treasurer Harley]. It was obvious to suppose that, in a particular where the honour and interest of a husband were so closely united with those of a wife, he might be sure of her utmost endeavours for his protection, though she never loved nor esteemed him. The danger of losing power, favour, profit, and a shelter from domestic tyranny, were strong incitements to stir up a working brain, early practised in all the arts of intriguing." These last expressions are almost the same used by Swift in a letter he wrote to Archbishop King in the preceding August; he there describes the Duchess as "insinuating, and a woman of intrigue." In his Journal to Stella, having on the preceding day mentioned his having sent the Letter to the October Club to the press, he notices, under date of the 19th of January 1712, that the Duke of Somerset had been dismissed from his post of Master of the Horse: and he adds, "we hope the Duchess will follow, or that he will take her away in spite." The next day he writes;—"I saw the Duchess of Somerset talking with the Duke of Buckingham; she looked a little down, but was extremely courteous . . . . They say the Duke of Somerset is advised by his friends to let his wife stay with the Queen; I am sorry for it." Boyer, in his History of the reign of Anne, affirms that the Duchess offered to resign her place, but that "the Queen would by no means part with so trusty and affectionate a servant." In fact, she remained in office to the end of the reign.

She did not survive her royal mistress very many years. The life, of which the commencement had been variegated by such a succession of remarkable incidents, and no portion of which had been without much secret trouble and sorrow to darken to her own heart its outside splendour, terminated on the 23rd of November, 1722. The Duchess of Somerset, when she died, therefore, was not quite fifty-six. Her friend Queen Anne, who had gone eight years before her, had only lived to be forty-nine.

Like her Majesty, too, the Duchess had been a very productive mother, and with almost as little enduring result. Of seven sons and six daughters that she brought the Duke, only one son and three daughters arrived at maturity; and, although the three daughters were all married, only one of them, Katharine, who became the wife of the great Tory parliamentary leader, Sir William Wyndham, Baronet, left issue.

The son, Algon, styled Earl of Hertford, born in 1684, was on the death of his mother not only summoned to the House of Lords as Baron Percy, but was placed



in the precedence of the ancient Barony created in the 28th year of Edward the First, as if that dignity had descended to him as the heir of his mother. It is now generally admitted, however, that neither that nor any of the other peerages enjoyed by her ancestors had been inherited by the Duchess.\* The Earl of Hertford, who distinguished himself as a cavalry officer under Marlborough, singularly enough married a granddaughter of the first Viscount Weymouth, the cousin and heir of his mother's murdered husband, Thynn of Longleat; she is the Countess of Hertford to whom Thomson dedicates his *Spring*, and the Duchess of Somerset whose Correspondence with the Countess of Pomfret was published in the early part of the present century.

Her husband only enjoyed the title of Duke of Somerset for about fourteen months; and four years before he succeeded to it they had lost their only son, George Viscount Beauchamp, a youth of great promise: he was seized with small-pox at Boulogne, on his return from a tour through France, Switzerland, and Italy, and, after an illness of only four days, died on the day on which he had completed his nineteenth year. From the shock of this bereavement neither father nor mother ever recovered.

By this event, the male line of the descendants of the Protector Somerset by his second marriage having failed, the Dukedom of Somerset and the Barony of Seymour, granted to his uncle by King Edward the Sixth in 1547, reverted after the lapse of more than two centuries, in terms of the patents, to the elder branch of the family, the descendants of the Protector by his first marriage.

Duke Algernon, however, had still a daughter, the Lady Elizabeth Seymour, who had been married in July 1740 to Sir Hugh Smithson, Baronet; and a few months before the death of the Duke arrangements were made by which certain new honours were transmitted, along with the inheritance of the great Percy estates, to his son-in-law, and to the issue of his sister Lady Wyndham. His Grace was created, 2nd October, 1749, Baron Warkworth and Earl of Northumberland, with remainder to Sir Hugh Smithson and his heirs male by Lady Elizabeth; and the next day Baron Cockermouth and Earl of Egremont, with like remainder to the sons of his sister, now a widow, by her late husband.† Duke Algernon died on the 7th of February following.

The Proud Duke of Somerset, three years after the death of his first Duchess, although then sixty-four, married the Lady Charlotte Finch, second daughter of

\* See this clearly made out in Sir Harris Nicolas's *Synopsis*, pp. 510—512.

† The Earldom and Dukedom of Northumberland, which had been conferred by Charles the Second on his natural son George Fitzroy, the former in 1674, the latter in 1683, had both expired on the death of the first Duke without issue in 1716.

Daniel Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, who was much his junior, and in the course of a few years brought him two more daughters.\* Her chief occupation, however, seems to have been to nurse, not her children, but her ancient lord, and to officiate as his amanuensis in an incessant correspondence which he carried on with his doctor. "Among the papers of Sir Hans Sloane, preserved in the British Museum," says Mr. Lodge, in a Memoir of his Grace in the *Illustrious Personages*, "are numerous letters from the Duke and Duchess, and their attendants, to this celebrated physician, chiefly on the state of his Grace's health, marked by an anxiety so intense and so extravagant as to be at once ridiculous and deplorable. Many of them are to press the Doctor for remedies for a deafness that vexed him, the cause of which he seems at last himself shrewdly to have guessed; for in the year 1737, when he was seventy-five, the Duchess thus concludes a long letter to Sir Hans:—'My Lord desires his most humble service to you. He continues with thickness of hearing, which puts him in the spleen, fearing it proceeds from old age. He has been very seldom out of the house, and keeps his ears stopped with black wool, dipped in oil of vipers; mixed sometimes with palsy drops, sometimes with spirit of castor, and sometimes dipped only in oil of bitter almonds; but does not find advantage from either.' " Deafness notwithstanding, however, the Duke lasted for eleven or twelve years longer; he died at the age of eighty-seven, on the 2nd of December 1748. The Duchess survived till the 31st of January 1773. She has scarcely left any remembrance of herself, except by a little story which connects her with her more distinguished predecessor:—Once, it is told, she ventured to tap the Duke familiarly on the shoulder with her fan, on which he started and cried out with great indignation, "Madam, my first wife was a Percy, and she never took such a liberty."†

\* The elder married John Manners Marquess of Granby, son of the third Duke of Rutland, and grandfather of the present Duke; the younger, Heneage Finch third Earl of Aylesford, grandfather of the present Earl.

† *English Causes Célèbres*, pp. 81-85.—To that publication the reader is referred for the details of the assassination of Thynn and the trial of Count Königsmark and his accomplices, and for many additional particulars respecting both Thynn and the Count.—It is necessary that I should here, with whatever reluctance, notice a volume, which was announced some time after the present work, and which appeared towards the close of the year 1848, or beginning of 1849, entitled "*Celebrated Trials connected with the Aristocracy in the relations of Private Life*; by Peter Burke, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law." One of the Trials in this collection is that of Königsmark and his associates. It is prefaced by a short paragraph ending thus:—"The following account of Thynn's murder will be rendered more clear by first giving a brief history of the parties who are connected with the narrative, and thus in some measure showing the motives which might have led to the perpetration of the offence. And to begin with the interesting but innocent subject of the whole matter—the main-spring of the deed—a daughter of the noble house of Percy." The learned



## No. 117.—Description of Longleat House.

[From the Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1826.]

LONGLEAT HOUSE, the seat of the Marquess of Bath, is situate about four miles west of Warminster, in Wiltshire. After proceeding more than two miles through the extensive grounds of this noble domain, the house is seen, at a sudden turning of the road, in the valley below. This ancient and magnificent mansion stands in the midst of a fine well-wooded park, encircled with belts of plantations, extending about twelve miles in circumference. A considerable branch of the river Frome running through

author would have expressed himself more correctly if he had intimated an intention of taking rather than giving his proposed "brief history." It is nothing more than a transcript from the "*Causes Célèbres*," with only many omissions, and two or three such verbal substitutions as "subsequently" for "afterwards," "condition" for "way," &c.; the whole being printed without the usual marks of quotation, and without any reference to the work in which it originally appeared. Mr. Burke's entire narrative, entitled "*The Assassination of Mr. Thynn, in the Reign of Charles II.*," extends to about ten pages, of which one is filled with a Latin epitaph intended to have been inscribed on Thynn's monument, and about one-and-a-half more with other old matter also included in the "*Causes Célèbres*;" of the remainder, about six closely-printed pages and a half consist of new matter quietly appropriated from that work.

Another of Mr. Burke's "*Celebrated Trials*" is that of the Reverend Robert Hawkins, of Chilton, tried for felony in 1669. The entire account of that trial also is taken without acknowledgement from the "*Causes Célèbres*," with the exception only of about a dozen lines at the end.

A third of Mr. Burke's *Trials* is that of Philip Standsfield, tried for the murder of his father, in 1688. It extends to above twenty pages, of which Mr. Burke may be considered to have a claim to about half a page. There are nearly four pages of new matter transcribed from the "*Causes Célèbres*," and reproduced by him as his own.

In a fourth Trial, that of Philip Earl of Pembroke, for murder, in 1678, which extends to thirteen pages, the entire narrative is transcribed from the "*Causes Célèbres*," with the exception only of the following introductory sentences:—"This investigation presents nothing in itself but the record of a night disturbance, which led to a fatal result, as, at the period it occurred, such scenes but too often did. Its interest is derived from the importance of the accused party, an interest that has been enhanced by an excellent account of the trial given in a collection of '*English Causes Célèbres*,' which enables us to enliven the otherwise dry details of the transaction." The name of the editor of the work thus at last vaguely referred to, though standing on its title-page, the learned transcriber still chooses to withhold; the precise extent of his obligations is no more indicated in this Trial than in any of the others; and not a word is said from which it could be supposed that, except in this one instance, he had any obligations to acknowledge.



the grounds, and discharging itself in a cascade close to the gardens, forms a conspicuous feature of the landscape; and adds greatly to the beauty and variety of the scenery. For size and number of apartments this seat probably equals any house in England. It is said to have been the first well-built house in the kingdom. It was begun in 1567, by Sir John Thynne, on the site of the dissolved Priory, purchased by him of Sir John Horsey, in the 32 Henry VIII.; and occupied twelve years in building.

The exterior of the mansion\* is remarkably grand and imposing, being no less than 220 feet in front and 120 in depth, and the height proportionate to these dimensions.

The effect is improved by colossal figures of warriors, standing in various attitudes on the balustrades of the whole front and sides of the edifice, similar to those on the summit of the gateway of Alnwick Castle, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland. The innumerable windows in every direction contribute greatly to the light and airy appearance of the mansion. The entrance is by a magnificent flight of stone steps; and over the doorway is placed the family coronet.

The interior is no less elegant and spacious, containing nearly 170 rooms, all decorated with various degrees of splendour. The entrance leads into a lofty hall\*, decorated with panels and antique sofas of highly-polished oak, and a roof of the same materials, with projecting arches, resembling that of Westminster Hall. On the walls are pictures of the size of life representing some of the ancestors of the family dressed in the hunting costume of the last century, with their horses and hounds;—and suspended round the hall are the immense antlers of various species of the stag. At the upper end is a large music gallery, ornamented with the crests and quarterings of the house of Bath. The finest rooms are the dining-room, drawing-room, and library, all of which are furnished in the most costly style, and filled with valuable foreign cabinets and tables of tortoiseshell inlaid with brass. The walls of the drawing-room are entirely covered with rich damask; and the other furniture is enriched with corresponding materials. This suite of apartments, and most of the other rooms, and also the galleries extending round the house, are adorned with pictures by some of the most eminent masters; Rubens, Vandyck, Janssen, Snyders, Mytens, Zuccherro, Sir Peter Lely, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c. They consist chiefly of portraits of the ancestors of the present family, and several of the nobility who became connected with it by intermarriages; especially of Sir John Thynne, the founder of Longleat House (painted in 1580†); of Thomas Thynne,

\* The exterior of the mansion, and interior of the Hall, are well engraved in Sir R. C. Hoare's "Heytesbury Hundred," p. 70, from drawings by J. Buckler, F.S.A.—*EDIT.*

† Engraved by Worthington in Sir R. C. Hoare's "Heytesbury Hundred," p. 64.—*ED.*

(Esq. who was assassinated in his carriage at Pall Mall, and to whose memory a monument is erected in Westminster Abbey); and of Lords Weymouth and Thynne, the Duke of Somerset, and Lord Coventry. But this collection is more particularly valuable for the portraits of many celebrated historical personages, who flourished in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Amongst the most conspicuous, are the portraits of Henry VIII.; of Charles I. and his Queen Henrietta Maria of France, and their infant family (Prince Charles, James Duke of York, and the Princess Elizabeth), by Vandyck; another likeness of Charles I. by a different artist; Charles II. (when king); James II.; Mary Queen of Scots; Lord Seymour. of Sudley, Lord High Admiral of England \* (who was beheaded for a conspiracy against his brother, the Protector Somerset, in the reign of Edward VI.); of Dudley Earl of Leicester, and Devereux Earl of Essex (the two favourites of Queen Elizabeth); of Lord Bacon; Sir Walter Raleigh; Martin Luther; Pope Boniface; Sir Thomas Gresham; Lord Arlington (one of the celebrated *cabal* in the reign of Charles II.); the Prince of Condé; Cardinal Richelieu; Count Tioleke, a Polish nobleman (a remarkably fine painting), &c. Among other pictures of ancient date, is a portrait of the celebrated Jane Shore, which has been much and deservedly admired, not only as an antique and rare specimen of art, but for the correctness and truth of its design and colouring. In one of the apartments adjoining the drawing-room are portraits of the late Marquess of Bath and Lord Chancellor Thurlow, in the most finished style of Sir Joshua Reynolds. There are but few paintings on historical subjects; and scarcely any productions of the Italian and Flemish schools. On the grand staircase, however, are two spirited hunting-pieces by Snyders; and a lion-hunt, said to have been sketched by Rubens. In the long-room is another capital performance of Snyders, representing two falcons in the act of destroying a heron. The few remaining pictures deserving notice, are the "Battle of Amazons," by a French painter; the "Holy Family," by a pupil of Rubens; and six views of Venice, by a Venetian artist. The library contains a costly assemblage of books in various languages, and is arranged and classified with peculiar taste and elegance. In this apartment are several old portraits of ancient British monarchs.

On the right side of the mansion is a small but handsome chapel for the accommodation of the Marquess of Bath and his family; with seats below for the household and strangers who occasionally attend the service. The altar is extremely rich; and, above, is a painting, apparently in imitation of bas-relief. The windows are formed of beautifully-stained glass, representing various events in the history of our Saviour. This chapel is an unique specimen of taste and judgment, both in the design and the execution.

\* Engraved in Lodge's *Illustrious Portraits*.



Behind, and on the left of the house, is an extensive garden, laid out with great skill, and filled with choice exotics. In the centre is a sparkling fountain, playing into a larger basin; and at the extremity are hot and green houses, a spacious orangery, &c. On the right wing are the stables and offices, built in a quadrangular form. These are of comparatively modern erection, on the site of the old stables, which seem (from an old painting) to have been of a very inferior description, and by no means in character with the noble appearance and architectural magnificence of the mansion itself. Under the orangery is an archway, through which the river Frome runs, after having formed a small lake in this part of the grounds. The park is well stocked with deer: and, amongst the innumerable trees which ornament it, are a profusion of oaks of immense size and foliage, and some of the largest Scotch spruce and silver firs in England. In front of the mansion roads diverge in different directions towards Warminster, Frome, Horningsham, &c. "In fact, the whole scene exhibits a beautiful variety of country, rich natural landscapes, heightened by the judicious exertions of art in fine well-disposed plantations. All is on the great scale, and every thing around recalls the remembrance of ancient English magnificence."

This splendid mansion was honoured by a visit from his late Majesty George III. who was entertained by his noble host for several days with princely grandeur and hospitality.

### No. 118.—Visit of George the Third to Longleat.

[From an account written at the time, communicated to Sir R. C. Hoare by Mr. Cruse.]

THURSDAY, Sept. 10th, 1789. It being ascertained for a certainty that the King, Queen, and three Princesses would be at Longleat \* on Monday the 14th, every one was busy, and the necessary preparations were made to receive him and his suite.

Sept. 14th, Monday. Early in the day one of the Marquess's grooms was sent to Stourton to meet their Majesties, and to conduct them hither. Servants were placed

\* "It appears that this town was a royal burgh before the Conquest, and had peculiar privileges and exemptions from assessments. The obligation to find the King a lodging, with his suite, for one night, was demanded and paid by the Lord of the Manor and Baron of Warminster, to King George the Third, on Monday 14th September, 1786, the King, Queen, and Princesses being entertained at Longleat by the Lord Viscount Weymouth. Charles the Second was likewise entertained in the same way in 1663, when Sir James Thynne possessed it."—Sir R. C. Hoare, *Hundred of Warminster*, p. 1.



at the several park-gates to open them for horsemen and carriages, and to keep out waggons and carts. The park-keepers on horseback attended to open the entrance-gate by the New Inn. A large flag was hoisted on Horningsham Tower, and the bells kept ringing all the day; another large flag was hoisted upon Clay Hill, by the parish officers of Corsley. A great number of men with white rods were placed round the front of the house, and along the coach-road, to keep it clear.

A large table was set out in the dining-room; in the centre of which an elegant frame displayed various fine and lofty arches, with festoons of beautiful flowers; many excellent pots of flowers were placed round the edge of the frame, with several elegant figures very prettily dispersed, prepared by the ingenious Mr. Gunter, of London. A sideboard was placed on the left-hand side of the room for the King and Queen only; the general sideboard was elegantly dressed with plate and glasses; at the upper end of which was a small table with different kinds of wine and small beer, and at the lower end a table, which held the knives and forks, spoons, &c. The china plates were placed in the windows, and the silver ones in a warm stand. In the first recess, on the right hand side of the room, stood a side-table, which held all the substantial meats, such as beef, mutton, hams, &c. The dining-table placed in the middle of the room held twelve people; on the side of the table near the fire-place were two crimson and gold arm-chairs, for the King and Queen, and opposite were three for the Princesses; these chairs, with knives and forks and plates, were the only ones placed at the table.

A table for the Lords, Equerries, &c. was set out in the billiard-room, and a table set out in the steward's room for the Queen's and Princesses' female attendants. A table was placed in Mr. Davis's dining-room for the pages; and a large one in the office for the gentlemen out of livery. A carpet was laid along the hall passage.

About three o'clock the people began to assemble, and continued gathering together till half past five, when the King and his suite arrived; the pages and women in waiting came a little before in post-chaises. The King, Queen, and Princesses, with Lord and Lady Courtown, Colonel Goldsworthy, Colonel Gwynne, and other attendants, all came in train. As soon as the carriages stopped, the Marquess and Marchioness, Lord Weymouth, Lord George Thynne, and Lord John Thynne, all descended the steps. The Marquess, dressed in his best Windsor uniform, with the gold key, as Groom of the Stole, hanging at his coat pocket, handed the King out of his carriage, who immediately saluted the Marchioness; the Marquess next handed the Queen; Lord Weymouth, dressed in his best Windsor uniform, handed the Princess Royal; Lord George the Princess Augusta; and Lord John the Princess Elizabeth, amidst the acclamations of the people.

Dinner was ordered at four o'clock, but delayed on account of his Majesty visiting

Redlinch and Stourton, in his way to Longleat. As soon as the company had passed through the parlour into the drawing-room, dinner was served up, and placed on the table by Mr. Downs, assisted by Mr. Darlot and Mr. Gunter. Mr. Battise informed my Lady Bath that dinner was on the table; the King then entered the room, followed by the Queen and three Princesses, and by the Marchioness. The King asked her for Lord Weymouth? She smilingly asked, "If his Majesty meant her son?" the King as smilingly returned, "No, my Lord Bath," who immediately entered the room, followed by Lady Courtown, two Ladies Waldegrave, Lady Harriet Thynne, and Lady Isabella Thynne. The King, Queen, and Princesses sat down; and then chairs were placed for the rest. The Marchioness, Lady Courtown, and Lady Caroline Waldegrave at the top; Lady Harriet Thynne next above the Princesses; Lady Courtown and Lady Elizabeth Waldegrave below the Princesses; and Lady Isabella Thynne and the Marquess at the bottom of the table. A page stood behind the King and another behind the Queen, and behind the two pages stood Mr. Knight; Mr. Downs stood behind the Marquess, and Mr. Bishop assisted him; Mr. Southey, paper-hanger (from London), stood behind her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth and Lady Isabella Thynne; Lord Chesterfield's valet behind the Princess Royal, Princess Augusta, and Lady Elizabeth Waldegrave; Mr. Cruse behind Lady Harriet Thynne, Lady Caroline Waldegrave, and Lady Courtown; and Mr. Battise behind the Marchioness. Mr. Phillot, of the Bear, at Bath, attended the sideboard of wines, and Mr. Starling, of the Lord's Arms at Warminster, the plates, &c. Mr. Windsor was appointed to the King's sideboard. Mr. Markes, of the Angel at Warminster, attended to superintend the dishes being brought into the room and carried out.

The dinner consisted of two sixteens with eight removes, exclusive of the side-table, and an excellent dessert of choice fruits, ices, &c. which was placed on the table by Mr. Gunter.

During the whole time of dinner their Majesties discoursed with the Marquess and Marchioness very freely and pleasantly; they alone were heard to speak loud, the rest expressing themselves in a low whisper, except when talking with the King. The time of dinner was nearly an hour and a half, during which time nothing but good humour, with the utmost pleasantry and cheerfulness, were seen in every countenance. The beverage was mostly water and small-beer, very little wine being drank at, and none after, dinner. The Queen, thinking the company had been kept long enough at table, noticed it to the King, who instantly arose, with all the company, and withdrew into the drawing-room, where coffee and tea were instantly served up; the former of which having been prepared by Mr. Gunter in an adjoining room, who carried a cup to the Marquess, which he presented to the King; then another to the Marchioness, which she gave the Queen; and three others to the Ladies



Thynne, who handed them to the Princesses; and then the Marquess, Marchioness, and Ladies retired to the portico room to drink theirs; after which they played cards till supper-time, when the same ceremony was gone through as at dinner. Nothing was removed from the tables, nor did any of the attendants leave the room until the company had quitted it.

Sept. 15, Tuesday. The morning began exceedingly fine; the people began to assemble by eight o'clock, and continued flocking from all parts till twelve. About nine the King, Queen, and Princesses walked over the house, admiring the rooms and every thing they saw. The King said, "I expected to have found Longleat an old, worn-out, bad house, but it is by far the best I have yet seen." After they had gone over the inside, they ascended to the top, and walked some time upon the leads. The anxious crowd, pressing as near the house as they could, happy to catch a sight of his Majesty even from a window, had now the additional satisfaction of seeing him at the top of the house, where they cheered him with heartfelt gratulations.

Mr. Davis, being present with his Majesty, asked his opinion of the scenery towards Park Hill; the King replied, "Notwithstanding the trite descriptions of the grandeur and beauty of Longleat, it far exceeds any idea which I could possibly have formed of it." About eleven o'clock, just as the King intended satisfying the curiosity of the people by walking out, a violent storm of rain fell. The King observed, "It is cruel weather." The people ran, and many thousands found a happy shelter under the spreading branches of the venerable oaks. During this period the King, as anxious to please the people as they to gaze, showed himself from the windows, and, notwithstanding the rain, the crowd waved their hats, and made a continual cheer for many minutes.

The sun at length emerging with great splendour, revived the hopes of those who were prevented by the multitude from approaching; and Lord Chesterfield's open carriage having previously been sent for from Weymouth, was offered by the Marquess to his Majesty, desiring him to ride through the assembled spectators up to the Lodge (three quarters of a mile) and back again. His Majesty, with great good humour, replied, "I'll do whatever you wish," and instantly ordered the carriage; when the King, Queen, and Princesses entered it; but no language can sufficiently delineate the joy which brightened in every countenance on that occasion. The carriage went very slowly up and down again. Immediately on their return, the train of coaches came to the door, and the suite attended their Majesties round the Park and plantations, thence to the pheasantry and dairy, and home. Dinner was served up about four, and the people departed, highly gratified, expressing the greatest satisfaction. Their Majesties said, they had not met with so hearty a welcome since they had left home. The King observed, "Every thing at Longleat is very good."



The Equerries' dinner was served up immediately after the King's second course, at which table the livery servants attended; but no livery servants attended the King's table.

Dinner was served in the nursery at one o'clock; luncheon in the steward's room at the same time; luncheon in the office at two; dinner in the servants' hall at the same time; dinner for the King at four; Equerries at half-past four (nine and nine, with four removes), all on plate, as well as at the King's table; dinner for the pages at five; steward's room at half-past five; office at six.

Sept. 16th, Wednesday. The morning being very fine, several hundred persons attended to take a last look at their Majesties and suite, who left Longleat exactly at eleven o'clock for Lord Aylesbury's, through Frome, Trowbridge, Devizes, Marlborough, &c. having first thanked their noble hosts for their elegant munificence and peculiar attention.

The King brought with him in his suite forty-five persons (of whom eighteen were livery servants) besides eighteen horses. The whole number that slept in the house and offices was one hundred and twenty-five!

Three oxen, six fat bucks, and seventeen fat sheep were killed on the occasion, with a profusion of all kinds of game, poultry, fish, and every good thing which the season could provide.

There were two extra men-cooks from Bath; Mr. Gunter, confectioner, and Mr. Darlot, from London; and a great many country assistants.

It was computed that the assemblage of people on Tuesday was little short of 30,000, the sight of which, from the top of the house, was truly picturesque and pleasing, forming such an heterogeneous assemblage in the various forms of youth and age, size and shape, sex and colour, as beggars all description.

The King took particular notice how genteelly every one was dressed, and that it was the most civil and polite crowd he ever saw—every man looking and behaving like a gentleman.

Thus ended one of the most interesting and brilliant spectacles which the beautiful and venerable seat of Longleat had perhaps ever witnessed.

## No. 119.—Description of Longleat, Wiltshire.

[From Neale's Views of the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen, in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, vol. v.]

THIS venerable and superb mansion is seated in a park, fifteen miles in circumference, well stocked with excellent timber, amidst pleasant woodland scenery, and wide prospects over the adjacent country; the approach with the shrubbery to the left is really grand. The building is spacious and magnificent; it is said to be the most ancient regularly built house, and is certainly entitled to rank with the first in the kingdom. It was erected on the site of an Augustine priory by Sir John Thynne. The foundation was laid in the month of January, 1567, from which time the building was carried on to 1579, so that twelve whole years were spent before it was finished. The stone and timber were all his own, and besides carriage it cost £8,061. 16s. 8d., as appears from three folio books of accounts relating to the building of Longleat, now remaining there. It is traditionally asserted that the designs for this mansion were obtained from Italy, and that John of Padua was the master mason, or clerk of the works: he was an architect of some note at that time, and was termed “Devizor of his Majesty’s Buildings” to Henry VIII.

Sir John Thynne, the founder, died May 21, 1580, and was buried in the church of Deverill Langbridge, where a monument, which cost £100, was erected to his memory. At the time of his decease the principal part of the interior was left unfinished. By his wife, Christian, sister and heir of Sir Thomas Gresham, Knight, the founder of the Royal Exchange, he left John, his eldest son, who succeeded to the estate, and continued the works at Longleat, but did not live to complete them. His descendant, Thomas Thynne, Esq., who was barbarously murdered in his coach in Pall Mall, Feb. 12, 1682, made several material alterations in the house, and formed a road to Frome planted with elms; but the completion of the whole, according to the original design, was left to the first Viscount Weymouth, created in 1682. It then comprehended only three sides of a quadrangle, and was finished and fitted up in the most expensive style.

The flower gardens, parterres, terrace, fountains, cascades, and ponds, were laid out in all the formality of the prevailing taste. In a grove still remains the stump of the Weymouth pine, which was planted, with other firs, by the first Viscount Weymouth.

Very material improvements were made in the disposition of the grounds by Thomas third Viscount, under whose directions the park and gardens were remodelled by Brown, and 50,000 trees are said to have been annually planted during the

last sixty years. A most material change in the arrangement of the Mansion has been effected by the present Marquess of Bath, who has built a north or garden front, corresponding with the other sides of this magnificent structure, from the designs of Jeffrey Wyatt, Esq. It is now in the form of a parallelogram, 220 feet long by 180 feet deep, built entirely of freestone, and is ornamented with pilasters of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders. It has four principal fronts, each of them surmounted by a handsome balustrade, and on the south and east sides are colossal stone statues, which, with the various turrets and columnar chimneys, have a most picturesque appearance. The principal entrance is on the south side, and on the east is a handsome architectural entrance from the flower-garden, both of which are shewn in our view.

The Hall is grand and imposing ; it rises to the height of two stories, and has a flat roof, with spandril brackets and pendants of timber, and at one end a rich carved screen; the stone chimney-piece consists of an entablature, supported by four Ionic columns, above which are caryatides and other sculptured ornaments.

The Library contains many curious books and some valuable manuscripts. Two Ante-rooms, a Drawing-room, two Dining-rooms, a grand Saloon, and a Billiard-room, constitute two principal suites of apartments, which are upon the eastern side of the mansion. The great staircase consists of a centre flight of oak steps, ten feet wide, with two returns, and is well adapted to the style and magnitude of the building. It is lighted by an octagon lantern, fifteen feet in diameter, rising from a coved roof, which is decorated with arabesque foliage; on three sides, the walls of the staircase are adorned with large paintings. Galleries extend to the right and left on the ground floor, and another branches off from the top of the stair, all of which have been executed from Mr. Wyatt's designs. The suite of family apartments are:—Lord Bath's dressing-room, a sitting-room, large bed-room, Lady Bath's dressing-room, another sitting-room, lobby and wardrobe, and lady's maid's room. To each dressing-room are attached warm and cold baths with water-closets; these, with the domestic chapel and servants' offices, complete the accommodation. The whole height of the ground-floor is fifteen feet, the next is eighteen feet high, and the third, or attic, twelve feet. The apartments abound with many fine portraits, amongst which a head of Jane Shore has always been particularly admired.



## No. 120.—Norton Hall, Northamptonshire.

[From Neale's Views of the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, vol. ii. second series.]

NORTON HALL is situated two miles N.E. of Daventry, in the midst of a district rarely exceeded in fertility; the remarkable richness of the soil yielding abundant crops of herbage for the depasturing of cattle, the deep red oxen of Devon, the black of South Wales, the white-faced Hereford, and the little Scotch bullocks, here luxuriate together, and fatten for the market of the metropolis. The surface of the country is elevated and depressed into agreeable undulations, often assuming beautiful forms, and disposed in large inclosures, not unadorned with thriving hedge-row timber, and occasional clumps, provincially, as in Leicestershire, termed Spinnies.

The surrounding estates are extensive and ancient proprietaries. Norton has been a manorial residence for many ages, and in regular succession from the Conquest may be traced the descents of its lordships in the following order. At that remote era, it passed from Agemund to Robert Earl of Mellent, son of de Bello-monte, and allied to William Duke of Normandy, as the reward of distinguished services in the invading army:—De Noers and De Whelton, temp. Henry III.; De la Zouche, De Mortimer, De Marchia, Edward I.; De Mortimer and Golafre, Edward II.; Golafre, De Grey, and De Cornwall, Edward III.; Golafre and Cornwall, Henry IV.; Cornwall and Golafre, Henry VI.; Cornwall, Edward IV.; Cornwall attainted, Shirley, Henry VII.; Cornwall and Mauntell, Henry VIII.; Mauntell, Mary I.; Mauntell (attainted), Gent, Elizabeth; Gent, seized of the consolidated manors, Knightley, James I.; Breton, Charles I.; and in the same line continued till the estates and manorial rights were transferred by purchase, at the commencement of the present century, to Thomas Botfield, Esq., of the county of Salop; by whom they were bequeathed to his third son, Beriah, whose widow, the daughter of William Withering, M.D. F.R.S. is their present possessor, having an only son.

The population of this parish was probably, prior to the destructive conflagration which devastated Norton about one hundred and fifty years ago, considerably more numerous than at present, though latterly it is again on the increase. The upper part of the Park is supposed to have been the site of cottages, which are likewise understood to have extended towards Thorp, vulgo Thrup, an adjacent hamlet, once a lordship itself, with a manor house, now consisting only of three farm-houses, one of which was a chapel, surrounded by tenements; and in that district was formerly cultivated, by a small colony of strangers, woad, for the use of the dyers.

The inappropriate Rectory has recently been added to the original purchase. The



Fig. 1. N. 1.





Church, which is calculated to accommodate a larger congregation than four hundred inhabitants can supply, was repaired and beautified in 1731 and in 1747. In 1810 the late proprietor erected, at his sole expense, a gallery "for the use of the charity children and singers." The bells are dated 1640; the great one bearing the motto—

"To church the living I doe call,  
The dead to grave, I summon all."

Of the monuments, the richly embellished one, with a recumbent figure of the Lady Elizabeth Seymour, daughter of "the High and Mighty Prince Edward, Duke of Somerset, Protector of England, and uncle to King Edward the Sixth," may be considered the most interesting. This illustrious female was the second wife of "Sir Richard Knightley, of Norton, Knight." She died on the third of June, 1602; in two short months following to the grave her brave son Dudley. We here transcribe part of her epitaph:

"The rich, the poor, the sick, the lame, the blinde,  
Did know the cures and vertue of her hand;  
Her servants did her honourable minde,  
By word and deede, and favor understand;  
So, for reward, Time hath commanded fame,  
Above all praise, to eternize her name."

The husband of this lady died at Norton, and is reported to have been buried at Fawsley, the seat of his family, the next day!

By a tablet in the chancel, it appears that their third son, Dudley Knightley, "a gentleman of singular hope, courage, and other rare virtues," returned from the continent to Norton, and there died on the 11th of April, 1602, aged 19; in consequence of having "received a muskett shotte in his necke in the defence of Ostend."

Other monuments are commemorative of Elizabeth Verney, of Compton Verney, represented by an effigies in a kneeling posture, who died November 27th, 1633.

Nicholas Breton, son of Captain John Breton of Tamworth, who served in the Low Countries under Dudley, Earl of Leicester. "He purchased this lordship of Norton," and died June 22nd, 1624.

Ann Breton, wife of John Breton of Norton, Esq. daughter of Sir R. Verney, Knight, died 1635. Nicholas Breton, "*Vir paucis comparandus*," died July 4th, 1658. He married Elizabeth, sole heiress of George Knight, by whom this monument was erected, "*Marito charissimo sibi que*." It is enriched with two well executed marble busts in good preservation.

One of more recent date bears the following inscription:—"In memory of Beriah Botfield, Esq., who was born at Dawley, in the County of Salop, July 27th, 1788;

and died at his seat in this parish, April 27th, 1813. Estimable for the social virtues, a pattern of filial piety and conjugal affection, this respectable character, having embellished the adjacent Mansion, and done much to ameliorate the moral condition of the neighbouring poor, was removed from a career of active usefulness to an untimely grave, by a train of severe suffering sustained with exemplary fortitude and pious resignation. This marble is erected by his deeply-afflicted widow, in token of her lasting veneration and esteem."

In 1808 the late Mr. Botfield completed various additions and improvements to Norton Hall, which render it, though curtailed of its ancient extent and splendour, both handsome and commodious. The principal fronts are pinnacled and embattled, and the chief entrance, on the east, is through a Cloister of five pointed arches, the spandrels springing from buttresses, the arcade surmounted by an embattled parapet. This cloister, decorated with green-house plants, conducts to an elegant brilliant Hall, the columns and chimney-piece of which exhibit curious specimens of Shropshire marble: the double stone Staircase is lighted from above by richly-coloured stained glass, of a scroll pattern: the Apartments are furnished in modern taste and with singular elegance: the Gardens, Offices, and appendages, correspond.

The Roman Military Way, the Watling Street, passes through this domain; and nearly contiguous to it, in an inclosure called Great Shawney, in 1814, was discovered by some labourers digging a trench, a human skeleton, by whose side lay a considerable number of copper coins, chiefly those of the Emperor Constantine.

In natural productions the gravel-pits of this neighbourhood abound, as fossil shells, entrochi, belemnites (*thunder-stones*), cornu ammonis, snake-stones of moderate dimensions, and hodu flints. The botanist will observe with pleasure that rare plant the sambucus ebulus, dwarf-elder, or dane-wort, flourishing on the verdant sides of the Watling Street, and the eryngium campestre (*eryngo*), not far from the Dial House, nearly opposite to Brock Hall. On the reservoir of the Grand Junction Canal is sometimes shot the beautiful crested grebe, and other uncommon water-fowl.

But, perhaps, no object within a short walk will be found more generally interesting than Burrow Hill, a commanding eminence, not less worthy of regard for its fine prospects, and the conduit which thence supplies Daventry with water, than celebrated for its extensive double entrenchments, portions of which remained tolerably perfect, till lately nearly levelled by repeated ploughing. This has been a military station both in ancient and modern times; a few sepulchral tumuli may still be traced: unequivocal Roman vestiges have there been observed, though the form of the camp may have been in some degree altered during the subsequent occupation of the Saxons, or rather Danes: and from this position, in June, 1645, the Royal army advanced upon the fatal field of Naseby.

During the autumn of 1823, examinations of the Burrow Hill were continued for several successive days, under the superintendence of Mr. George Baker, the historian of Northamptonshire. At the first point, called the Norton Corner, Roman tiles and walls, possibly the vestiges of a prætorium, were exposed to view, and, at the distance of a few hundred yards, a line of about a dozen barrows was distinctly traced; several of these tumuli were opened, when their contents proved to be funeral urns of elegant proportion, composed of clay, slightly, if at all baked, a lachrymatory, and some beads.

No. 121.—Extracts made by the Rev. Robert William Eyton, M.A.,  
Rector of Ryton.

1237. In the October of this year the Master of the Templars sued Gregory de Bottefeld, and Adam de Wilureton, for disseising him of a tenement in Cardington. (Eyton, *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. v. p. 124.)

Feb. 9, 1243. Gregory de Botefeud essoigns himself in a suit against the Master of the Knights Templars. (*Placita apud Westmonasterium*, Hil. Term. 27 Hen. III.)

1267. William de Bottefeld is amerced half a merk for trespass, "pro transgressionem." (*Pipe Roll*, 51 Hen. III., Salop.)

At the Shropshire Assizes of September, 1272, the following presentment was made among the *Placita Coronæ* in Condovery Hundred:—

"Certain malefactors unknown did burglariously enter the house of William son of Robert de Bottefeld. They wounded the said William, slew Henry his son, and plundered his house. The vills of Bottefeld, Lydley, Le Botwood, and Preen, were in misericordia (liable to amercement), because they came not to make inquisition of the matter." (*Placita Coronæ*, Salop, 56 Hen. III., memb. 29.)

In the reign of Henry VIII., Sir Thomas Bottfeld, Perpetual Vicar of Nesse Strange, neglected to pay his quota of the second instalment of a great subsidy granted by the prelates and clergy of the province of Canterbury to the King. The abbot and convent of Haughmond, being appointed collectors of this instalment, first suspended Sir Thomas from the performance of divine services. He disregarded their prohibition, and neither paid the tax nor refrained from his offices. For this the abbot and convent formally excommunicated him. (*Harleian MS.* No. 446, last entry.)



Thomas Botfield, above named, appears as Vicar of Nesse in the Valor of 1534-5, when also Thomas, the last Abbot of Haughmond, was holding office. (Valor Eccles. vol. iii. p. 185.)

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No. 122.—Extract from the Antiquities of Shropshire, by the Rev. R. W. Eyton (vol. vi. 1858).

LYDLEY HEYS.

Domesday notices this manor as follows :—"Auti holds of the earl Litlega. He himself held it (in Saxon times), and was a free man. Here is one hide geldable. The arable land is (sufficient) for two ox-teams. Here (those teams) are, with two radmans. Here is a wood which will fatten thirty swine. The former value (of the manor) was 10s. (per annum). Now it is worth 8s."\*

A remarkable concurrence of circumstances assures us that in the Saxon Auti, Domesday lord of Lydley and Le Botwood, we have only a recurrent mention of Outi, that Saxon who, having been lord of Quat in the Confessor's days, continued to hold it under Earl Roger in 1086. His forfeiture and the redistribution of his estates by King Henry I. are facts which I have ventured to assume in the case of Quat.† I may now seal that assumption by exhibiting cognate features in the history of Lydley.

Lydley I suppose to have included the two townships of Botvyle and Comley, as well as a third township called Botley, now lost; and there can be little doubt that the whole or a greater part of this manor was granted by Henry I. either to the cotemporary lord of Pulverbatch or the cotemporary lord of Holgate. In the latter case the grantee will have been Herbert Fitz-Helgot, the very person to whom, with his brothers, King Henry I. has been supposed to have granted Outi's forfeited manor of Quat.

I have fixed the approximate period (1127-1138) during which Herbert de Castello, the son of Herbert Fitz-Helgot, must have succeeded to the barony of Holgate.‡ He married Emma, lady of Pulverbatch, and, some time before the year 1185, Herbert de Castello, either singly or with his wife Emma, granted Lydley to the Order of the Templars.

I must now revert to a former question,§ and fix more nearly, if I can, the precise

Domesday, f. 259 b.

† Ib. vol. iv. p. 54.

‡ Antiquities of Shropshire, vol. iii. pp. 173, 174.

§ Ib. vol. iv. p. 122.

period at which the Knights of the Temple obtained a footing in Shropshire. The earliest extant pipe-roll of Henry II. viz. that which belongs to the year ending Michaelmas 1156, has the following entry, implying a charge of 13s. 4d. per annum on the Crown revenues of Shropshire, recently ordered by the King, and made payable through the sheriff to the Knights Templars: "*Et in elemosynis noviter constitutis.—Militibus de Templo 1 marc' argenti.*"\*

Now this entry does not imply an actual settlement of the Templars in Shropshire, though it did sometimes happen that a payment of "constituted alms" was charged on a particular estate of the Crown, and was in substance a transfer of such estate, or the King's interest therein, to a religious body.† Henry II. seems to have made a cotemporary and similar grant to the Templars, chargeable on the revenue of nearly every county or shrievalty in the kingdom.‡ This annual entry on the Shropshire pipe-rolls continues as long as the Order of Templars held estates in England; but we must resort to other evidence if we wish to fix the period of their first settlement in the county. The pipe-roll of 4 Henry II. (1158) contains a list of those whose "quota" of a "donum" assessed upon the landholders of Shropshire had been excused by the King. The Knights of the Temple stand excused 2s. 7d.§ In 1160 another "donum" was levied in Shropshire, and the Knights were excused 2s. 6d. In 1162 they were excused their "quota" of the danegeld then assessed in Shropshire, but the sum excused (though apparently 5s. or upwards) is obliterated in the record, and we are thus deprived of important evidence as to the extent of their Shropshire estates. However, the year 1158, the earliest in which the Templars are thus proved to have had lands in Shropshire, is involved in that interval of 1150—1160 which I have already fixed upon as the period when they got Cardington, Enchmarsh, and half Chatwall, from the first William Fitz-Alan. Now, as the Templars fixed their Shropshire house at Lydley, and not at Cardington, it is reasonable to suppose that they acquired Lydley at least as early as Cardington. Probably then the years 1155 and 1160 will mark the period of all their Shropshire acquisitions.

In 1185 "pleas of the forest" were held in Shropshire, and Botefeld and Lidlega, entered as "vills of the Templars," were amerced 6s. 8d. for a mill, and for neglecting the expeditation of dogs. This amercement was paid in 1188, for the Templars had not as yet obtained those franchises which at a later period exempted their estates from such matters of forest jurisdiction.

The record of the Templars' possessions, drawn up in the year 1185, has been

\* Rot. Pip. 2 Hen. II. p. 43.

† As in the case of Quat Malvern (*Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. iii. pp. 174, 175.)

‡ Rot. Pip. 2 Hen. II. *passim*.

§ Rot. Pip. 4 Hen. II. p. 170.

already quoted under Cardington.\* It says that the Knights had "a carucate of land at Lidlegee by gift of Sir Herbert de Castle Hologot, and confirmation of the Lord King (Henry II). This estate was held by the brethren in demesne, except  $16\frac{1}{2}$  acres, 13 of which were held by Richard de Lidlegee at a rent of  $26d.$  and the remainder by his brother William at a rent of  $13d.$ " At Botlegee (a place now lost) the knights had two virgates of land "by gift of the aforesaid Herbert and confirmation of the aforesaid King." This estate was divided into half-virgates, and leased at  $5s.$  each half-virgate. John, Herbert, and William held half a virgate each; Edric and Herbert half a virgate between them. An odd acre and half was rented by Edric Porcher for  $3d.$  Another part of this record certifies that the mill of Lidlegee was held by the knights in demesne; another that they held the lands of Botefeld (now Botvyle) in demesne. Certain customs were common to the Templars' tenants at Cardington, Enchmarsh, Chatwall, Botley, Linlegee (read Lidley), and other vills unnamed. They held their lands at the specified rents, quit of all customs, saving to the knights such rights as their other vassals rendered in case of a death, which rights however did not extend to any charitable bequests of the dying person. The seignoral rights in question were then a third part of the chattels of the deceased, after his debts had been paid, another third remaining to his widow, and another to his children.† The sum total of the Templars' money-receipts in Shropshire was  $10l. 8s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.$

In 1190 I find the Justices of the Forest setting an amercement of half a merk on the Knights Templars' vill of Botfield in respect of a new mill erected there, which was held to be a pourpresture; but the amercement was cancelled, and the knights are entered on the roll as "quit" because of the franchises secured to them by royal charter.

Under Gatacre, and under Great Lyth and Pulverbatch, I have spoken of Walter de Upton or Walter Fitz-John; also of his son, variously called William Fitz-Walter, William de Lyth, and William de Upton. This William Fitz-Walter appears as claiming half a hide in Botesfeld against the Master of the Templars, and under writ of "mort d'ancestre."‡ He so appears on April 23, 1200, a period at which we know that his father Walter Fitz-John was living. It is therefore clear that he claimed in right of a deceased mother, or of some ancestor of a deceased mother. I shall have other occasion for showing that Richildis, the mother of

\* Antiquities of Shropshire, vol. iv. p. 123.

† "Salvo jure quod alii homines faciunt ad obitum suum, nisi illa quæ caritativè facere voluerint. Jus illud in obitu est tertia pars de catellis in omnibus post debitis redditibus; secunda pars uxori; et tertia pueris."

‡ Rot. Curie Regis, ii. 205.



William, was an heiress, and was actually deceased at this period; also, that as her heir, and in another instance, William Fitz-Walter disputed his own father's title to certain estates elsewhere. I must now quote from the rolls the steps taken in the suit between William Fitz-Walter and the Templars.

April 23, 1200. "The assize of 'mort d'ancestre' between William Fitz-Walter, plaintiff, and the Master of the Knights of the Temple, concerning half a hide of land in Botesfeld, is put in respite till the morrow of the Holy Trinity (June 5, 1200); because the Master in person exhibits (to the court) a charter concerning that land, which charter testifies that Herbert de Castellis and Emma his wife gave that land to the Temple; because also (as the Master explained) the grantors and their heirs were bound to warrant the said land, but the said land was now in the King's hand, together with other lands of the said Herbert and Emma, and there was litigation among the heirs (of the said Herbert and Emma), and so the Master was at present ignorant as to whom he could call to warranty of the charter aforesaid."\*

June 5, 1200. "A day (in one month of Michaelmas) is given to William Fitz-Walter and the Master of the Templars to hear sentence concerning half a hide in Bradeford" (read Botfeld).†

Here the rolls fail to give succeeding steps, but on October 13, 1201, the quinzaine of St. Martin (Nov. 25) is given to the same parties concerning half a hide in Botesfeld.‡

Again on November 25, 1201, a day in three weeks of Hilary (*i. e.* Feb. 3, 1202) is given to the same parties, and meanwhile an inquisition was to ascertain whether John de Kilpec held his lands hereditarily, or in the way of custody, and as intrusted to him by the King.§

Here we lose all sight of this interesting suit, which, had it been more fully preserved, might have told us how the Kilpecs were heirs of Emma de Pulverbatch, and how Mauduit was the heir of Herbert de Castello.

The fragments which I have quoted leave another material point in doubt. Did Herbert de Castello grant Lydley and Botevyle to the Templars out of his own barony or out of that of his wife? The latter appears most probable, for Emma de Pulverbatch's consent to any grant of her husband in his own barony can only have been necessary to bar her own dower, a matter which in the year 1200 would have been irrelevant, seeing that she was dead. Again, John de Kilpec's "status" could hardly have been a point in the above suit, unless Botvyle had been of the fief of Pulverbatch. And again, analogy leads us to expect that a claim by William Fitz-Walter would be rather in the barony of Pulverbatch than in that of Holgate. All

\* Rot. Curie Regis, ii. 205.

† ‡ § Placita Trin. Term. 2 Joh. m. 18 dorso. Mich. Term. 3 Joh. mm. 6 dorso, 15 dorso.

these considerations compel me to recur to a former doubt, and to repeat that they materially affect the question whether Auti's manor of Lydley, &c. was not rather granted by Henry I. to the cotemporary lord of Pulverbatch than to the cotemporary lord of Holgate.

To continue our main subject. The Templars clearly remained in undisturbed possession of Botvyle. In Hilary term 1243, Gregory de Botefeud \* essoigns himself in a suit concerning "customs and service," due from him to the Master of the Templars. †

In 1255 the Condovery hundred-roll tells us how the Templars of Lydley were holding Lidleg, Gumble (Comley) and Bottefelt: how they paid neither "stretward" nor "motfee," nor did any suit (to county or hundred).‡

In 1267 we have William de Bottefeld amerced for some trespass.§ At the assizes of 1272 we hear how certain malefactors, not yet identified, had burglariously entered the house of William son of Robert de Bottefeld, had wounded the said William, murdered his son Henry, and plundered his house. The vills of Bottefeld, Lydeley, Le Botwood, and Prene were "in misericordia" for not making due inquest in the matter.||

Meantime, that is about the year 1263, the preceptor of Lydley had obtained from Richard Plantagenet, King of the Romans, a demise of the honour of Castle Holgate, with all its rights and appurtenances.¶ This tenure, as I have before explained, expired before 1284, and the preceptory of Lydley is seldom mentioned in public records of a later date. In 1308 it was of course abolished, together with all other English houses of the order. The Knights Hospitallers, succeeding to the Knights Templars, seem to have held the manor of Lydley for a season. Some lands and tenements in Lidleie and Leie, which I find that \*\* Griffin de la Pole surrendered to Fulk le Strange in 1312, were certain portions of Lydley and Le Botwood which had been held by the lords of Longnor, first under the Templars, and then under the Hospitallers. The "feodary" of March 1316 gives the Earl of Arundel as lord of Lidleye,†† and it is probable that he had obtained the seignery together with that of Cardington.‡‡ However the principle on which the earl obtained the two must have

\* Vide supra, p. ccclv. for another notice of Gregory de Botfield.

† Essoigns, Hil. Term. 27 Hen. III. m. 6.

‡ Rot. Hund. ii. 63.

§ Rot. Pip. 51 Hen. II. Salop.

|| Assizes 56 Hen. III. m. 29.

¶ Rot. Hund. ii. 108. Another statement given (Antiquities of Shropshire, vol. iv. p. 67) would imply that the Templars had Castle Holgate as early as 1256, but that seems rather to be the date when the King of the Romans obtained it from William Mauduit.

\*\* Charter in possession of Edw. Corbett, Esq. of Longnor. †† Parliamentary Writs, iv. 398.

‡‡ Compare Antiquities of Shropshire, v. pp. 124, 125.

been different, for he was the heir of the original donor of Cardington; but, whether it were the baron of Holgate or of Pulverbatch who first gave Lydley to the Templars, the earl was the heir of neither. I suppose the matter was one of arrangement with the Hospitallers; in fact a deed some years subsequent, though it does not give us the terms of the original transaction between the Hospitallers and the earl, ratifies the surrender of both Lydley and Cardington. The deed bears date at London on October 29, 18 Edward II. (1324). Thereby brother Thomas Larchier, English Prior of the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, and the other brethren of that order, remit and quit-claim to the noble Sir Edmund Earl of Arundel and his heirs all their right and claim in the manors of Lydelee and Cardyngton, which formerly belonged to the Templars, saving however to the order the church of Cardington, with the site of the rectory, and all other appurtenances thereof, of which church the Templars had had impropriate possession. The deed further remits to the earl the manors of Weston and Keteby in the Isle of Axholme, Lincolnshire; saving however the advowson of Asthorp, in the same isle, to the order. The deed was sealed in duplicate and interchanged. The copy from which I quote bears the seal of the Prior of the Hospitallers.\*

Another deed by the same earl Edmund bears date at Clun, and passed in Edward the Second's reign, though the precise year is illegible. It is a lease by the earl, to four lessees, of all his demesnes, meadows, and pastures, in the manor of Lydley, at a rent of 6*l.*, and at a further rent per head for certain live stock which the earl had on the premises.†

The survey of the Hospitallers' estates in England, drawn up in 1338, includes "Lydeley cum membris" among those manors of the Templars which "the Hospitallers had not recovered."‡ It was occupied by the Earl of Arundel, and its annual value of 100 marks indicates that the item was inclusive of Cardington and its members.

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#### BROOME.

This place figures in Domesday as a distinct but small manor, three-fourths of which were held in demesne by the palatine earl:—"Earl Roger holds Brome. Turstin and Austin held it (in Saxon times). Here is half a hide geldable. The arable land is (sufficient) for ii. ox-teams. Of this land Rainald has half a virgate.§"

\* Charter at Longnor.

† Ibid.

‡ The Hospitallers in England (Camd. Soc. 1857), p. 213.

§ Domesday, folio 259 b.



I fortify my identification of this manor with Broome by observing that two Saxons named Austin had been lords of Cardington.\*

Broome is still a township in the parish of Cardington, and preserves one feature of its Domesday "status." It still remains in Condover hundred, in which Cardington itself neither is nor ever was. I suppose that Rainald above mentioned was Rainald the Sheriff, but his successors the Fitz-Alans do not seem to have retained any interest in Broome. Possibly their half-virgate here was too insignificant a tenement to be kept distinct from Cardington, and went to the Templars together with that manor. But of the residue of Broome we never hear as a distinct manor, whereas we should expect to find an estate of royal demesne to correspond with Earl Roger's Domesday tenement. I can only conjecture that the land in question became absorbed by the forest, or was annexed to some adjacent manor by one of those ancient but unrecorded transfers which we have a right to assume when we find that a Domesday manor has ceased to exist independently.

In July 1280 we have William de Brome attending a Lythwood inquest, and in 1295 attending the inquest on Philip Burnel's death. In 1296 the same William, with Hugh his son, attests a deed which relates to land at Church Preen. Whose tenants these persons were does not transpire. If we knew that, we should probably know by what manor Broome had been absorbed in the twelfth or thirteenth century.

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#### LE BOTWOOD.

This manor, like Lydley, was held by Auti at Domesday under the Norman earl:—"The same Auti holds Botewde. He himself also held it (in Saxon times), and was free. Here is half a hide geldable. The (arable) land is (enough) for one ox-team; here that team is, with two radmans. The manor was and is worth 5s. (per annum.)."†

It would appear that, on Auti's forfeiture or removal, Le Botwood was not, like Lydley and Quat, regranted to other feoffees, but was annexed to the palatine or royal manor of Condover. Condover reached the hands of Henry II. with Le Botwood as an appendage. The following deed passed either between the years 1163 and 1166, or else in 1170.‡

"Henricus Rex Anglie et Dux Normannie et Aquitanie et Comes Andegavie Epis-

\* Antiquities (ut supra), vol. v. p. 122.

† Domesday, folio 259 b. 1.

‡ For proof of this date see *Archæological Journal*, vol. xiii. p. 152.

copo Cestrie et omnibus fidelibus suis de Salopesbir' &c. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse Canonicis de Haughmon duas landas in Bottewode et terram in eadem foresta que vocatur Bechecota cum pasturis que ad eas pertinent quas Bletherus monachus tenuit. Testibus Gaufrido Archidiacono Cantuar', Ricardo de Camvill."\*

We learn from this that Botwood, while it had been in the demesne of the Crown, had been depopulated and reduced to the condition of a forest, but that Bletherus, a hermit, had been allowed to dwell there. Two "lands," or barren tracts, in this district, together with some pasture, were now bestowed by Henry II. on Haughmond Abbey. Bechcote, which was added to the gift, must not be considered as part of Botwood, but as another tract of forest land which had never been manorially settled.

Pope Alexander III., confirming the acquisitions of Haughmond Abbey on May 14th, 1172, includes the following:—"Ex dono Regis Henrici Secundi Legam in forestâ de Bottewde et Bechecote."† Here we have the origin of the modern name Le Botwood, which, written at length, should be Lee in Botwood.

Henry II. was at Nottingham at Christmas 1197, and being there, expedited another charter to Haughmond Abbey, which was attested by Geoffrey the Elect of Lincoln ‡ and Geoffrey de Luci. This charter gives and confirms half a hide of land in "Lega apud Bottewde" (that is, I presume, the whole Domesday manor), and also fifteen acres of "assart" towards Alwardeshed, for convenience of transit, or "ad passagium," as the deed expresses it.

At this time there was at Le Botwood either an oratory (a vestige of the previous hermitage), or else a chapel, founded by the canons of Haughmond as soon as they entered on the estate. At Bechcote too there was an oratory or chapel, and it would seem that some third charter of Henry II. insured these ecclesiastical foundations to Haughmond Abbey. There are two charters of Bishop Richard Peche which bear upon this subject, and both must have passed before 1182-3, when that prelate resigned his see. One of these charters confirms to Haughmond the "chapels of Lega and Bechecote," as given by King Henry II. and allows the canons to place chaplains in these and other churches of their patronage and to appropriate any residuary endowment.§ But it appears that both Bechcote and Lebotwood were parochially within the jurisdiction of the church of St. Andrew of Conover. Bishop Peche's second charter on the subject alleges therefore the consents of the Archdeacon of Salop and of all the "portioners" of the church of Conedovre, and then appropriates to

\* Haughmond Chartulary. Tit. Lee Botwode.

† Harl MS. 3868, f. 11.

‡ That is, by Geoffrey, the king's natural son, who was elected Bishop of Lincoln in 1173, and renounced his election in Jan. 1182.

§ Harl. MS. 3868, fo. 9.

Haughmond the chapel of Lega in Bottewode, and (the chapel) of Behecote, with all tithes to them pertaining. "And let the said chapels," continues the Bishop, "be served as (they are served) now, by one canon of Haghmon, or by one secular chaplain, removeable at the will of the abbot, and who shall receive the cure from the abbot's hand so long as he shall there remain. And in the said chapel of Lega let there be for ever a baptistery and a right of sepulture.\* And let the same abbot pay annual procurations thereon to the cotemporary archdeacon of Salop. Witnesses—Roger Archdeacon of Salop, William Dean,† Bartholomew, John and Thomas portioners of Conethere, R. Sprengnose."

I shall now quote a record of another sort, viz. a roll of Shropshire tenures drawn up about the year 1211, and which purports to be a list of such persons as were then holding lands of royal demesne. "The Abbot of Hagemon," says the record, "holds half a hide of land in 'Lega de Bottewud,' which was a member of the King's manor of Oundour (read Cundovre), by gift of King Henry father of King John, in perpetual almoign, and it (the estate) is of assart" (that is, it had been taken out of the forest). "The same abbot," continues the record, "holds Behecot by gift of the same king, which also was an assart taken from the same manor (of Con Dover)."

Henry the Third's confirmation to Haughmond Abbey bears date at Portsmouth, August 1st 1253. It confirms the "vill" of Lega in Bottewode, with all its appurtenances, as far as the bridge called "The Quakinggebrugge," with the chapel and tithe of the said vill; also all Behecote, from the road called "Hanedway" to the place called "Goseforde," with the tithes and oratory of the same vill; also pasture on Long Munede (the Long Mynd), for all the canons' cattle and the cattle of their men and tenants.

The Con Dover hundred-roll of 1255 says that "the Lord Abbot of Haghmon holds (land) in Leybotwood, estimated at half a hide, and held in capite of the King." The abbot paid neither "stretward" nor "motfee" for this manor; but he attended the two great hundred-courts or sheriff's tourns. The jurors knew not his warranty for doing no other suit.‡ The same abbot held Behcot in capite of the King. It was not hidaged (probably as having been forest-land); nor did it pay "stretward" or "motfee," nor did it render any suit (to county or hundred).

In the year 1273 the canons of Haughmond and the Templars of Lydley were at

\* These were the great tokens of parochial independence—the things of which the mother churches of that age were most tenacious. Once allowed, as in the present instance, and all claim of subjection vanished.

† Probably of the rural deanery of Shrewsbury. The Dean of Lichfield, during part of Bishop Peche's episcopacy, was named William, but he, I presume, would have taken precedence of any archdeacon.

‡ Testa de Nevill, p. 56.

§ Rot. Hund. ii. 62.



issue about their respective rights of common in the woods adjacent to Le Botwood; but before I set forth their agreement I must premise that the forest of Botwood, as distinct from the vill or manor of Le Botwood, was still in the royal demesne, except so far as it had been allotted or leased to any grantees of the Crown. As early as the year 1199 the Templars of Lydley had assarted 40 acres in this forest. Hence King John's charter of July 16, 1199, gives the order a full quittance in respect of this and other assarts.\* The knights were in short exempted from all questions of "waste" and "regard" in respect of these encroachments on the forest. A charter of King Henry III. dated February 10, 1227, renews these franchises of the Templars "in respect of 40 acres of assart at Botewd, and other assarts in England and Wales."†

The composition before alluded to between Guy de Foresta, Master of the English Templars, and Alan abbot of Haghmon, bears date December 11, 1273, and agrees, with respect to their disputes concerning common pasture in the "woods of Botte-wode," as follows:—The abbat concedes to the master and the brethren at Lydley common pasture in the aforesaid wood for the swine and cattle of themselves and their men of Lydley; but in the "pesson season," that is, between Michaelmas and Martinmas, the beasts of neither party were to enter the "bosc" of the other. Also the abbot allows that the master &c. may fish in the abbot's rivulet of Ree. In return, the master and brethren concede to the abbot similar rights of pasture in the Templars' wood of Botwode, and they remit to the abbot all obligation to do suit at Long Stanton for three nokes which he held in that vill; but the abbot's tenants there were still to do suit. This agreement was tested by Roger Sprengnose, John de Esthope, Richard de Eton, William Marscote, and William Champneis; also by brother Richard Lovel, then preceptor of Lydley, John Large, brother serjeant-at-arms to the master,‡ and brother Geoffrey de Bocles.

In 1291 the abbot of Haghmon's receipts from the estates now mainly under notice were as follows:—At Legh in Bottewode, from a carucate of land, 10s.; from assized rents, 10s. 4d.; from a mill, 3s.; from one meadow, 2s. 6d. At Behecote, from a carucate of land, 10s.; from assized rents, there and at Pykelescote, 6s. 5d.; from profits of stock on all three estates, 1l. 8s. 8d.—Total 3l. 10s. 11d. §

The roll of 1316, called the "Nomina Villarum," enters the abbot of Haghmon as lord of Behecote and of Leye, in Condovery hundred. On April 27, 1320, King

\* Rot. Chart. Regis Johannis, p. 2.

† Rot. Chart. 11 Hen. III. m. 32.

‡ "Johanne Large tunc fratre serviente magistri." The grade of "serviens," or "esquire," was common to the three great military orders. It is fully explained in the Introduction to "The Hospitallers in England," pp. lxi. lxiv.

§ Pope Nich. Taxation, p. 260.

Edward II. granted to the abbot of Haghmon a charter for a weekly market on Thursdays at Lega in Botewode; also of free-warren there and at several other places, of which I may here mention Behecote, Wilderley, and the Long Mynde.\*

On September 21, 1340, the abbot of Haghmon demises to John de Wettenhull, rector of Stretton, a parcel of waste in the fields of Le Botwood, at a rent of 3s.

On May 3, 1372, the abbot of Haughmond demises to Edward de Acton and Elianore his wife for their lives, and at a rent of 20*l.*, the grange of Crees in his fee of Lebotwode and a parcel of wood called Crees Park.†

On January 11, 1400, the abbot demises the manor of Lebotwood to Thomas son of Thomas de Lee for life, at a rent of 5 merks.‡

On November 25, 1458, the abbot demises land in Lebotwood to John Sonkey.§

The Valor of 1535-6 gives the abbot of Haughmond's assized rents in Lye Botwode as 18*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* || Out of this income the abbot is said to pay 2*s.* yearly to the lord of Stratton (Church Stretton) for the manor of Lye Botwood. This chief-rent I take to have been rather chargeable on lands added to the manor than on the manor itself.

The "Ministers' Accounts" of 1541-2 containing the following assets of the dissolved monastery of Haughmond,¶ which I classify as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Libottwood.—Rent of a message . . .	0	10	0
Rents of tenants-at-will . . .	5	19	8
Diverse fermes . . .	12	10	0½
	<hr/>		
	£18	19	8½
	<hr/>		
Behecote.—Rents of tenants-at-will . . .	0	0	6
Ferm of a messuage and land . . .	2	19	4
Ferm of the chapel . . .	1	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£3	19	10
	<hr/>		

\* Rot. Chart. 13 Edward II. No. 5.

† Chartulary, Tit. Cresse. Eleanor wife of Edward de Acton was one of the coheirress of Longnor.

‡ Chartulary, Tit. Leebotwode.

§ Chartulary, Tit. Leebotwode.

|| Valor Ecclesiasticus, iii. 192, 123.

¶ Monasticon, vi. pp. 113, 114.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

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	£	s.	d.
Pikelescote and Wilderley.—Assized rents . . .	0	7	8
Pikelescote.—Rents of tenants-at-will . . .	0	14	4
A messuage and land . . .	1	0	0
Wilderley.—Rents of tenants-at-will . . .	1	0	8
Ferm of a messuage and land . . .	3	3	4
Appruamentum (profits) . . .	0	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£6	16	0
	<hr/>		
Cothercote.—Rent of tenants-at-will . . .	0	18	11
Land . . .	0	6	8
Ferm of a messuage . . .	0	15	8
Ferm of three capital messuages . . .	0	13	4
Ferm of cottages, &c. . .	1	8	8
	<hr/>		
	£4	3	3
	<hr/>		

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LE BOTWOOD CHAPEL.

That which I have already said as to the complete appropriation and subjection of this chapel to Haughmond Abbey forbids us to expect further records of its existence. Alexander Bishop of Coventry between 1224 and 1238 confirmed the appropriation of his predecessor. Pope Nicholas's Taxation in 1291 does not name the chapel, but in 1341 the chapelry was assessed to the "ninth" as a distinct parish. The assessors rated it at 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, adding that the small tithes, hay-tithes, and oblations were worth one merk, and that many tenants had thrown up their holdings under stress of poverty.\* The chapel is not mentioned in the Valor of Henry VIII., nor in the previous diocesan registers.

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BETCHCOTT CHAPEL.

Of this chapel not a vestige remains, nor have I any further notice thereof than what has been already stated.

\* Inquis. Nonarum, p. 191.



No. 123.—Extracts from the *Fœdera, Conventiones, Literæ, &c.*  
accurante T. Rymer, 1704.

Tom. i. p. 239. *Littera Regis (Henrici III.) Comiti Marchiæ.*

Rex H. de Lezinnan Comiti Marchiæ salutem, etc. etc. . . . sicut dilectio vestra petiit scripsimus Domine Regine matri nostre deprecatorias litteras pro Willielmo de Butevill clerico nostro; parati semper precibus et voluntati vestre condescendere juxta posse nostrum.

10 die Marcij anno 4°.—apud Westmoñ.

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No. 124.—Bibliothèque Impériale, Paris. Nos. 9891, 9896, 9897, 9898.

*Armorial de Familles nobles d'Angleterre et de Normandie, depuis Guillaume le Conquerant; avec les blasons enluminés.* 3 vols.

*Catalogue des noms, &c.* Boteville, 75 X.

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No. 125.—MS. No. 113, Queen's College Library, Oxford.

The Names and Creations of the Noblemen in England from the tyme of William Conquero<sup>r</sup> untill the yere of our Lorde God 1592, with their severall Armes, written and drawn by John Eayre.

Page 9, Botevile, Baron of Botevile.

Randolphe Botevile came in with William Conqueror, who made him Baron of Botevile. His issue is extinct.

MS. No. 120.

The Names and Armes of y<sup>e</sup> Earles of England in y<sup>e</sup> tyme of Edw. y<sup>e</sup> Firste. Bannerets.

Page 37<sup>b</sup>, Sr John Botevile.

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No. 126.—In Duncomb's Collections for Hereford, vol. ii. p. 42, after speaking of the Marquess of Bath, &c. the following occurs.

The ancient name of this noble family was Boteville; and by this name they held

lands in the manor of Stretton and county of Salop, during several generations from the time of King John. Of these Thomas Boteville, elder brother of Hugh, had a son Richard, who was father of William, who also had a son Richard, who was father of John Boteville, called from his residence in one of the Inns of Court, John of th'Inne;\* and thence was derived the surname of Thynne, as since used. They bear arms, Barry of ten, or and sable. Crest, on a wreath, a reindeer tripping or; supporters, on the dexter side a rein-deer or, gorged with a plain collar sable, on the sinister, a lion gules. Motto, "J'ay bonne cause."

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#### No. 127.—The Harleian MSS.

In the Harleian MS. 1112, Arms of Shropshire Families, at fol. 24, are the arms of Boteville of Botefeylde. They are similar to the shield in No. 1984, &c. (Barry, sable and or.)

In the same MS. at fol. 28, are the arms of John Thynne of the Marshe, esq. similar to those in 1396.

In the Harleian MS. No. 2163, fol. 54, the arms of Raff Botvell, Gent., are given as Barry of ten partes, sa. and or—in the pedigree two coats, collected by Randle Holmes.

It is remarkable that the first instance in which the Barry of twelve, or and sable, occurs, is in the arms of the first Marquess of Bath, as registered in the Heralds' College in London on the occasion of his admission as a Knight of the Garter on the third of June 1778.

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#### No. 128.—Extract from Nisbet's Heraldry, Edinburgh 1816, folio, i. 67.

**BOTEVILLE.**—The family of the surname of Thynne in England were anciently surnamed Bouteville. The first of that name came from the countries of Poitou and Gascony in France, with forces to assist King John of England in his wars against the Barons; and his successors, for a long time famous in England, went under the name of Bouteville till the reigns of Edward IV. and Richard III. John Bouteville, of Stratton, was first named John Le Thynne, and from him the name of Thynne was derived to the family of the Boutevilles. The grandson, Thomas Thynne alias Bouteville, in the reign of Henry VIII., married the daughter and heir of Bleck, and

\* Observations, &c. by R. Bigland, esq. Clarencieux King of Arms.

Bleck a daughter and heir of Gataker, who married with a daughter and heir of Sir John Burleigh; upon which account, the Thynnes now quarter the arms of those three families with their paternal arms: viz. Barry of ten, or and sable. This family was raised to the honour and dignity of Baron Thynne of Warminster, and Viscount Weymouth, by letters patent bearing date 11th December, 1682.

No. 129.—Extract from Burke's General Armory of England,  
Scotland and Ireland, 1842.

Botfield (Hopton Court, co. Salop; a branch of the ancient Shropshire family of Botfield, or Botevyle, originally seated at Botevyle, near Church Stretton, of which the Marquess of Bath is the head. The present Thomas Botfield, of Hopton Court, Esq. was High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1818; his brother, William Botfield, of Decker Hill, Salop, Esq. filled the same office in 1806; and their nephew, Beriah Botfield, of Norton Hall, co. Northampton, Esq. is one of the present representatives of the Borough of Ludlow in Parliament.) Barry of twelve, or and sa. Crest, a reindeer statant or. Motto, "J'ay bonne cause."

No. 130.—Public Record Office, Carlton Ride, London.

Taxacio vicesime dño Regi Edwardo tercio post conquestum in coñ Salop a laicis concessa anno regni sui primo.

Stretton. . .	D' Walſo fit Walſi . . .	ij <sup>a</sup>
	D' Aurč relicſ Hugōis . . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
	D' ffelič Treyſ . . .	ij <sup>a</sup>
	D' Huğ Tony . . .	xviiij <sup>d</sup>
	D' Huğ fit Guche . . .	xiiij <sup>d</sup>
	D' Phō le Hoppar . . .	xviiij <sup>d</sup>
	D' Wiffo fit Wiffi . . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
	D' Ričo Troion . . .	ix <sup>d</sup>
	D' Johe Golafř . . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
	D' Walſo de Wodehous . . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
	D' Ričo ppōito . . .	xiiiij <sup>d</sup>
Př Stretton .	D' Ričo fit Roſti . . .	xviiij <sup>d</sup>
	D' Wiffo Wylymot . . .	xviiij <sup>d</sup>
	D' Walſo fit Wiffi . . .	ix <sup>d</sup>
	D' Isold relicſ Riči . . .	xviiij <sup>d</sup>



	D' Huḡ fit Walḡi	. . .	xiiij <sup>d</sup>
	D' Laurenḡ Molendinaḡ	. . .	ix <sup>d</sup>
Cardytone	D' Witto de Stretton	. . .	xv <sup>d</sup>
	D' Riḡo le Proude	. . .	xv <sup>d</sup>
	D' Walḡo le Sayar	. . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
	D' Riḡo de Underhill	. . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
	D' Johaḡe Hoo	. . .	ix <sup>d</sup>
	D' Witto le fferour	. . .	vj <sup>d</sup>
	D' Rogo atte loue	. . .	xviiij <sup>d</sup>
Enchnemersh.	D' Henḡ atte lake	. . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
	D' Riḡo de Buttefeld	. . .	ix <sup>d</sup>
	D' Adam Reynaldes	. . .	ix <sup>d</sup>

## STONE TOWER BOOKS, No. 10.

[De Terris Templariorum, circa A.D. 1180.]

Anno ab incarnatione dñi m<sup>o</sup>c<sup>o</sup>lxxxv<sup>o</sup>. facta est ista inquisicio de ḡrarū donatoribꝫ  
 ⁊ earū possessoribꝫ, eccliarū scilicet ⁊ molendinorū ⁊ ḡrarū assisarū ⁊ in dominico habi-  
 tarū ⁊ de redditibꝫ assisis p Angliā p frēm Galfridū filiū Stephi quando ipe suscepit  
 bailiā de Anglia.

Apud Kinlet . . . . . iiij sot.

Apud Salopesburiā ex dono Witti fit Alani Rob Pellipi p ij masuaḡ . . . xvj d.

Arnolf<sup>o</sup> psona tenet ecclia de Carditona p iij marc<sup>o</sup> 7 p fraternitate sua. . . x d.

Rog<sup>o</sup> molend<sup>o</sup> tenet molend<sup>o</sup> in eadē villa in vita sua pro v sot.

Molendinū apd Lidlegee est in Dominico.

Sciendū est qd omēs terre de Karditoḡ p<sup>o</sup>l<sup>o</sup> ḡgatas 7 diḡ ḡḡ 7 p<sup>o</sup>l<sup>o</sup> q<sup>u</sup>rtas ptes ḡga-  
 tarū post eoꝝ decessus qui eas ñc tenēt redibūt in man<sup>o</sup> frēm 7 eoꝝ heredes ppiiores  
 aliis si tantū dare uoluerint q<sup>u</sup>ntū 7 alii. P<sup>o</sup>l<sup>o</sup> ḡrā de Botefeld q̄ est de dñio.

No. 131.—Extracts from the Memoranda written on the fly-leaf of a  
 Book of Common Prayer and Holy Bible, Oxford, 1733, octavo.

5th April, 1801, Easter Sunday.—Thomas Botfield, esq. died at Ditton at 7 o'clock  
 in the morning, and was buried at Storchley on Thursday the 9th of April, aged  
 66 years.

5th November, 1803. Margaret, the widow of the above-named Thomas Botfield,

died at Ditton at 2 o'clock in the evening, and was buried at Stirchley on the 9th of November, aged 72 years.

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No. 132.—Notes upon Family Recollections by SIR EDWARD THOMASON.\*

It has been asserted that Beriah Botfield had another sister Alice Botfield, who was twice married, first to Edward Beard, who was born at Worsley, co. Salop, in 1690, and resided at Quatford, by whom she had a son Job, born 7th October, 1715. This Edward dying suddenly at Bridgnorth in 1720, was buried at Cleobury Mortimer. His widow, it is contended, subsequently married Edward Thomason, of Dawley Green, in 1722, by whom she had two children: Richard, baptised at Dawley, January 20, 1723, who resided at Roughton, near Bridgnorth, who died without issue, and Edward, baptised at Dawley, April 11, 1725.

Job Beard married Mary Littleford, by whom he had issue two daughters: Sarah, who died April 1768, and Mary, who married William Taylor of Tasley and Stapleford, by whom she had several children. Mary Beard died January 5th, 1800. Job Beard died September 18, 1785, and was buried at Quatford, aged 80. Edward Thomason married Katern Evans, by whom he had four children: John Thomason, born March 4, 1749; Sir Edward Thomason, Knight; Anne Thomason, of Bingham; and James Thomason, of Norway; and being left an orphan, was brought up in the house of Beriah Botfield, at Dawley, till he was fourteen years of age, when he was sent an apprentice to Birmingham, in which town he died in 1795. Thomas Botfield, the son of Beriah, appears as a witness to a bond dated 16 May, 1759, from Alice Thomason, widow of Edward Thomason, of Dawley Green, deceased, to her son Job Beard, of Quatford, for payment of rent, and keeping a house and premises at Dawley Green in repair, which Mr. Beard had let to her from year to year at a nominal rent of 1*l*. This document is endorsed 23 October, 1763. She produced a promise under Beard's handwriting dated 1st May, to be permitted to be and live in the within cottage for life. But all that it proves is, that Alice Beard survived her second husband Thomason, and that Thomas Botfield was present at the execution of the deed.

Sir Edward Thomason states that he has searched in vain for any record of the marriage of Alice Botfield with Edward Beard, or with Edward Thomason, in the parish registers of Dawley, Shiffnall, Madeley, Bridgnorth, Wellington, Broseley,

\* See No. 90 ante, p. ccxxvi.

Stirchley, and Roughton. He nevertheless believes that his parents would not have assumed a relationship unless they had themselves believed it.

Mr. Robert Taylor of Evelith, near Shiffnall, put his belief in the form of an affidavit, as follows:—The best commentary upon the above statement will be found in a letter from Mr. William Hardwicke named therein, who says that he has searched the registers of Great Dawley, Wellington, Stirchley, Worfield, Kemberton, Madeley, Little Wenlock, Little Hereford, Ludford, Bridgnorth, Ludlow, &c. and “if put upon my oath,” he says, “I could safely swear that I never saw the certificate of the marriage of Edward Beard and Miss Botfield, or William Beard and Miss Botfield, as I have great reason to think that Job Beard’s father’s name was William.” Whatever secondary evidence may exist as to this marriage, there is none whatever of the identity of the widow Beard with Miss Botfield, or of either with the sister of Beriah Botfield.

“I, Robert Taylor, of Evelith, in the parish of Shiffnal, in the county of Salop, gentleman, do hereby certify that my grandfather’s name was Job Beard, that he resided at the Halfway House, in the township of Eardington, in the parish of Quatford, in the county of Salop, and made his will, dated 21 July, 1773, and died there 18 Sept. 1785, aged 70, and was buried at Quatford. That he married Mary Littleford, who died there 5 January, 1800, aged 80, and was buried at Quatford. That he had an only child, Mary Beard, my mother, who was born 22nd March, 1748, and married my father, William Taylor, of Tasley, gentleman, and died at Tasley in 1815, aged 67, and was buried there. That he (Job Beard, my grandfather), was born 7 October, 1715, and was the only child of Edward Beard and Alice Botfield. That Alice Beard, widow, (late Alice Botfield, spinster,) married for her second husband Mr. Edward Thomason, of Dawley Green. That she was the widow of Edward Thomason, of Dawley Green, in 1759, and had by Edward Thomason two sons, Richard Thomason, of Roughton, in the parish of Worfield, in the county of Salop, and Edward Thomason, of Birmingham, (the father of Sir Edward Thomason, of Bath, Knight,) my two great-uncles. That my father and mother, William and Mary Taylor, late Mary Beard, spinster, had several children, namely, Richard Taylor, my elder brother, who died at his estate at Stapleford, in the parish of Worfield, having married Elizabeth James, of Willersley, co. Hereford, who is dead, leaving three children now living, Richard James Taylor, Elizabeth, and Susan. That my father purchased an estate at Stapleford, in the parish of Worfield, and an estate at Danford, in the parish of Saint Mary Magdalene, near the town of Bridgenorth, and died in 1788, aged 49, without making a will. That I married my wife Ann Powel, at Culmington, co. Salop, and have two sons and five daughters living, namely, Robert Taylor, a draper in Birmingham, aged 29; William Taylor, now residing with me at



Evelith, in Shiffnal parish, in the county of Salop, aged 13, my youngest child; Mary Ann, Petronella, Fanny Longmore, Mary, and Eliza. That my eldest sister, Sarah Taylor, married John Bell Hardwicke, of Burcote, in the parish of Worfield, in the county of Salop, gentleman, who is dead, leaving six children:—John Bell Hardwicke, of Burcote, gentleman, his eldest son; William Hardwicke, of Tasley; Richard Hardwicke, of Burcote; Thomas Bell Hardwicke, of Burcote, now under articles of clerkship for the law; Mary; and Sarah. That my sister Sarah is still living with her eldest son on his paternal estate at Burcote. That my youngest sister, Petronella Taylor, married Mr. William Morris, of Neen Sollers, near Cleobury Mortimer, county of Salop, who is dead, leaving 3 children now living, William Morris, Richard Morris, and Mary; all living with their mother Petronella Morris at Neen Sollers, in the county of Salop.

“ ROBT. TAYLOR, 10TH AUGUST, 1847.”

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No. 133.—Extracts from Blakeway's Sheriffs of Shropshire.

1806. WILLIAM BOTFIELD.

ARMS.—Barry of twelve, or and sable.

William Botfield, of Malinslee, in the parish of Dawley, now (1830) of Decker Hill, in the parish of Shiffnal, which he purchased of Joshua Williams, of that place. Mr. Botfield is the second son of the late Thomas Botfield, of Dawley and Ditton Stoke, in the county of Salop, and married Lucy, daughter of the late John Bishton, of Kilsall, in the same county.

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1818, THOMAS BOTFIELD.

Arms:—Barry of twelve, or and sable.

Thomas Botfield, of Hopton Court, in the parish of Hopton Wafre.—Thomas Botfield, late of Dawley and Ditton Stoke, in the county of Salop, married Margaret, only daughter of William Baker, of Bromley, in the parish of Worfield, (a family of great antiquity at that place, and of which the present Sir Edward Baker, of Ranston in Dorsetshire, is the head branch,) and by her he had issue three sons: Thomas, the present Sheriff, who married Lucy, daughter of William Skelhorn, merchant of Liverpool; William, Sheriff in the year 1806; and Beriah, late of Norton, in the county of Northampton, who died 27th April, 1813, aged 43 years, and was interred in the mausoleum prepared under his own directions during the week previous to his

death. He married Charlotte, daughter of William Withering, M.D. of Birmingham, and left an only son, Beriah, late of Christ Church, Oxford, now resident at Norton.

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Note by MR. JOSEPH MORRIS, on a passage in Blakeway's Sheriffs of Shropshire.

The trial between John Lord Lovell and Thomas Lord Morley was a revival of a suit between Nicholas Lord Burnell and Robert de Morley on the right to the Burnell arms, which had been decided in favour of the former. In this suit the witness alluded to by Mr. Blakeway, in his Sheriffs of Shropshire, p. 114, as Sir Ralph de Theyne, was Sir Ralph de Cheyne, Knight, whose family at that period held estates at Longville, Sibdon, Clungunford, &c. Sir Robert de Cheyne, Lord of Cheney Longueville, who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1316, as recorded by Mr. Blakeway, in his work already mentioned, at p. 49, was a witness in the revival suit, which was decided in favour of Nicholas Lord Burnell; Robert de Morley having obtained permission to bear the Burnell arms for his life only.

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No. 134.—Note of Deeds preserved at Hopton Court, relating to  
lands at Bromdon, co. Salop.

An Indenture of March 26th 1719, made between Joan Jones, of Sidbury, county of Salop, William Jones of Little Stretton, said county, gentleman, Thomas Phillips, of Shrewsbury, said county, gentleman, and William Botterell, of Shrewsbury, draper; and Thomas Wall, of the parish of Long Stanton, said county, gentleman, &c.

Witnesses,

Rich <sup>d</sup> . Botevyle.	John Botterell.
Rowland Maddox.	Will <sup>m</sup> . Mellichap.
	Tho <sup>s</sup> . Mellichap.

A purchase deed of March 27, 1719, by Mr. Thomas Wall from Mrs. Joan Jones, of an estate at Bromdon.

Witnesses,

Rowland Maddox.	John Botterell.
Rich <sup>d</sup> . Botevyle.	W <sup>m</sup> . Mellichap.
	Tho <sup>s</sup> . Mellichap.

No. 135.—Extracts from the Registers of the Cathedral of LICHFIELD.  
By MARKHAM JOHN THORPE.

April 1734.—Bapt. Dr. Hector's daughter Eliz.	.	.	.	9.
July 1742.—Bur'd Mrs. Hector, wife of Dr. Hector	.	.	.	25.
Dec. 1773.—Bur'd Brooke Hector, M.D., aged 74	.	.	.	16.
March 1783.—Bur'd Mrs. Hector, widow, aged 77	.	.	.	20.

No. 136.—Extract from the Register of the Parish of GRESFORD,  
in the County of Denbigh.

Page 106, the year 1800, No. 511.—Thomas Botfield, of the parish of Cleobury Mortimer, and county of Salop and diocese of Hereford, single man, and Lucy Skelhorne of this parish, spinster, were married in this church by license this fourteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred, by me, CHRISTOPHER PARKINS, Curate.

This marriage was solemnised between us { Thos Botfield, Junr.  
Lucy Skelhorne.

In the presence of { Thos. Botfield. Will. Skelhorne.  
Mary Skelhorne. B. Botfield.

The above is a true copy from the Marriage Register of the parish of Gresford, in the county of Denbigh.

ROBERT WICKHAM, Vicar of Gresford.

August 18, 1857.

No. 137.—SHADWELL HALL.

Shadwell Hall, in the parish of Clun, was formerly a very large mansion-house, as late as the year 1633, and after that period, in the possession of the Howard family. Stone steps lead out of a very large and lofty entrance-hall into the sitting-rooms, in one of which over the chimney-piece is a ludicrous painting. The subject is a group of five persons: in the centre is Henry Howard, holding a large goblet in his hand; on his right is his mistress smoking a pipe; she had been the hostess of a public-house in Clun; next to her appears a person in a state of intoxication asleep; on the left of Henry Howard is Sir Walter Blount, who is in the act of lifting a bottle to Mr.



Howard's mouth; the next is a person with a very merry countenance, and a Mr. Bowen of Coustey, a particular friend of Mr. Howard. This Henry Howard probably was a son of Sir Robert Howard, who was buried in Clun church. He had a large fortune, was very extravagant and dissipated. He sold Bicton farm to his Steward for 500*l.*, of whom the Walcots of Walcot bought it. He was a great cock-fighter, and he built two houses for breeding and training; one was called the cock-house, it was taken down only a few years ago; the other was called the hen-house, which is now occupied as a farm-house.

As an instance of this man's extravagance, he was passing through Bridgenorth with a large retinue of attendants; they took refreshment at an inn there, but without alighting from their horses, yet his bill amounted to thirty pounds.

At a cocking which Mr. Howard attended near Shadwell, he lost a large sum of money, and he then sold the royalty of Clun to Mr. Walcot; the bargain was afterwards ratified at Clun, and the money was counted out on a table in the middle of the street.

A considerable part of the house at Shadwell, and a large stable, were taken down by order of Mr. Fleming of Sibdon, who had the estate after the Howards. There are still remaining traces of considerable ancient grandeur.

Shadwell Hall was subsequently purchased by William Botfield, Esq. and now forms part of the estates in and about Bishop's Castle, in the possession of his nephew Beriah Botfield.

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No. 138.—Extract from the Register of the Parish of Brislington,  
in the County of Somerset.

Page 51.

Burials in the Parish of Brislington, in the County of Somerset, in the year 1832.

Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the ceremony was performed.
William Withering No. 403.	Brislington, Wick House.	July 2	56	C. Ranken.

I hereby certify that the above is a true extract from the register of burials kept in the parish of Brislington, in the county of Somerset.

Signed, G. L. CARTWRIGHT, Curate.

January 29th, 1858.

## No. 139.—The Assassination of MR. THYNNE in the Reign of Charles II.

[From Burke's "Celebrated Trials connected with the Aristocracy," p. 38.]

THIS terrible and mysterious transaction still remains among the darkest of the gloomy doings during the period of the Restoration, and the violence of faction consequent upon it. The murder of Thynne originated partly in a love affair, and partly, in all probability, from a secret political motive. The names and the interests of some of the proudest and most powerful families in the realm were involved in this nefarious homicide, and it is quite clear that while the actual assassins paid the forfeit of their crime, the instigator, or instigators, for there may have been more than one, were allowed to escape. The following account of Thynne's murder will be rendered more clear, by first giving a brief history of the parties who are connected with the narrative, and thus in some measure showing the motives which might have led to the perpetration of the offence. And to begin with the interesting but innocent subject of the whole matter—the mainspring of the deed—a daughter of the noble house of Percy.

In May, 1670, died at Turin, at the age of twenty-six, Josceline, eleventh Earl of Northumberland, to which title he had succeeded about a year and a half before, on the death of his father, Earl Algernon, the reserved and wary piece of nobility who figured in the times of the Civil War and the Commonwealth, and although, as Clarendon somewhere intimates, held rather ornamental than useful to either side, yet managed to the last to preserve his perpendicular position on that slippery stage. Josceline, Algernon's only son, by his second wife, Lady Elizabeth Howard, a daughter of the Earl of Suffolk—with whom Suffolk House, at Charing Cross, now called Northumberland House, came into the family—had, in 1662, at the age of eighteen, after having been designed by his father for her elder sister, who died, married the Lady Elizabeth Wriothesley, a daughter of the last Earl of Southampton of that name; and of this marriage the only surviving issue was a daughter, also, like her mother and her grandmother, named Elizabeth, who was born on the 26th of January, 1667. The Earl and Countess had lost a son born about two years before, and in December, 1669, the Countess was confined of another daughter who did not live. It was to divert their grief for these bereavements that the Earl and his Countess went to the Continent in the spring of 1670, taking with them the subsequently celebrated John Locke as their physician. After a short residence in Paris, the Earl, leaving the Countess and Locke in that capital, was proceeding by himself to Italy, when he was cut off by a fever, brought on, it is said, by travelling post, in hot weather, for a number of days in succession.

Thus ended the male line of the Percies, Earls of Northumberland for nearly three hundred preceding years, and Barons Percy since the latter end of the thirteenth century. The earldom and all the other titular honours of the family were extinct; but the extensive domains, over great part of which her ancestors had ruled, if we may trust tradition and the genealogists, nearly two centuries before the race of William the Norman was seated on the English throne, remained to make Earl Josceline's infant daughter the wealthiest heiress in the kingdom.

On her mother's second marriage, the care of the child was claimed and obtained by her grandmother, the widow of Earl Algernon, probably on the ground of some family arrangement by which that Dowager Countess was to leave to her the large estates she possessed as one of the two co-heiresses of her father, the Earl of Suffolk.

In this condition, before she had completed her thirteenth year, the Lady Elizabeth Percy was married, so far at least as the performance of the ceremony went, to Henry Cavendish, styled Earl of Ogle, the only son of Henry second Duke of Newcastle of that house. But Lord Ogle, who had taken the name and arms of Percy, died in the beginning of November, 1680, within a year after his marriage, leaving his father's dukedom without an heir, and the heiress of the house of Northumberland a prize for new suitors.

The fortunate man, as he was doubtless deemed, who, after only a few months, succeeded in carrying off from all competitors the youthful widow, was Thomas Thynne, Esq., of Longleat, in Wiltshire, son of Sir Thomas Thynne, of Richmond, in the county of Surrey, knight, and the inheritor of extensive estates of his uncle, Sir James Thynne, who had died without issue in 1670. The Thynnes had been settled in England ever since the reign of John, when the first of them, two brothers, came over from Poitou, in command of a body of their countrymen to assist that king in his wars with the barons.

From his large income, Thomas Thynne was called Tom of Ten Thousand, and the society in which he moved was the highest in the land. He had been at one time a friend of the Duke of York, afterwards James II: but having quarrelled with His Royal Highness, he had latterly attached himself with great zeal to the Whig or opposition party in politics, and had become an intimate associate of their idol, or tool for the moment, the Duke of Monmouth. He had sat as one of the members for Wiltshire in four Parliaments; and, after the prorogation to prevent the passing of the first Exclusion Bill, in July, 1679, he was one of the persons who went up to the King with a petition for the speedy recall of the great council of the nation; on which occasion his Majesty, addressing himself specially to Thynne, said he admired that persons of their estates should animate people to mutiny and rebellion, and that he wished they would mind their own affairs, and leave him to attend to his. At



Longleat, where he lived in a style of great magnificence, Thynne was often visited by Monmouth: he is the Issachar of Dryden's glowing description, in Absalom and Ahitophel, of the Duke's popularity-and-plaudit-gathering progresses:—

“From east to west his glories he displays,  
And, like the sun, the Promised Land surveys.  
Fame runs before him, as the morning star,  
And shouts of joy salute him from afar;  
Each house receives him as a guardian god,  
And consecrates the place of his abode.  
But hospitable treats did most commend  
Wise Issachar, his wealthy Western friend.”

A set of Oldenburgh coach-horses, of great beauty, which graced the Duke's equipage, had been presented to him by Thynne.

The heiress of the house of Percy was nearly connected by affinity with the families both of Lord Russell and Lord Cavendish; Lady Russell was a sister of her mother: and the family of her late husband, Lord Ogle, was a branch of that of the Earl of Devonshire; so that it may be supposed Thynne was probably in part indebted for his success in his suit to the good offices of his two noble friends. It should appear, however, from an entry in Evelyn's Diary, that the Duke of Monmouth was more instrumental than either.

The lady was fated to be a second time wedded only in form: her marriage with Thynne appears to have taken place in the summer or autumn of this year, 1681; and she was separated from him immediately after the ceremony. One account is, that she fled from him of her own accord into Holland; another and more probable version of the story makes Thynne to have consented, at her mother's request, that she should spend a year on the Continent. It is to be remembered that she was not yet quite fifteen. The legality of the marriage, indeed, appears to have been called in question.

It was now, as some say, that she first met Count Königsmark at the Court of Hanover: but in this notion there is a confusion both of dates and persons. The Count, in fact, appears to have seen her in England, and to have paid his addresses to her before she gave her hand, or had it given for her, to Thynne: on his rejection he left the country; but that they met on the Continent there is no evidence or likelihood.

Charles John Von Königsmark was a Swede by birth, but was sprung from a German family, long settled in the district called the Mark of Brandenburg, on the coast of the Baltic. The name of Königsmark is one of the most distinguished in the military annals of Sweden throughout a great part of the seventeenth century.

Charles John, who was, after his father's death, the head of the family, is stated to have been born at the Nyborg, in Isle of Funen, in 1659. He first visited England in 1674, and went from this country to Paris, where, being introduced to the highest circle by his uncle, Count Otho William, his appearance and accomplishments enabled him, young as he was, to make a distinguished figure. In 1667, according to the Biographical Dictionaries, he proceeded to Italy, and, thence finding his way to Malta, set out on a cruise with the Knights, and behaved with the height of courage and daring in an engagement with a Turkish vessel, which the galley he was on board of fell in with soon after they had put to sea. He was one of the first to board the enemy, and, having ventured too far, was thrown into the waves, and narrowly escaped being drowned, in addition to being wounded in the foot by an arrow. Having acquired a high reputation by this and other similar exploits, he afterwards visited Rome, Venice, and Genoa; and then continued his travels through Portugal and Spain with equal distinction.

Königsmark appears to have returned to England in the early part of the year 1681.

At this time Tom of Ten Thousand, with the heiress of Northumberland his own by legal title, if not in actual possession, was at the height both of his personal and his political fortunes. The idol of the patriotic enthusiasm of the day, his friend Monmouth seemed already to aspire to a throne: the absurd popish plot and the murder of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey had done their work, and raised a tempest which it was in vain that the court strove either to soothe or to bear up against; parliament after parliament had been assembled at Westminster and at Oxford, and after a few weeks dismissed as impracticable; the Duke of York, flying before the storm, had taken refuge in Scotland; Shaftesbury, the brain of the triumphant popular party, of which Monmouth was the ornamental headpiece, after having been detained for five months in the Tower on a charge of high treason, had, in the end of the preceding November, by the grand jury at the Old Bailey throwing out his indictment, been restored to liberty amid a burst of public joy—to see all London that night illuminated with bonfires in his honour, and within fourteen brief months thereafter to perish, a ruined man and a fugitive in a foreign land.

On the night of Sunday, the 12th of February, 1682, all the court end of London was startled by the news that Thynne had been shot passing along the public streets in his coach. The spot was towards the eastern extremity of Pall Mall, directly opposite to St. Alban's Street, no longer to be found, but which occupied nearly the same site with the covered passage now called the Opera Arcade. St. Alban's Place, which was at its northern extremity, still preserves the memory of the old name. King Charles at Whitehall might almost have heard the report of the assassin's blunderbuss; and so might Dryden, sitting in his favourite front room on the ground-



floor of his house on the south side of Gerrard Street, also hardly more than a couple of furlongs distant. Sir John Reresby, the writer of the Memoirs, who himself took an active part in securing the authors of the crime, thus relates what was immediately done:—"This unhappy gentleman (Mr. Thynne) being much engaged in the Duke of Monmouth's cause, it was feared that party might put some violent construction on this accident, the actors therein making their escape just for the time, and being unknown. I happened to be at court that evening, when the King, hearing the news, seemed greatly concerned at it, not only for the horror of the action itself (which was shocking to his natural disposition), but also for fear the turn the anti-court party might give thereto. I left the court, and was just stepping into bed when Mr. Thynne's gentleman came to me to grant him an Hue and Cry, and immediately at his heels comes the Duke of Monmouth's page, to desire me to come to him at Mr. Thynne's lodging, sending his coach for me, which I made use of accordingly. I there found his Grace surrounded with several lords and gentlemen, Mr. Thynne's friends, and Mr. Thynne himself mortally wounded with five shots from a blunderbuss. I on the spot granted several warrants against persons supposed to have had a hand therein, and that night got some intelligence concerning the actors themselves. At length, by the information of a chairman, who had carried one of the ruffians from his lodging at Westminster to the Black Bull, there to take horse, and by means of a woman, who used to visit the same person, the constables found out the place of his abode, and there took his man, by nation a Swede, who, being brought before me, confessed himself a servant to a German Captain, who had told him he had a quarrel with Mr. Thynne, and had often ordered him to watch his coach; and that particularly that day the Captain no sooner understood the coach to be gone by, than he booted himself, and, with two others, a Swedish Lieutenant and a Pole, went on horseback, as he supposed in quest of Mr. Thynne. By the same servant I also understood where possibly the Captain and his two companions were to be found; and having, with the Duke of Monmouth, Lord Mordaunt, and others, searched several houses, as he directed us, till six in the morning, and having been in close pursuit all night, I personally took the Captain in the house of a Swedish doctor in Leicester Fields."

On the Friday, the 17th, two other persons who were apprehended, a Pole (named Borosky) and a Swedish Lieutenant (named Stern), being examined before Reresby, and William Bridgman, Esq. another Middlesex magistrate, both confessed the share they had in the murder. Borosky said, "That he came into England by the desire of Count Königsmark (expressed to him by his merchant at Hamburg), but he knew not for what cause; but after he came, Count Königsmark told him, on Saturday the 11th instant, that he had a quarrel with an English gentleman that had set six per-



sons upon him upon the road, in which conflict he was wounded, and two of the assailants were killed. Therefore, since the said Mr. Thynne did attempt for to kill him, he would make an end of it. He further said, 'To-morrow will come a certain servant to conduct you to the Captain, and what he bids you to do, that you are to observe.' That a person came on Sunday morning about 11 o'clock accordingly, and carried him to another house, where he found the person that conveyed him to the Captain, who told him that he must do what he bid him to do, giving him a musketoon, a case of pistols, and a pocket pistol (he had a sword before given him by the Count); and the Captain further added, repeating it five or six times, 'When we go out together, if I stop a coach, do you fire into it, and then follow me.' They accordingly took horse, and, when they met the coach, the Captain, having a pistol in his hand, cried to the coach, 'Hold!' and at the same time bid this examine fire, which he did accordingly. That he being further examined as to Mr. Hanson's knowing anything of this matter, he saith that he doth not know that he doth. That as to the arms, there were a blunderbuss, two swords, two pair of pistols, three pocket-pistols, two pair of boots, tied up together in a kind of sea-bed, and delivered to Dr. Dubartin, a German doctor, who received them at his own house."

Meanwhile, an active search continued to be made after Königsmark, in urging which Thynne's friends, the Duke of Monmouth and Lord Cavendish, are recorded to have been especially zealous.

About eight o'clock on the night of Sunday, the 19th, exactly a week after the commission of the murder, he was apprehended at Gravesend; and on the Monday following he was brought up, under a guard of soldiers, to London.

Thynne had survived his mortal wound only a few hours, during which the Duke of Monmouth sat by the bedside of his dying friend. He expired at six in the morning. Königsmark and the other three prisoners, after being examined, were lodged in Newgate; and, an indictment having been found against them by the grand jury, at Hicks's Hall, on Monday, the 27th of February, 1681, they were the next day brought up to the bar at the Old Bailey, to be arraigned and tried; Charles George Borosky, alias Boratzi, Christopher Vratz, and John Stern as principals in the murder, and Charles John Count Königsmark as accessory before the fact. The trial began at nine o'clock in the morning.

The judges who presided at the trial were the heads of the three common-law courts: Sir Francis Pemberton, Chief Justice of the King's Bench; Sir Francis North, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and Sir William Montagu, Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

At the trial, the evidence, and indeed their own confessions, clearly proved the fact of Borosky shooting Thynne, and Vratz and Stern being present assisting him.

With respect to Königsmark, beside the testimony of his accomplices, which of course went for nothing against him, the other evidence showed him living concealed in an humble lodging, and holding communication with the murderers, before and almost at the time of the murder. He had also fled immediately after the offence was committed, and expressions of his, in anger against Thynne for espousing Lady Ogle, were given by the witnesses. To this it was answered by Königsmark, that the men accused were his followers and servants, and that of necessity he had frequent communion with them, but never about this murder: that when he arrived in London, he was seized with a distemper, which obliged him to live privately till he was cured; and finally, that he never saw or had any quarrel with Mr. Thynne. This defence, though morally a very weak one, was certainly strengthened by the absence of direct legal proof to connect the Count with the assassination, and also by the more than ordinarily artful and favourable summing up of Chief Justice Pemberton, who seemed determined to save him.

The three principals were found guilty, and Königsmark was acquitted.

The convicted prisoners were hanged in Pall Mall, the 10th of March following; and Borosky, who fired the blunderbuss, was suspended in chains near Mile-End.

Count Königsmark found it expedient to export himself from this country as fast as he could, after he had paid his fees and got out of the hands of the officers of justice at the Old Bailey.

According to the Amsterdam Historical Dictionary, he went to Germany to visit his estates in 1683; was wounded at the siege of Cambray, which happened that same year; afterwards went with his regiment to Spain, where he distinguished himself at the siege of Gerona, in Catalonia, and on other occasions; and finally, in 1686, having obtained the permission of the French King, accompanied his uncle, Otho William, to the Morea, where he was present at the sieges of Navarin and Modon, and at the battle of Argos, in which last affair he so overheated himself, that he was seized with a pleurisy, which carried him off.

Such, at the early age of twenty-seven, if we may rely upon the account of his birth already quoted, was the too honourable end of this restless dare-devil, within little more than four years after the tragedy of his supposed victim Thynne, and his own narrow escape from the gibbet, to which he had been the cause of consigning the three associates or instruments of, most probably, his crime.

To end the story, we return to her with whom it began, the heiress of the long line and broad domains of the Percies. Lady Ogle, as she was styled, became an object of still greater public interest or curiosity than ever, on the catastrophe of her second husband. Her third husband was Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset.

The fantastic exhibitions which this Duke used to make of his sense of the impor-

tance of his title and station, procured him the name, by which he is still remembered, of the Proud Duke of Somerset; and many stories are told of the heights to which he carried this sort of self-adoration.

The life of his wife, the commencing promise of which was so bright, and which was afterwards variegated with such remarkable incidents, not unmixed with the wonted allotment of human sorrow, terminated on the 23rd of November, 1722. The Duchess, when she died, was in her fifty-sixth year. She had brought the Duke thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, of whom only one son and three daughters arrived at maturity.

The proud Duke of Somerset, three years after the death of his first Duchess, although then sixty-four, married the Lady Charlotte Finch, second daughter of Daniel, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, who was much his junior, and in the course of a few more years brought him two more daughters.

This second Duchess has scarcely left any remembrance of herself, we believe, except a little story which connects her with her more distinguished predecessor:—once, it is told, she ventured to tap the Duke familiarly on the shoulder with her fan, on which he started, and cried out with great indignation—"Madam, my first wife was a Percy, and she never would have dared to take such a liberty."

There is a tomb of white marble for Thomas Thynne, at the west end of the south aisle of Westminster Abbey, whereon his effigies is cumbent, and on the front, cut in relievo, the figure of him in his coach, with three assassins, one stopping the horses, and a second securing the footman behind, whilst a third shoots him; as was his cruel case.

It was performed at the cost of his executor and brother-in-law, John Hall, and a Latin inscription\* was prepared and intended to be engraved on it; but Dr. Thomas Sprat, Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of Westminster, when the monument was erected, having the perusal thereof, he thought some passages in it offensive to the then government, and therefore would not suffer it to appear on the monument.

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#### No. 140.—Thynne of Longleat and the Heiress of Northumberland.

[From the "Romance of the Aristocracy," by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms.]

IN the lawless and licentious times that followed the Restoration of Charles II., human life weighed lightly in the balance when poised against the evil passions of men. The angry feelings engendered by the great Civil War had not yet subsided,

\* See ante, p. cxlii.



the din of battle was scarcely hushed, and the public—long accustomed to party conflict and party strife—had become familiarized with bloodshed and death. Nevertheless, the terrible transaction we are about to narrate, excited, even at that gloomy and violent period, a deep sensation throughout the country. The high position and princely fortune of the victim of the crime, the illustrious birth of the innocent cause, and the European reputation of its presumed instigator, combined to invest the tragic tale with no ordinary interest. All England was roused by the event, and perhaps no episode in family history has ever obtained greater notoriety.

It is far from our intention to encumber with pedigree details the strange and stirring incidents that in the course of this undertaking it will be our task to relate. Our purpose is rather to shun the dreary route of genealogical research—to pass unheeded by the rugged paths attractive to the antiquary alone, and to confine our steps to those verdant and seductive by-ways of history where marvellous adventure and romantic incident spring up, as sparkling flowers, beneath our feet. Still, in some instances,—and the story of this murder is one,—we are compelled, for the elucidation of the subject, to interweave with it such particulars of the descent and career of the chief actors as will enable the reader the more readily and clearly to follow the thread of the story.

About twelve years before the period of which we are writing, Josceline, eleventh Earl of Northumberland, died at Turin, aged only twenty-six, leaving by his countess—the youngest daughter of Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, the lord high treasurer—an only child Elizabeth, heiress of all the immense estates of her family, and sole inheritrix of the hereditary glory of the Percys. Her mother, sister of the incomparable Lady Russell, and herself a distinguished ornament, for beauty and excellence, of the elevated circles in which she moved, continued, in her widowhood, to reside in Paris, where she met and received marked attention from the accomplished Ralph Montagu, then English ambassador at the court of France. De Grammont describes him as “*peu dangereux pour sa figure*,” but almost irresistible from his fascinating manners, his wit, and his vivacity; and Madame de Sévigné frequently alludes in her correspondence to his courtship of the beautiful widowed countess. Montagu’s devotion was at length rewarded. In the year 1673, her ladyship came privately to England, and bestowed on him her hand, at Titchfield, in Hampshire, the family seat of the Wriothesleys. Immediately after the nuptials, her mother-in-law, the Dowager Countess of Northumberland, who appears to have been a meddling, jealous old woman, claimed to have the entire charge and disposal of the young heiress of the Percys. This demand was keenly felt and resisted by the mother; but the pertinacious dowager contrived at length to gain entire possession of the Lady Elizabeth, and made her the subject of constant intrigues with men of power who

wished for wealth, and rich men who wished for power. Thus it was the youthful heiress's peculiar fate to be three times a wife and twice a widow before she was sixteen. In her thirteenth year she was married to Henry Cavendish, Earl of Ogle, (only son of the Duke of Newcastle), who assumed, thereupon, the name and arms of Percy. The marriage, however, was one of mere form. The young lord, a boy of great promise, was about the same age as his bride, but he survived the marriage ceremony a few months only. At his death "unnumbered suitors came" to bid for so brilliant a prize as the youthful widow. Among them were Thomas Thynne, Esq., of Longleate, and the celebrated adventurer, Count Königsmark. The personal advantages of the foreign suitor possibly attracted the notice of the inexperienced girl; but her relations hastened to prevent the effects of his assiduities by contracting her to Mr. Thynne. Her marriage with Thynne took place in 1681, a wedding again of form only; the bride separated from the bridegroom at the altar. Pursuant to previous arrangement, she went on a continental tour of a year's duration.

Thomas Thynne, Esq., of Longleate, in Wiltshire, who thus won the much-sought-for heiress, stood foremost in the ranks of fashion. The descendant of an ancient house, and the inheritor of the broad lands of his wealthy uncle, Sir Thomas Thynne, he moved in the highest society in the land, courted and flattered by all. His great income conferred on him the sobriquet of "Tom of Ten Thousand;" and, when the relative value of money is taken into account, that designation indicated a fortune fully equivalent to one five times as large in our days.

Early in life he enjoyed the particular regard of the Duke of York. A subsequent misunderstanding with his royal highness caused Thynne to join the rival party in politics, and become the friend and ally of the Duke of Monmouth, the man of the people, who frequently visited him at Longleate, and shared in its princely hospitality. Dryden refers to Thynne, under the name of Issachar, in his poem of Absalom and Ahithophel, and styles him Monmouth's

. . . . wealthy Western friend.

Thynne sat in four parliaments as one of the knights of his native shire of Wilts, and took some lead in the politics of the day. In 1679, he formed part of the deputation which prayed the King to speedily recal the great council of the nation, and on that occasion received a severe rebuke from his Majesty: "I cannot but wonder," exclaimed Charles, "that persons of estates such as yours should animate the people to mutiny and rebellion; and I devoutly wish you would mind your own affairs, and leave me to attend to mine." It was, however, in the circles of fashion that Tom of Ten Thousand shone conspicuous, though, in truth, he seems to have been a weak man, and a heartless libertine to boot.



A few words regarding Königsmark will complete the description of the chief actors of the *dramatis personæ*.

The Count, a native of Sweden, came of an ancient family, originally German, which gained great military renown in the service of Sweden during the seventeenth century. Of striking personal advantages and considerable mental accomplishments, he made a distinguished figure at the courts of England and France, which he visited under the patronage of his uncle, Count Otho William Königsmark, and where he remained for a few years. He subsequently gained some fame by valiantly aiding the Knights of Malta in one of their military expeditions; and this military reputation, enhanced by further warlike deeds, made him a man of note in various continental capitals. In 1681 Königsmark came again to England, and at once aspired to the most brilliant alliance in Europe—the hand of the heiress of Northumberland. How the prospect was destroyed by her contract with Thynne, we have already shown. Deep, indeed, seems to have been Königsmark's disappointment, and firm his resolution to strain every nerve still to gain the object of his wishes. He flattered himself, from the encouragement the lady had given him, and from his own vanity, that if once he could remove the legal hindrance of a husband, the richly-portioned maiden might still be his own.

On the 12th of February, 1682, the night of a Sunday, Thynne was assassinated in his carriage, near St. Alban's street, just about where the new Junior United Service Club is now being erected. No account of the proceedings we could give would possess the same degree of interest as that afforded by a contemporary, Sir John Reresby, who has left a full statement of the details, so truthful and minute that it is as well to let the worthy knight relate the facts in his own words:—

“The unhappy gentleman, Mr. Thynne, being much engaged in the Duke of Monmouth's cause, it was feared that party might put some violent construction on this accident, the actors therein making their escape just for the time, and being unknown. I happened to be at court that evening, when the King, hearing the news, seemed greatly concerned at it, not only for the horror of the action itself, (which was shocking to his natural disposition,) but also for fear the turn the anti-court party might give thereto. I left the court, and was just stepping into bed, when Mr. Thynne's gentleman came to me to grant him an *Hue and Cry*, and immediately at his heels comes the Duke of Monmouth's page, to desire me to come to him at Mr. Thynne's lodging, sending his coach for me, which I made use of accordingly. I there found his Grace surrounded with several lords and gentlemen, Mr. Thynne's friends, and Mr. Thynne\* himself mortally wounded with five shot from a

\* Mr. Thynne lies buried at the west end of the south aisle of Westminster Abbey, under a marble monument, erected at the cost of his brother-in-law and executor, John Hall, Esq. On



blunderbuss. I, on the spot, granted several warrants against persons supposed to have had a hand therein, and that night got some intelligence concerning the actors themselves. At length, by the information of a chairman, who had carried one of the ruffians from his lodgings at Westminster to the "Black Bull," there to take horse, and by means of a woman who used to visit the same person, the constables found out the place of his abode, and there took his man, by nation a Swede, who, being brought before me, confessed himself a servant to a German captain, who had told him he had a quarrel with Mr. Thynne, and had ordered him to watch his coach; and that particularly that day the captain no sooner understood the coach to be gone by than he booted himself, and with two others, a Swedish lieutenant and a Pole, went on horseback, as he supposed, in quest of Mr. Thynne. By the same servant I also understood where possibly the captain and his two companions were to be found; and having, with the Duke of Monmouth, Lord Mordaunt, and others, searched several houses, as he directed us, till six in the morning, and having been in close pursuit all night, I personally took the captain in the house of a Swedish doctor in Leicester Fields. I went first into his room, followed by Lord Mordaunt, where I found him in bed, with his sword at some distance from him on the table; his weapon I in the first place secured, and then his person, committing him to two constables. I wondered he should make so tame a submission, for he was certainly a man of great courage, and appeared quite unconcerned from the very beginning, though he was very certain he should be found the chief actor in the tragedy. This gentleman had not long before commanded the forlorn hope at the siege of Mons, when but two besides himself, of fifty under his command, escaped with life; and, in consideration of this service, the Prince of Orange made him a lieutenant of his guards; and, in reward for the same, the King of Sweden gave him a troop of horse. But to insist no further on this, his two accomplices also were taken, and brought to my house; where, before I could finish the several examinations I had to go through, the King sent for me to attend him in council, for that purpose, with the prisoners and papers. His Majesty ordered me to give him an account of the proceedings hitherto, as well with regard to the apprehending of the prisoners, as their examination, and then examined them himself; and, when the council rose, ordered me to put everything in writing, and in form, against the trial; which took me up a great part of the day, though I had got one of the clerks of the council and another justice

the base appears a representation of the murder, with a few lines in English recording the event. A long Latin inscription, allusive to Königsmark's participation in the crime, was written for the tomb, but rejected by Bishop Sprat, the Dean, on the ground that one who had been acquitted by a legal tribunal should not thus be held up to public odium.

of the peace to assist me, both for the sake of despatch and my own security, the nicety of the affair requiring it, as will, in the sequel, appear.

“ The council met again, among other things, to examine the governor of a junior Count Königsmark, a young gentleman then in Mr. Faubert’s academy in London, and supposed to be privy to the murder. Upon this occasion, the King sent for me to attend in council, where the said governor confessing that the eldest Count Königsmark (who had been in England some months before, and made his addresses to the lady who so unfortunately married Mr. Thynne,) arrived *incognito* ten days before the said murder, and lay disguised till it was committed, gave great cause to suspect that the Count was at the bottom of this bloody affair; and his Majesty ordered me thereupon to go and search his lodgings, which I did with two constables, but the bird was flown. He went away betimes in the morning of the day after the deed was perpetrated; of which I immediately gave the King an account.

“ I several times afterwards attended on the King, both in private and in council, from time to time, to give him information, as fresh matter occurred or appeared; and upon the whole it was discovered, partly by the confession of the parties concerned, and partly by the information of others, that the German captain had been for eight years an intimate with Count Königsmark, one of the greatest men in the kingdom of Sweden, his uncle being at that time Governor of Pomerania, and near upon marrying the King’s aunt; and, moreover, that during the time he was in England before, he had made his addresses to Lady Ogle, the only daughter and heiress of the Earl of Northumberland, who had been married to the deceased Mr. Thynne, and that the said Count had resented something as an affront from Mr. Thynne: that the captain, moved thereto out of pure friendship to the count, (though not at all with his privy, as pretended,) had determined within himself to revenge his cause, and that in consequence of such his resolution the murder happened. It appeared also that such his cruel design was furthered by the assistance of the Swedish lieutenant and the Pole, who had been by him obliged to discharge the blunderbuss into the coach. I was extremely glad that in this whole business there was no English person directly or indirectly concerned; for the fanatics had buzzed it about that the design was chiefly against the Duke of Monmouth; so that I had the King’s thanks more than once, the thanks of my Lord Halifax, and several others, for my diligence in tracing out the true springs and motives of this horrid action, as well as the actors themselves. The Duke of Monmouth had been out of the coach above an hour; and, by the confession of the criminals, I found they were not to have made the attempt if his grace had been with Mr. Thynne.”

Borosky, a Pole, and Stern, a Swedish lieutenant, were arrested; and on examination before the magistrates confessed their participation in the murder: the



former affirmed that it was at the instigation of Count Königsmark, by whose desire he had come to England; the latter seems to have been kept in ignorance of the name of the principal, and to have acted under the direction of Captain Vratz. Königsmark was taken at Gravesend; and being had before an extraordinary Council, he was personally examined by King Charles II. himself.

Königsmark strenuously denied all knowledge of the crime, though his guilt was obvious to all. The King, however, felt interested that the Count should escape, and some of Königsmark's friends endeavoured, by the offers of bribes, to gain the desired end.

The trial came on at the Old Bailey, on Monday, the 27th February, 1682, before Chief Justice Pemberton, Chief Justice North, and Chief Baron Montagu. The evidence adduced, and indeed their own confessions, clearly proved the fact of Borosky's shooting Mr. Thynne, and Vratz and Stern being present, assisting him. With respect to Königsmark, it was shown that he lived concealed in a humble lodging, and held communication with the murderers before and almost at the time of the murder. He had also on several occasions, as deposed to by the witnesses, given vent to strong expressions of anger against Mr. Thynne, for having stood between him and the rich prize to which he aspired; and, finally, it appeared that he had fled, in disguise, immediately after the murder was perpetrated. All this the count endeavoured to rebut, by showing that the men accused were his followers and servants, and that, of necessity, he had frequent communion with them, but never about this murder: that, when he arrived in London, he was seized with a distemper, which obliged him to live privately till he was cured; and, lastly, that he never even saw or had any quarrel with Mr. Thynne. The testimony of the accomplices which implicated Königsmark went of course for nothing against him; and the absence of direct legal proof connecting him with the assassination was strongly urged by Chief Justice Pemberton, who summed up pointedly in his favour. The result was, that Königsmark obtained an acquittal, while the three other prisoners were found guilty, and hanged in Pall Mall, on the 10th of March following. The body of Borosky, who fired the blunderbuss, was suspended in chains near Mile End.

The escape, however, of him whom the public deemed the chief instigator of the foul deed seems to have raised the popular anger, and Königsmark deemed it prudent to leave England as quickly as he could. His subsequent career was honourable enough. In command of a French regiment, he served with great gallantry at the sieges of Cambray and Gerona, and, by permission of the French King, was allowed to accompany his uncle, Otho William, to the Morea, where he was slain at the siege of Argos, 29th August, 1686, at the early age of twenty-seven, and within little more than four years after the tragedy of which poor Thynne was the victim.



One chivalrous incident connected with the affair we must not omit. The high-spirited Lord Cavendish, the friend and companion of the murdered Thynne, indignant at what he deemed a shameful evasion of justice, offered to meet Königsmark in any part of the world, charge the guilt of blood upon him, and prove it with his sword. Granger records that the challenge was accepted, and that "the parties agreed to fight on the sands of Calais;" but before the appointed time arrived, Königsmark declined the encounter.

Of the heiress of the Percys, and her subsequent history, we will add a few brief details, before we close our narrative of this eventful story. Her return to England followed immediately on the execution of the murderers, and her marriage to Charles Seymour, sixth Duke of Somerset, was solemnized in less than two months after. His Grace, then in his twentieth year, possessed a fine commanding person, dark complexioned, and regularly handsome: he was generous, brave, and magnificent, but so inordinately arrogant in his manners, and vain of his illustrious rank, that he has always been known in history as "the Proud Duke of Somerset."\* His high-born bride appears to have enjoyed in their union a fair share of domestic happiness.

\* The first peer of the realm being a Roman Catholic, his Grace of Somerset took precedence on all great occasions. He attended the funerals of Charles II., Queen Mary, and William III., and at the coronation of James II., William and Mary, Anne, George I., and George II. He seemed little less in his conduct than if vested with regal honours. His servants obeyed by signs. The country roads were cleared, that he might pass without obstruction or observation. His second Duchess was Charlotte, daughter of Daniel, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham. He made a vast distinction between a Percy and a Finch. The Duchess once familiarly tapped him on the shoulder with her fan; he turned round, and, with an indignant sour countenance, said, "My first Duchess was a Percy, and she never dared to take such a liberty." His children obeyed his mandate with profound respect. The two youngest daughters had used to stand alternately whilst he slept of an afternoon; Lady Charlotte, being tired sat down; the Duke awaked, and being displeased, declared he would make her remember her want of decorum. By his will, he left her 20,000*l.* less than her sister. The pleasant Sir James Delaval laid a wager of 1000*l.*, that he would make the Duke give him precedence; but that was judged impossible, as his Grace was all eyes and ears on such an occasion. Delaval, however, having one day obtained information of the precise time when the Duke was to pass a narrow part of the road on his way to town, stationed himself there in a coach emblazoned for the day with the arms, and surrounded by many servants in livery of the head of the house of Howard, who called out when Somerset appeared, "The Duke of Norfolk!" The former, fearful of committing a breach of etiquette, hurried his postillion under a hedge, where he was no sooner safely fixed, then Delaval passed, who, leaning out of the carriage, bowed with a familiar air, and wished his grace a good morning. He indignantly exclaimed, "Is it you, Sir James? I thought it had been the Duke of Norfolk!" The wager, thus fairly won, was paid, and the town made merry with the stratagem to gain it. His grace died in 1748, at the advanced age of eighty-seven, having filled high offices in the courts of Charles II., William III., and Queen Anne.

At Court she made a distinguished figure, and on the disgrace of the Duchess of Marlborough, succeeded her, in 1710, as Groom of the Stole to Queen Anne. Her chequered life, which opened with all the brilliant promise that the possession of every earthly blessing could bestow, did not, as we have seen, escape its share of human sorrow. She died on the 23rd of November, 1722, aged fifty-five. Of the thirteen children she had presented to her husband, two only survived her. Her eldest son, Algernon, Earl of Hertford, a gallant participator in Marlborough's wars, was, in every respect, one of the most accomplished noblemen of his time. He succeeded to the Dukedom of Somerset at the decease of his father, but enjoyed the dignity for barely two years. By an odd fatality, he married a daughter of the family of Thynne, and left an only daughter and heiress, whose marriage with Sir Hugh Smithson has vested the representation and broad domains of her illustrious race in the line that now enjoys them—that of the present Duke of Northumberland.

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No. 141.—Extract from a Note (verse 642, page 72,) in a Poem called "Cider," in two Books, by John Phillips. London, printed by George Stafford for T. Cadell in the Strand. MDCCXCI.

The family of Thynne, Viscount Weymouth, now Marquess of Bath, descended from the Bottevilles of Poictou in France. Geoffery and Oliver Botteville, gentlemen of considerable rank in Poictou, came over in the reign of king John to assist the King against the Barons, and were rewarded with lands at Stretton in Shropshire. From this family descended John Botteville who, in the time of Edward the Fourth, having taken up his residence in one of the Inns of Court, was called John of th'Inn, whence he acquired the surname of Th'inn or Thynne, which his descendants have retained. Thomas Thynne, grandson of John of th'Inn, married the heiress of the family of Eynes or Heynes of Stretton, in right of whom he possessed very considerable Shropshire and Herefordshire property.

Thomas Thynne, of Draiton in the county of Salop, was born in 1640, and was elected M.P. for the University of Oxford in 1673. He succeeded to the property of the elder branch of the family, with the mansion and estate of Longleat in Wiltshire, on the death of Thomas Thynne, (who was murdered Feb. 12, 1681, by three assassins, at the instigation of Count Cönigsmark,) and the same year was created Baron

Thynne of Warminster in Wiltshire, and Viscount Weymouth in the county of Dorset. He was a nobleman of great piety, honour, integrity, and hospitality, and, dying without issue July 28th, 1714, was succeeded by his great-nephew Thomas Viscount Weymouth, father to the present Marquis of Bath, who has a good property in and near the borough of Weobley in Herefordshire.

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No. 142.—Extract in the hand-writing of Thomas Botfield, Esq.  
of Hopton Court.

From the Heralds' Office, May 1806.

Sir Geoffrey Boteville came to England to serve King John in his wars in 1210. He settled at Stretton in the county of Salop.

William took the name of Thynne } John his brother is supposed to  
from living at or near the Inn. } have continued at Boteville.

Marquess of Bath is of this family.

Arms—Barry of ten or and sable. Crest, Rein-deer.

Motto.—J'ay Bonne Cause.

I have good cause.

Boteville of Boteville in the parish of Stretton is in another Book, Arms, Barry of twelve or and sable.

John Boteville married Eliz. Kyffin. He had brothers, Thos. and Francis. He had sons, John and Richard, aged two years and four years in 1663. Richard signed his name in the Book, Bottefeld.

Mr. Lodge of the Heralds' Office says there is no doubt both the above are of the same family.

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No. 143.—Letters from Mr. George Morris of Shrewsbury, referred  
to in the first Chapter of this work, p. 14.

Shrewsbury Old Bank, May 24, 1846.

To B. Botfield, Esq. M.P.

Sir,

I have carefully examined the “Stemmata Botevilliana,”\* with the documents I possess relating to the family, and underneath furnish you with the result of my researches and opinions.

I perceive that the “Stemmata,” at its commencement, follows the account given by Collins as to the origin of the Thynne branch of the family, the great improbability of which, I submit with great deference, is clearly shewn by my revered and learned friend the late Rev. J. B. Blakeway, in his *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, vit. Thomas Thynne, Sheriff 1634, p. 113.

Neither the late W. Mytton, Esq. (the great Shropshire antiquary of the early part of the last century,) the late Rev. J. B. Blakeway, or the late Rev. Edward Williams, (whose researches among early documents exceeded either of the others,) ever met with a single deed that would shew that either Sir Geoffrey de Boteville, who is placed at the head, or his brother Sir Oliver, at any period of their lives held any landed property in Shropshire;—nor have I, although upwards of four thousand early deeds relating to this county have come under my inspection.

One writer, whose reference I have unfortunately omitted, in order to Frenchify the name, as was the fashion in the 14th and 15th centuries, derives it from *Bout de ville*, the end of the town; but the Rev. J. B. Blakeway distinctly, and as I think correctly, states that “Botfield” is a true English appellative.” He also further adds it “gave its name to them.” This may or may not be correct; for, whilst it is clear that the family adopted the name of that place, as belonging to them, I am almost inclined to think the name of the place was originally conferred by the original name of the family.

“Bote” is a Saxon term, and signifies recompence, satisfaction, or amends; hence “man-bote,” (compensation or amends for a man slain,) “hay-bote,” “hus or hous-bote,” “plough-bote,” &c. all having reference to privileges to tenants and others.

The personal name Bote or Botte does not occur in Domesday Book, (at least not in the Shropshire part, which is all I have, and which I have translated and arranged,) and yet it is rather singular that we have in the early part of the 12th century three places, “Bottewode,” “Bottefeld,” and “Botte-strete” close in the same neighbourhood,

\* The first edition, which was privately printed in 1843, is here referred to.

and no other place beginning with "Bote" or "Botte" in the whole county; the latter, "Botte-strete," like many other places which occur in early deeds and records now destroyed, was then (temp. Hen. III. and Edw. I.) described as the "regiam stretam de Bottestrete."\* From this I infer, either that the whole three places originally belonged to one person whose name was Bote or Botte,—or, that a tract of land which included them had been given to some individual as amends for some grievous injury, most probably the latter; for the only one of the three places that I have mentioned which occurs in Domesday Book is "Botewde;" where, under Sciropescire, fo. 259<sup>b</sup>, it is stated to be in Conodovre Hundred, and held under Earl Roger by Avti, who occupied it himself and was a freeman.† The same Avti held under the Earl "Litlega," Lydley, which also he occupied himself; and, judging from the contraction of names in that invaluable record, is probably the same person with Austin who held a moiety of "Carditvne" (Cardington) and of "Brame" (Broom).

"Botewde" at the compilation of Domesday, 1086, I believe to have included both the places afterwards called Botfield and Bottestrete: but whether the family, which is doubtless of Saxon origin, descended from Avti the Saxon proprietor of Botewde and of Lydley, or from a Saxon family of the name of Botte must now be mere matter of opinion. There was a family of the latter name, at a very early period of our history, the head of which in 1273 was Richard Botte, who appears as one of the jurors on an Inquisition of the manor of Con Dover taken that year, and the last male descendant of which, that I am aware of, was Thomas Botte living at Allfield, near Con Dover, in the beginning of the 15th century.

There is nothing in the Liber Niger of 1156 to shew who held Botewde or Lydley after the great revolution of property in Shropshire consequent on the rebellion of Robert de Belesme; yet as he was the mesne lord of those places at that time it is more than probable that, like other families, Avti's descendants were deprived of most of it. The next authentic record that we have is the Rotuli Hundredorum of 39 Hen. III. 1254, at which time the Knights Templars of Lydley had acquired possession of Lydley, Bottefelt and Cumble.‡ The same record§ mentions William de Bottesfeld and John his brother, who were Foresters of the King's Free Hay of Schirlet under Philip de Bagesovere, for which office they paid the said Philip 20s. per annum in 1273,|| and these two are the earliest persons of the family I have met with

\* Probably a portion of the old Roman road leading from Uriconium (Wroxeter) close to Botfield and Stretton, and to Branogenium (Leintwardine).

† i. e. A gentleman.

‡ Botfield and Cumbley now form one township, and have done for ages back.

§ Rot. Hund. p. 62—64.

|| Hundred Rolls in Library of Shrewsbury School, p. 83.

as residing at Botfield. The next person of the name of whom I have authentic evidence, is Adam de Bottefeld, whose widow Agnes occurs in a grant about or just before 1300, from Roger Sprengnose, lord of Longnor, to William le Budel of Longnor, of lands and tenements, with haybote, housbote, &c. in Longnor. In this deed\* part of the land is said to be "inter regiam stretam de Bottestrete" and the land of Richard the Clerk of "Longenore."

25 Edw. III. 1351, n. 15. A John Bodevel occurs in the Cal. Inquis. post Mortem as dying seised of a messuage, with the appurtenances, in Westminster; but whether he was connected with the Shropshire family or not can only be ascertained by a reference to the inquisition.

21 Ric. II. 1397-8. Among the Recog. Stat. Mercatoris of Shropshire of this date is one, whereby William Russell, clerk, William de Eton, and Thomas de Eton of Haston, are bound to William Walleford and William Botfield, clerk, in 20*l*. Feb. 15, 1397-8.

10 Hen. VII. 1494-5. Thomas de le In de Botfield occurs in a deed among the Condovery muniments.

John Botevyle of Botevyle, gent. who married Margaret Cox, was of Botfield in 1652, as were his three sons, John Botevyle, jun., Thomas and Richard.

Mr. Richard Botevyle, son of the above John Botevyle, jun. married Mrs. Ann Colfox (of a highly respectable Shropshire family) at Meole Brace, near Shrewsbury, Nov. 2, 1683: this Richard voted at the great county election 1713, for Lord Newport; residence, Botteville, freehold, Hatton.

Thomas Botfield, son of Geoffry Botfield of Wolstaston, and Joyce, married Joan Mancell, at Condovery, Sept. 25, 1632, and was then and in 1633 living at Exfords Green in that parish.

Richard Botevyle, saddler, who married Elizabeth Gravenor, voted in 1713 for Lord Newport; residence and freehold, Shrewsbury.

Thomas Botevyle of Shrewsbury, apothecary, son of Richard and Elizabeth, was bound apprentice Oct. 6, 1720, and admitted free in the Company of Mercers, &c. June 17, 1734. He married Margaret Burley, but by her had no issue.

Richard, son of Richard and Elizabeth, was bound apprentice to Robert Corbett, May 4, 1702, and admitted to his freedom June 10, 1726. This Richard, I am pretty sure, did not marry Martha Newling as stated in the "Stemmata," but Martha Clarke of Downton, near Upton Magna, descended from the Clarkes of Hyde, co. Cest.: for, in my Extracts from Registers, I find that "Richard Botevyle of St.

\* Penes Sir A. V. Corbet, Bart.



Chad's parish, and Martha Clarke of Downton, were married by licence at Monford,\* Feb. 2, 1726." And this is further confirmed by the armorial bearing on her monument in Shrawardine church, where I find that "Martha, widow of Richard Botevyle of Salop, died Feb. 13, 1781, æt. 80."

Arms thereon, Barry of twelve or and sable, for Botevyle; impaling, Quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, three escallop shells in pale or, between two flaunches ermine, (for Clarke,) 2 and 3, Azure, a garb or (I think for Hyde).

Richard, son of Richard and Martha, could not have been buried at St. Chad's, Oct. 24, 1746, for he was bound apprentice to his uncle Thomas the apothecary, March 25, 1748. The Richard then buried must have been Richard the father, the husband of Martha, who was thereby left a widow.

There was a branch of the family settled at Bitterley, near Ludlow; for in 1671, I find, "John Botfield, gent. and Mrs. Lucia Tireman, widow, married Aug. 26, 1671."

"Margaret, daughter of John Botfield, gent. buried Nov. 27, 1680," and "John Botevyle, gent. buried Dec. 21, 1681," also "Botevyle, son of Thomas and Sarah Kettleby, gent. bapt. June 11, 1681," shewing a connection with that ancient family.

Your very obedient humble servant,

GEORGE MORRIS.

No. 144.—Extract made by the Rev. R. W. Eyton.

Inquisitiones ad quod damnum. 2 Edward II. No. 122.

March, 1309. John de Botfelde stands second on a Jury empanelled to value the manor and valley of Stretton for King Edward the Second.

\* It was always spelled Monford, until the first Lord Montford was created a peer, and his patent of creation being spelled Montford, he wrote to the then Minister of the Parish requesting he would in future spell the place Montford, to agree with the title.

No. 145.—Extracts from Letters of William John Hardwick, Esq.  
of Bridgnorth.

Evelith near Shiffnal, 14th July, 1847.

DEAR SIR,

The short detail of your family which appears in a published account of the Sheriffs of Shropshire, owing to your two uncles having filled that high and responsible office, was written by my father, with my assistance, and presented to our mutual friend the Reverend W. G. Rowland, of Shrewsbury, who completed Blakeway's History of the Sheriffs of Shropshire to a certain period, and published it several years ago. Mr. Robert Taylor, of Evelith, is the great-grandson of Miss Alice Botfield, who married, first, Mr. Edward Beard, and, secondly, Mr. Edward Thomason of Dawley Green, the grandfather of Sir Edward Thomason, Knt.

Sir Edward Thomason, in a letter addressed to Mrs. Robert Taylor of Evelith near Shiffnal, writes thus:—"Ludlow, July 30, 1842. From the memoranda or words which my only sister living, viz., Ann Thomason, aged 71, gives me information of, it appears that my grandfather Edward Thomason married the widow Beard in 1720 or 1721, and that this widow Beard was a Miss Botfield. My sister says, that Job Beard of the Halfway-House was my father's brother-in-law; hence the cause of my uncle Richard leaving in his will 100*l.* legacy to the Taylor family. All proofs are at present obtained, except the marriage of Edward Beard with Miss Botfield. I yesterday sent the accustomed fee of 6*s.* to the officiating clergyman at Quatford, (finding in the list I had omitted that place,) in consequence of Mr. Stokes sending me word that he found on a gravestone in Quatford churchyard: 'Job Beard died September 18th, 1785, aged 70, and Mary the wife of Job Beard died Jan. 5th, 1800, aged 80.'" To better explain this relationship of Botfield, Taylor, and Thomason, I will state it thus: Miss Alice Botfield was twice married, first, to Mr. Edward Beard, who was buried at Cleobury Mortimer in 1718, and, secondly, to Mr. Edward Thomason of Dawley Green. She had a brother, Beriah Botfield, your great-grandfather, who left a son, Thomas Botfield, your grandfather, who is a witness to a bond dated 16 May, 1759, from Mrs. Alice Thomason of Dawley Green, widow of Mr. Edward Thomason of Dawley Green, deceased, to her son Mr. Job Beard of Quatford, co. Salop, for payment of rent and keeping a house and premises at Dawley Green in repair, which Mr. Beard has let to her from year to year at a nominal rent of 1*l.* Mr. Botfield signs his name "Thos. Botfield." On the back of the bond is an endorsement, thus: "23 Oct. 1763, she produced a promise under Beard's hand-

writing, dated 1st May, to be permitted to be and live in the within cottage for life." Thomas Botfield, your grandfather, married a Miss Baker of Bromley, in the parish of Worfield, co. Salop, a relation of the late Sir Edward Baker Littlehales, Bart. who was created a baronet, and took the name and arms of Baker on the death of his cousin, Peter William Baker, Esquire, who was possessed of an old paternal estate at Bromley, which is inherited by his son Sir Edward Baker Baker, Bart. 1847. The genealogy of the Bakers of Bromley was drawn out by my late father for Peter William Baker, Esquire, of London, and enrolled in the Heralds' College, and I think in that genealogy your grandfather's marriage with Miss Baker of Bromley is recorded. I need not touch further on this line, as you must be well acquainted with it. Miss Alice Botfield, the sister of Beriah Botfield, who was your great-grandfather, by her second husband, Edward Thomason of Dawley Green, had issue two sons, Edward Thomason of Birmingham, christened in Oct. 1723, the father of Sir Edward Thomason, Knt., and Richard Thomason of Roughton in the parish of Worfield, co. Salop, who left a legacy by his will of 100*l.* to Mrs. Mary Taylor, daughter of Mr. Job Beard, and wife of Mr. William Taylor. Alice Botfield, by her first husband, Edward Beard, who was buried at Cleobury Mortimer in 1718, had issue Job Beard of the Halfway-House in the parish of Quatford, co. Salop, where he died in 1785, and was buried at Quatford. He married Mary Littleford, who died there and was buried at Quatford, by whom he had an only child, Mary Beard, the wife and widow of William Taylor of Tasley and Stableford, gentleman, deceased, by whom she had several children: Richard Taylor of Stableford, gentleman, her eldest son, resided on his paternal estate at Stableford, where he died, having married a Miss James of Willersley, co. Hereford, who is dead, leaving three children, one son and two daughters, now living. Robert Taylor, the only brother of Richard, resides at Evelith in the parish of Shiffnal, and is married, and has seven children living, two sons and five daughters. Sarah Taylor, the sister of Richard, married John Bell Hardwicke of Burcote in the parish of Worfield, co. Salop, gentleman, who is dead, leaving six children living, four sons and two daughters. She resides with her eldest son, John Bell Hardwicke, gentleman, on his paternal estate at Burcote. Petronella Taylor, the sister of Richard, married Mr. William Morris of Neen Sollars near Cleobury Mortimer, who is dead, leaving three children, two sons and one daughter. She is still living there with her three children. Now, I believe, I have enumerated the only offsprings of Mr. Edward Beard and Miss Alice Botfield the sister of Mr. Beriah Botfield.



Evelith, near Shiffnal, 12th August, 1847.

DEAR SIR,

Since the receipt of your last letter, 23rd July, I have been favoured with some information from Sir Edward Thomason, addressed to Mr. Robert Taylor, Jun. in Birmingham, and to his mother Mrs. Taylor, at Evelith, where I am still residing, and also to myself, respecting the connection between the families of Botfield, Beard, Thomason, and Taylor. That a Miss Alice Botfield of Dawley Green, born about 1690, was twice married, there can be no doubt about, first to a Mr. Edward Beard, who was buried at Cleobury Mortimer 26 April, 1718, and secondly in 1720 or 21 to Mr. Edward Thomason of Dawley Green in the parish of Dawley, both in the county of Salop, who died prior to 1759, she being then described as his widow. By Edward Beard she had an only child, Job Beard, born 7th Oct. 1715, and died 18 Sept. 1785, aged 70, having married a Miss Mary Littleford, who died 5th Jan. 1800, aged 80, leaving an only child, Mary Beard, born 22nd March, 1748, the wife of William Taylor of Tasley and Stableford, gentleman, who were the parents of the late Richard Taylor of Stableford, gentleman; the present Mr. Robert Taylor of Evelith, 1847; Mrs. Sarah Hardwicke of Burcote, 1847, the widow of John Bell Hardwicke, late of Burcote in the parish of Worfield, co. Salop, gentleman; and Mrs. Petronella Morris of Neen Sollars, co. Salop, the widow in 1847 of the late Mr. William Morris of Neen Sollars.

By Mr. Edward Thomason, who died prior to 1759, she was mother of Richard Thomason, formerly of Birmingham, who was christened at Dawley in Oct. 1723, but late of Roughton in the parish of Worfield, gentleman, deceased; and Edward Thomason, late of Birmingham, gentleman, who was christened at Dawley in April 1725, and who died in Birmingham in 1795, who was the father of Sir Edward Thomason of Bath, Knight, 1847. This I verily believe to be quite correct. Sir Edward does not state as sufficiently clear how this Miss Alice Botfield was related to your grandfather Mr. Thomas Botfield, who is a witness to a family document between her and her son Mr. Job Beard, although from a variety of circumstances I am well satisfied she was a near relation, and which circumstances are well known to Sir Edward Thomason, now about 80 years of age, and to Mrs. Hardwicke of Burcote, who is 70 years of age. I am inclined to think the relationship must arise in one of these two ways, either as aunt or great-aunt to your grandfather, Mr. Thomas Botfield, or as his first cousin. When Mr. Thomas Botfield, your grandfather, witnesses the document which bears date 1759, (Mr. Thomason, Alice Thomason's husband, being then dead,) he evidently must be about 30 years of age.

My late father several years ago, on hearing his sister-in-law (Mrs. Hardwicke of Burcote, who was a Miss Taylor of Stableford) frequently speak of her being related

to Sir Edward Thomason and the two Mr. Botfields, questioned her very closely on the subject of that relationship, which induced him to draw out a pedigree of the family from oral testimony and make further inquiries respecting the connection. He obtained from the Heralds' College a copy of the pedigree of Botvylle of Botvylle, in Church Stretton parish, co. Salop, as entered there in 1666 or 1623, and was at much further expense in searching registers of almost all the parishes in Shropshire and other documents to show descendants from the Botevylles of Botevylle, entered in that visitation. Mr. Robert Taylor's (the executor of his mother) papers were searched, and there was found the connection between the Beards, Thomasons, and Miss Alice Botfield which Mrs. Hardwicke of Burcote had spoken of, and to that family document your grandfather "Thos. Botfield," for so he writes his name, is a witness. He is supposed to have been either her first cousin or her nephew. It is a bond dated 1759 from Alice Thomason of Dawley Green, widow of Edward Thomason, then deceased, to her son Mr. Job Beard of Quatford, for payment of a nominal rent of 1*l.* per year during her occupation of a house and premises at Dawley Green, under her son Mr. Job Beard.

Sir Edward informed Mrs. Taylor when they had an interview at Ludlow, that your grandfather Mr. Thomas Botfield had the care of his (Sir Edward's) uncle, who was a retired gentleman, and died at Roughton near Bridgnorth, and of his father Mr. Edward Thomason of Birmingham, the two sons of Mr. Edward Thomason and Miss Alice Botfield the widow of Mr. Edward Beard, when they were young, and the settling them in life in the town of Birmingham. This shews something like a relationship, and that they were both born at Dawley, and christened there; Richard Thomason, who afterwards resided at Roughton in Oct. 1723, and Edward Thomason, who afterwards resided at Birmingham in April, 1725. Mr. Robert Taylor says, that he (Robert Taylor) and his elder brother Richard were placed day-boarders at Worfield School, and that they lodged with their relation Mr. Richard Thomason, the uncle of Sir Edward, at Roughton in that parish, and that he well recollects hearing his mother say that she once dined at Mr. Richard Thomason's at Roughton, when Mr. Beriah Botfield was there in his boyhood on a visit, and that Mrs. Thomason had occasion to give Mr. Beriah some gentle correction during dinner. Beriah, which is a very uncommon name, made a great impression on his mind. The late Mr. Richard Taylor of Stableford has left three children living; Mr. Robert Taylor has seven children living; Mrs. Hardwicke of Burcote has six children living; and Mrs. Morris has three children living.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

WILLIAM JOHN HARDWICK.

No. 146.—Entries in The Holy Bible, dedicated to King James the First, and printed by Baskett at Oxford, without date. Quarto.

The following entries are in the hand-writing of William Skelhorne, with some additions by his grand-daughter Lucy, the wife of Thomas Botfield.

William Skelhorne, son of William Skelhorne and Lucy Holt, born 1742, at Dunham.

William Skelhorne married Sarah, the daughter of John and Mary Greves of Liverpool, the ——— October, 1770, at the parish church of St. Nicholas in Liverpool. William Skelhorne died at his house at Everton near Liverpool, 5th December, 1792; buried at St. George's Church, Liverpool, 12th December, 1792, æt. 52. Sarah Skelhorne his wife died at Mr. Thomas Woodward's at the Breck near Liverpool, 3rd December, 1808; buried at St. George's, Liverpool, 9th December, 1808, æt. 54.

1. Mary, b. 29 Sept. 1771, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 2, P. M.; d. at Malinslee, 30 June, 1829, and bur. at Stirchley.
2. William, b. 18 Oct. 1772, at 9 A.M.; bapt. 12 Nov.; d. at Lymm, Cheshire, 8 Jan. 1834, buried there.
3. Lucy, b. 17 June, 1774,  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 2, A.M.; bapt. 12 July; mar. Thos. Botfield 14 Feb. 1800.
4. John, b. 30 Jan. 1776, 3 A.M.; bapt. 29 Feb.; died at his house in Houghton Street, Liverpool, 4 Feb. 1808.
5. Christopher Burmaster, b. 2 Dec. 1777, 4 min. p. 11, P.M.; bapt. 27 Jun. 1778; d. at the Island of St. Bartholomew's, West Indies, 13 Sept. 1799.
6. Sarah, b. 19 Aug. 1779, 38 min. past 6, P.M.; bapt. 2nd Nov.; mar. first, James Brown, surgeon, and, secondly, Thomas Woodward, Esq. of Liverpool; she died at Walton, and had issue four sons, viz.

Augustine Samuel, born Dec. 1st, 1804; baptised June 5th, 1805; married to Elizabeth Clough, at Walton-on-the-Hill, July 31st, 1884. Issue, Thomas Samuel, born 15th of June, 1844. Sarah Ann, born 11th of Nov. 1846. Lucy Skelhorne, born 26th Oct. 1851.

Thomas, born Oct. 30th, 1808; baptised Dec. 2nd, 1808; married at Christ Church, Liverpool, to Anne Clough, May 14th, 1835; died at Southport, Sept. 1st, 1854; buried at Hopton Wafers. Issue, nine children.

William Skelhorne, born May 3rd, 1810; baptised Aug. 8th, 1814; died at Haresburgh in Germany, May 25, 1838, and buried there.

Alexander, born Feb. 28th, 1815.



and three daughters:—

Sarah, born March 16th, 1807; baptised April, 1807; married at Hopton Wafers, Dec. 13th, 1838, to Samuel Clough. Issue, Samuel, born Feb. 1840; died May 7, 1841.

Sarah, born May 18th, 1841; died Jan. 19th, 1846. Thomas Woodward, born July 15th, 1845. Samuel Alexander, born July 10th, 1848.

Margaret, born March 15th, 1812; baptised Aug. 8th, 1814; died March 16th, 1815; buried at Walton-on-the-Hill.

Mary, born Jan. 12th, 1814; died April 28th, 1814; buried at Walton-on-the-Hill.

7. Thomas, b. 14 March 1781,  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 8 A.M.; bapt. 4 May; died in America, 10 August, 1824; had issue by his wife Margaret,

1. William, born at Fermoy, Aug. 4, 1810.

2. Lucy.

8. Peter, b. 1 Sept. 1782, at 4 P.M.; bapt. 20 Dec.; lost at sea in the Irish Channel.

9. Henry, b. 2 Feb. 1784, 10 min. to 8, P.M.; bapt. 13 Apl.; lost at sea on his passage to America.

10. Margaret, b. 17 July, 1785, 10 min. past 8, P.M.; bapt. 11 Aug.; mar. Richard Golightly of Liverpool; d. at Renshaw Street, Liverpool, 2nd June, 1823; had issue two sons and two daughters.

NB. All born at Liverpool.

John Hermann Greve married Mary daughter of John Lloyd of Plas Power, and Martha Cæsar; bapt. 9th Dec. 1716;\* d. at Summer-hill, 17 Feb. 1804: and bur. at Gresford, co. Denbigh.

1. Ann, b. 15 Aug. 1752; d. 14 Aug. 1753.

2. Sarah, b. 8 June, 1754, d. .

3. Mary, b. 16 April, 1756; d. 25 Feb. 1760.

4. Christopher, b. 29 Jan. 1758; d. 23 June, 1788.

5. John, b. 17 May, 1761; d. 10 Jan. 1764.

John Hermann Greve, son of — Greve of Mollen, six miles S. of Lubec in Mecklenburg Schwerin, by a daughter of — Burmaster, of Hamburg, d. 7 Jan. 1770; his brother Christopher, d. 8 Feb. 1765.

\* Mary Greve remembered walking to church to be christened; therefore she must have been born some few years previous to 1716, probably, from her own recollection of different circumstances, in 1712 or 1713.

Vincent 134, in Coll. Arms, p. 199.

丁

Joh'es Higgins de Stretton, = filia . . . . .  
in com. Salop. Wilde de Stretton.  
Other issue. Johanna, ux. Thomæ Boteville  
al's Thinne.

[illegible]

Radulphus Boteville de Stretton, = Anna fil. Joh'is Higgins  
in com. Salop. de Stretton.

Anna uxor Joh'is L. . . . Thomas of the Inne = Margareta fil. Elizabetha, ux. Agnes, ux. Will'i  
al's Thynne, de Thomæ Eynes Ric'i Heynes de Bowdler de  
Stretton. de Stretton. Stretton. Wolstaston.

Johannes Thinne, miles. Johanna, ux. Joh'is  
Chelmick de Ragdon  
co. Salop.

Thynne of Longleat  
and Church Stretton.

1687, Aug. 22.—8 escocheons ordered for Botvile of Shropsh'.  
Single coat.

## No. 148.—Description of LONGLEAT HOUSE, Wiltshire.

Extracted from Britton's Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, vol. ii. pp. 105—108.

Longleat House, near Warminster, in the county of Wilts, the seat of the Marquess of Bath, is a spacious and magnificent structure ; situated in the midst of a large park, which abounds in old woods and forest trees, and is distinguished by much pleasing irregularity of surface. Longleat is certainly entitled to rank with the finest seats in the kingdom. The foundation of the present building was laid in January, 1567, and the shell of the house appears to have been completed in 1579.\* Sir

\* It is traditionally asserted, and generally credited, that the "plots" or designs for this mansion were obtained from Italy ; and that *John de Padua* was the master mason or clerk of the works. It is, however, remarkable, that, although many spacious mansions were erected during the reigns of Henry the Eighth and Elizabeth, their architects are not known, or precisely identified. Hence we are often perplexed and dissatisfied ; for, whenever our interest is excited by a work of art, we are naturally desirous of knowing something of the artist. That John of Padua was an architect of some note at that time is evinced by his being termed "Devisor of His Majesty's Buildings," and by the grant made him by Henry VIII., and renewed in the third year of Edward VI. Walpole, in his works, vol. iii. p. 100, gives a copy of this grant from Rymer, dated A.D. 1544, and specifies different sums that were paid to him ; but regrets that he could not recognise any of his particular buildings. Holmby House, he remarks, "was one of our earliest productions in regular architecture ;" but the date of this was 1583. "Wollaton Hall was, perhaps, of the same hand. The porch of Charleot House, the seat of the Lucys, is in the same style, and at Kenilworth was another, with the arms of Dudley Earl of Leicester." Mr. Wilkins, jun., in *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. iv. (published by the Society of Antiquaries) ascribes the Gate of Honour at Caius College, Cambridge, to this architect ; and adduces some plausible arguments, though not facts, in proof of his opinion. This was begun in 1573. Among other artists who gave designs for, or superintended the building of, some houses about this time, were Jerome di Trivesi, Sir Richard Lea, Hector Asheley, and John Thorpe. To the latter I am induced to attribute the greater part of these, for by a folio volume of plans, elevations, &c., formerly in Lord Warwick's possession, but which, his Lordship informs me, is not now to be found, that architect appears to have either "designed, supervised, or proposed alterations to most of the principal and palatial edifices erected in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I." In the volume here referred to are plans of Somerset House in the Strand, Buckhurst House in Sussex—an immense pile of building, which very nearly resembled in arrangement of rooms, windows, palisades, terraces, &c., the houses of Longleat and Wollaton—Burghley House near Stamford, Holland House, Audley End, Wollaton, Kirby, &c. Of the last Thorpe states in a note, that he laid the first stone in 1570. Walpole observes that Thorpe resided and was employed at Paris. Is it not likely that he also visited Italy ? And is it at all improbable that he studied at Padua, and was the John of, or from, Padua, mentioned as devisor to Henry VIII. ? At that time patronymic names were not always settled and regular. With artists



John Thynne was then proprietor, and during that period expended the sum of 8016*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* on the premises.\* This sum appears to have been for workmanship only, as the materials were mostly derived from an old house that had previously occupied the site. Other timber and stone were obtained from the Longleat estate.

At Sir John's death in 1580, the principal part of the inside was left unfinished; which his son and heir, however, continued, but did not live to complete. This was reserved for the first Lord Weymouth (so created by Charles II. 1682) who appears to have carried on the works as far as originally designed. At this stage, however, it only comprehended three sides of a quadrangle, but the whole was then finished and fitted up in the most expensive style of that age. At the same time the flower-gardens, parterres, terraces, fountains, cascades, and ponds, were laid out and formed with all the fantastic formality of French taste, and in imitation of those at and near Paris, the designer of which may be properly called the geometrical, as contradistinguished to the landscape, gardener. In the print given by Knyff and Kip, in their large work, these gardens are represented by a sort of bird's-eye view, a mode of delineation as unnatural as the subject, but peculiarly well-adapted to display the whole, as it combines the qualities of a plan with picturesque representation. The third Lord Weymouth, who came of age in 1754, caused very material improvements and alterations to be made in the park at Longleat, for which he called in the professional assistance of Mr. Brown. The interior of the house still continued inconvenient, incommodious, and badly arranged, even after the improvements made by the first Marquess of Bath. A grand reformation, however, has been lately effected by the present munificent nobleman, under whose patronage Mr. Jeffry Wyatt has built a north, or garden, front, which corresponds and harmonizes with the exterior style of the original building. Many other alterations have been made and are now making. By the annexed ground-plan, and following particulars, these will be explained. The horizontal measurements are given on the ground-plan, and the perpendicular details and proportions may be ascertained by the geometrical elevation. No. 1, the hall, occupies two stories, and has a flat ceiling with timber brackets, spandrils, drops,

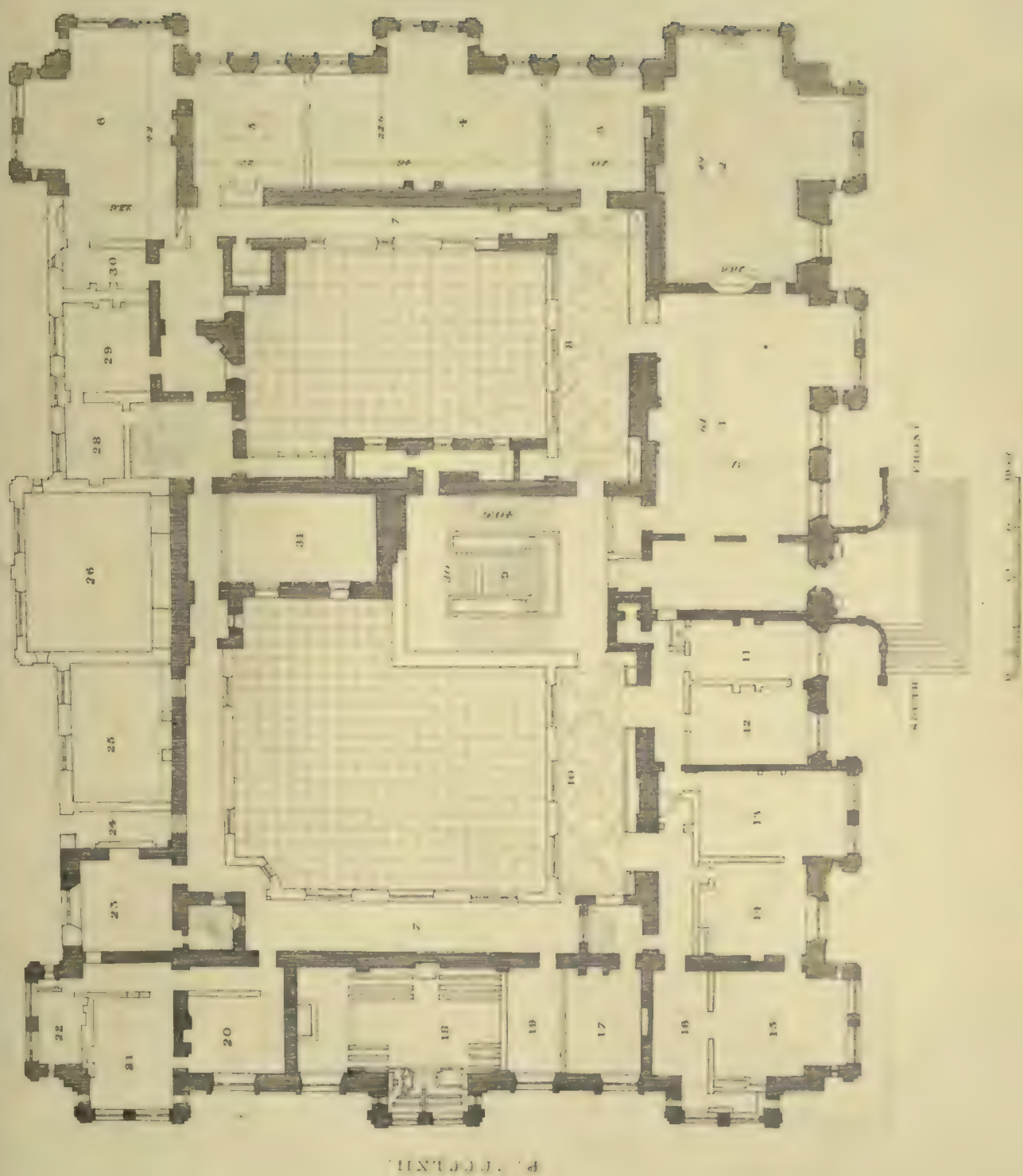
they often fluctuated; some obtained a name from the place of his birth or study; from a peculiarity of manner, or from a personal characteristic. In a subsequent account of Wollaton Hall I shall have occasion to say something more positive respecting Thorpe. [His book is now in Sir John Soane's Museum, and most of his designs have been published by Mr. C. J. Richardson, F.S.A.]

\* He died May 21, 1580, and was buried, conformably to the directions in his will, within the church of Deverill Longbridge, Wiltshire, where a monument, which cost 100*l.*, was erected to his memory. The "plot," or design, for this monument was chosen by himself, and "signed with his own hand." Collins's Peerage.

&c. At one end is a carved wooden screen, and the side facing the windows has a large stone chimney-piece adorned with four Ionic columns, caraytides, and other sculptured ornaments; 2, library, 3, ante-room, 4, drawing-room, 5, ante-room, and 6, dining-room, are unfurnished, but with a grand saloon or drawing-room, a billiard-room, and another dining-room above them, are proceeding with, and, when finished, will constitute two grand suites of apartments. These are on the eastern side of the house. 7, passages, or inclosed cloisters, with windows to the courts; 9, the great stair-case, consisting of a centre flight of oak steps, ten feet wide, with two return flights. This grand apartment, adapted to the style and magnitude of the mansion, is lighted by an octagonal lanthorn, fifteen feet in diameter, in the centre of a domical ceiling, which is decorated with arabesque foliage and ornaments. On three sides of this stair-case are large paintings inserted in the walls. A gallery, Nos. 8 and 10, extends to the right and left on the ground story; and another branches off from the top of the stairs. These have been executed from Mr. Wyatt's designs. The other parts, marked by faint or light strokes in the ground-plan, are also alterations and additions made by this gentleman. 11, Lord Bath's dressing-room; 12, sitting-room; 13, family bed-room; 14, Lady Bath's dressing-room; 15, sitting-room; 16, lobby and wardrobe; 17, lady's maid's room. This suite of family apartments, from 10 to 17, is particularly convenient, and to each dressing-room are attached warm and cold baths, with water-closets. 18, Chapel, level with the servants' offices, and rising to the height of the first floor; 19, family pew; 20, dressing-room; 21, bed-room; 22, servants' room; 23, house-keeper's room; 24, passage to flower garden, &c.; 25, steward's room; 26, kitchen; 27, back stairs; 28 and 29, butler's pantry and bed-room; 30, servants' waiting-room; 31, servants' hall. The kitchen, scullery, and other offices are beneath the ground-floor, at the north side of the house, whilst the beer-cellars occupy the whole basement floor to the south, and the wine-cellars are situated to the east. The height of the first floor is fifteen feet in the clear; the second is eighteen feet high; and the third, or attic, measures twelve feet.

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*Ground Plan of Longleat, Wiltshire.*



P. LCCCLXII.





## No. 149.—Inscription on a hatchment in Shrawardine Church, Salop.

MARTHA BOTEVYLLE,  
WIDOW OF R. BOTEVYLLE OF SALOP.  
DIED FEB. 1781,  
AGED 80.

This Martha Botevyle was the second and youngest daughter of Richard Clarke, of Downton-under-Haughmond, near Shrewsbury, Gent., and was baptized at Uffington on the 4th of July, 1698; and on 2nd Feb., 1726, she was married at Montford, to Richard Botevyle, then of Shrewsbury, saddler. Her elder sister Elizabeth was married at Uffington, on the 25th of May, 1726, to the Rev. Adam Newling, Vicar of Montford, and afterwards Rector of Fitz, and of Shrawardine, co. Salop. Her eldest brother, William Clarke, was born at Haughmond Abbey, then a farmhouse, in 1695. He was afterwards A.M. and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Rector of Buxted, Sussex, and Chancellor and Residentiary of Chichester, at which city he died on the 21st of October, 1771. The inscription on Martha "Botevylle's" hatchment states her age incorrectly. She was 82. Her daughter Martha Botevyle married her cousin Richard Newling, of Shrewsbury, saddler, younger son of the Rev. Adam Newling, by Elizabeth Clarke his wife; and it was this intimate connexion with the Newling family that caused the burial of Martha Botevyle to take place at Shrawardine,\* where her brother-in-law Adam Newling the Rector was buried in 1758. Martha Botevyle died on the 13th of February, 1781, and she is so recorded in the pedigree.

The arms on the hatchment are those of Botevyle, impaling Clarke, viz. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, three escallop-shells in pale or, between two flaunches ermine; on a chief argent three lions rampant guardant of the first; 2 and 3, Azure, a garb or.

The Clarkes were originally lessees of the farm at Downton-under-Haughmond, under the family of Barker of Haughmond, to which family Sir Rowland Hill, once Lord Mayor of London, left the Haughmond Abbey estates, John Barker having married his sister Elizabeth Hill.

There is an account of William Clarke, A.M., who was a celebrated divine and antiquary, in the third volume of Kippis's *Biographia Britannica*, 2nd edit., folio, pp. 610, &c., which requires correction, inasmuch as the date of his birth should be 25th December, 1695; and instead of his being "late in taking his degrees," as there men-

\* Shrawardine was one of the ancient residences of the great family of Fitz Alan, the remains of whose castle are still to be seen there.

tioned, the dates being erroneous, he proceeded B.A. in 1715, and M.A. in 1719. He received his early education at Shrewsbury School.

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No. 150.—Anecdotes of Mr. Edmund Hector (see p. 135).

Extracted from the Early Life of Johnson, in the Quarterly Review, vol. ciii. pp. 315—317.

In 1732 Johnson became the guest of Mr. Hector, an old schoolfellow and friend, who was then established as a surgeon at Birmingham. Mr. Hector lodged with a bookseller of the name of Warren, who was the proprietor of a journal; and by this accidental association Johnson first came forth in his proper character of an author. He contributed essays to Warren's paper, and undertook to translate and abridge for him from the French a "Voyage to Abyssinia," by Father Lobo, a Portuguese Jesuit. His manner of executing this his earliest literary task was curiously characteristic. Having made a commencement, his indolence got the better of him, and the printer was soon at a stand-still. On Mr. Hector representing to him that the poor man and his family were suffering from his neglect to supply the press, he instantly resumed his work, but did it lying in bed, dictating off-hand to Mr. Hector, who held the pen, and taking so little interest in the result, that he had not the curiosity to cast his eye upon the proof-sheets, of which few were ever seen by him. But the most remarkable part of the undertaking is the preface, which exhibits the peculiar turn of thought and style which are associated with his name, and in one passage quoted by Boswell exhibits them in their maturest form. He ceased to be the guest of Mr. Hector after six months, and hired lodgings in another part of Birmingham. Johnson's first love was the sister of his friend Hector. This passion, he told Boswell, dropped imperceptibly out of his head, and the lady subsequently married Mr. Careless, a clergyman."

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No. 151.—Captain William Frederick Thynne of the Rifle Brigade.

Captain Thynne was born on the 8th August, 1834, the third son of the Rev. Lord John Thynne, D.D. of Haynes Park, co. Bedford, Prebendary of Westminster.



He entered the Rifle Brigade as Ensign, Nov. 23, 1852, was promoted to Lieutenant Sept. 26, 1854; and to Captain June 1, 1855. He served throughout the whole of the Eastern campaign of 1854-5-6, including the battle of Alma and the siege and fall of Sebastopol, for which he received the medal and clasps and order of the Medijie. His death before Lucknow on the 11th of March, 1858, (when engaged in quelling the Sepoy revolt in India,) was thus reported in the returns of the killed and wounded:

"Captain W. F. Thynne, mortally wounded; compound comminuted fracture of left thigh-bone, also of right fore-arm, from round shot. His thigh was amputated under chloroform, three vessels tied, loss of blood very little, but he never rallied, and died an hour after amputation."

And as follows by Mr. Russell, the Special Correspondent of the Times newspaper:—

"General Walpole's divisional Staff reside with him in very airy, but nevertheless very hot and dusty, apartments, destitute of doors or windows, in 'Shepherd's house,' which was seized by him in the advance on the iron bridge. This was the residence of the officer of the Oude cavalry, the lines of which, but a year old, are now all destroyed. General Walpole expressed great regret, in which I most sincerely shared, for the loss of Captain Thynne, whose grave lay close at hand. It appears that he was lying down in the heat of the day, (on the 11th March,) on a charpoy, or native bedstead, in one of the houses captured by his company, when a round shot, coming through the wall, struck him on the arm and thigh, and smashed the bones into many pieces. He knew the wound was fatal, but he nevertheless cheerfully submitted to amputation, and that operation was performed by an able surgeon under chloroform. The shock was too great, and the gallant young soldier in about an hour afterwards breathed his last, leaving behind him a memory which will be cherished by the officers and men of the Rifle Brigade, as well as by every friend who knew his cheerful, gay, and amiable disposition, and the better qualities of his nature."

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## No. 152.—The Essex Ring.

From Devereux's *Lives of the Devereux, Earls of Essex*, vol. ii. p. 178—184.

We come then to the consideration of what private communication he may have made to the Queen, and of the celebrated story of the ring, which he is said to have sent to her. After carefully examining the authorities, I incline to believe in its truth; but, as doubts have been thrown upon the authenticity of the facts stated, I lay before the reader, to enable him to form his own judgment, the original relation, as given by M. Aubery de Maurier, and the story as told in England by Lady Elizabeth Spelman, with some other extracts bearing on the question.

“ Il ne sera pas inutile ni désagréable d'ajouter ici ce que le même Prince Maurice tenoit de M. Carleton, Ambassadeur d'Angleterre en Hollande, qui est mort secrétaire d'état, si fort connu sous le nomme de Milord Dorchester, homme d'un très-grand mérite; que la reine Elizabeth donna une bague au Comte d'Essex dans la plus grande ardeur de sa passion, lui disant qu'il la gardât bien; et quoiqu'il pût faire, en lui rendant ce dépôt, qu'elle lui pardonneroit. Depuis les ennemis du Comte l'ayant emporté sur l'esprit de la reine, et d'ailleurs se trouvant irritée du mépris que le Comte faisoit de sa beauté, que l'age ruinoit, elle lui fit faire son procès, et dans le temps de sa condamnation attendoit toujours qu'il lui rendit cette bague, pour lui donner grâce, selon sa parole. Le Comte dans la dernière extrémité eut recours à la femme de l'Amiral Howard, sa parente, et la fit supplier par personne confidante de bailler cette bague à la reine en main propre; mais son mari, l'un des ennemis capitaux du Comte, à qui elle le dit imprudemment, l'ayant empêchée de s'acquitter de sa commission, elle consentit à sa mort, indignée contre un esprit si fier et si altier, qui aimoit mieux mourir que de recourir à sa clémence.

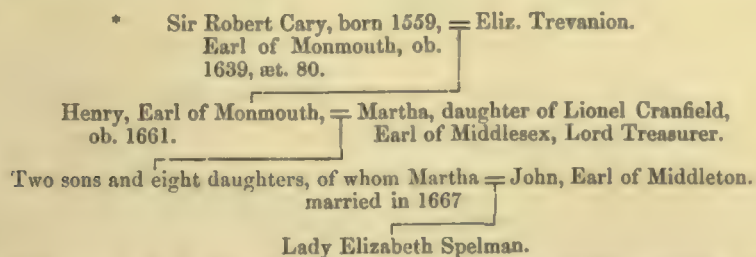
“ Quelque temps après cette Amirale étant tombée malade, et abandonnée des médecins, envoyait dire à la reine qu'elle avoit une chose de grande importance à lui dire devant que de mourir. La reine, étant au chevet de son lit, ayant fait retirer tout le monde, l'Amirale lui rendoit hors de temps cette bague du Comte d'Essex, s'excusant de ne lui avoir pû donner plutôt, sur ce que son mari l'en avoit empêchée. La reine se retira aussitôt, frappée d'une douleur mortelle, fut quinze jours à soupirer, sans presque prendre de nourriture, se couchant toute habillée, et se relevant cent fois la nuit. Enfin elle mourut de faim et de douleur.

“ J'espère que les lecteurs curieux seront bien aises de savoir ces particularités, et ces secrets de cette grande princesse, que mon père avoit appris de M. le Prince Maurice.”\*

\* Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire d'Hollande, par Messire Louis Aubery, Seigneur de Maurier, p. 260. Paris, 1688.

Now let us compare this relation with the story as it descends to us from Lady Elizabeth Spelman, the great-grand-daughter of Sir Robert Cary, afterwards Earl of Monmouth.\* Sir Robert Cary left Memoirs of his life, in which was an account of the last illness and death of Queen Elizabeth, of whom he says that when he came to court, he found the Queen ill, but that, hearing of his arrival, she sent for him. After he had kissed her hand, and said his chief happiness was to see her in health, which he hoped might long continue, she took his hand, wrung it hard, and replied, "No, Robin, I am not well;" and then, discoursing of her indisposition, told him "that her heart had been sad and heavy these ten or twelve days;" and while talking, she fetched not so few as forty or fifty great sighs.

Lady E. Spelman's story was, that when the Countess of Nottingham was dying, she sent to entreat the Queen to visit her, as she had something to reveal before she could die in peace. On the Queen's coming, Lady Nottingham told her that, when the Earl of Essex was lying under sentence of death, he was desirous to ask Her Majesty's mercy, in the manner she had prescribed during the height of his favour. Being doubtful of those about him, and unwilling to trust any of them, he called a boy whom he saw passing beneath his window, and whose appearance pleased him, and engaged him to carry the ring, which he threw down to him, to the Lady Scrope, a sister of Lady Nottingham, and a friend of the Earl, who was also in attendance on the Queen, and to beg her to present it to Her Majesty. The boy by mistake took it to Lady Nottingham, who shewed it to her husband in order to take his advice. The Earl forbade her to carry it to the Queen, or return any answer to the message, but desired her to retain the ring. Lady Nottingham having made this confession, entreated the Queen's forgiveness; but Elizabeth exclaiming, "God may forgive you, but I never can!" left the room in great emotion, and was so much agitated and distressed that she refused to go to bed, nor would she for a long time take any sustenance.†



† The story of the ring is also related in a little book called "Secret History of Queen Elizabeth and the Earl of Essex, by a person of quality." Printed at Cologne, 1695, and in London without date.



M. de Maurier's account, which he states to have been received from his father, was printed about eighty years after the events had occurred. Sir Dudley Carleton, the alleged authority, was ambassador in Holland under James I. That the story was not then told for the first time, we learn from Lord Clarendon, who, in his "younger days" wrote a "Disparity between the Earl of Essex and the Duke of Buckingham," in reply to Sir Henry Wotton's "Parallel" between them. He did not believe in "that loose report which hath crept in" of the Queen's expressing much grief for his death on the delivery of the ring by Lady Nottingham. We shall see presently that the Queen did not wait for that event to express her grief for the loss of Essex. Lady Elizabeth Spelman was the descendant of Sir Robert Cary; but the anecdote related by her could scarcely have come from him, or he would have mentioned it in his Memoirs, the manuscript of which was given by Lady Elizabeth to the Earl of Cork, by whom they were edited. Clarendon's doubt only shews at how early a period the story of the ring was current; and that it was not more generally known is not surprising, if we consider that the knowledge of the circumstance was confined to the Queen, the Earl of Nottingham, and probably Lady Scrope. Sir Dudley Carleton returned from his mission to Holland in 1618; Clarendon was born in 1608, entered Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1621, and while a student, may be supposed to have written his "Disparity."

There are two rings claiming to be the identical one retained so fatally by Lady Nottingham, which ought to be noticed here. The one is preserved at Hawnes, in Bedfordshire, and is now in the possession of the Rev. Lord John Thynne, from whom I have received the following history.

It has descended from Lady Frances Devereux, afterwards Duchess of Somerset, in unbroken succession from mother to daughter, according to the following table:—

Lady Frances Devereux, daughter of Robert second Earl of Essex, = William, Earl of Hertford.

Mary = Heneage Earl of Winchelsea.

Frances = Thomas Thynne, first Viscount Weymouth.

Frances = Sir Robert Worsley, of Appuldercombe.

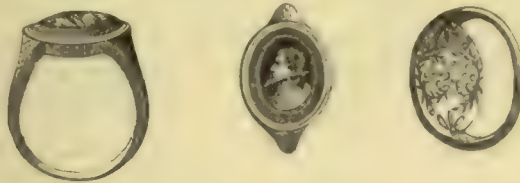
Frances = John Carteret, Earl Granville.

Louisa = Thomas second Viscount Weymouth, whose second son, Henry Frederic Thynne, became heir to his uncle, Earl Granville.

A very clear descent is thus made; but it must, on the other hand, be remarked, that in the very long, curious, and minute will made by the Duchess of Somerset no

mention is made of any such ring. Whether it be *the* ring or not, it is, both as a work of art and as an historical relic, a work of great value and high interest.

The ring, of which engravings are annexed, is gold; the sides are engraved, and the inside set in blue enamel; the stone is a sardonyx, on which is cut in relief a head of Elizabeth, the execution of which is of a high order.



The second ring, which is represented in the following cuts, is the property of C. W. Warner, Esq. This ring was given by Charles I. to Sir Thomas Warner, the settler of Antigua, Nevis, and other islands in the West Indies. It has continued in the possession of his descendants to the present time, with the tradition attached to it, on what authority is not known, that it is the identical ring given by Elizabeth to Essex. But there is also another tradition of interest attached to it, which may interfere with its claims to be the Essex Ring; namely that it was sent to Elizabeth by Mary Queen of Scots, together with some lines by Buchanan. The stone is a diamond, of the size represented in the engravings, set in gold, inlaid with black enamel at the back and sides.



No. 153.—Letters of Sir John Thynne to Mr. William Cecill,  
afterwards Lord Burghley.

From the Originals in the State Paper Office.

(Domestic Edward VI. vol. x. art. 4.)

Mr. Cicell, Wheras this berer Mr. Lok, oone of my Lordes grace's obit chap-  
leins, hathe a sute unto his grace concerninge the resignation of a benifice, whiche he  
hath of his grace's gift in Somerset, to oone that he affirmith is an honest man,  
Wherefore thies shalbe to desier you, considering the sute is of no great importance,  
that ye wol the rather for my sake forther him therin, so that the rather by your  
goode meanes he may obteyn his desier ; And thus with my most harty commenda-  
tions I wishe you wel to fare. From London the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> of Aprill 1550.

Yo<sup>rs</sup> assuredly,

JOHN THINNE.

To my very lovinge frinde  
Mr. Will'm Cicill esquire  
at Sheen.

The next letter was written immediately after Cecill's first appointment to be  
Secretary of State: after he had previously been Master of Requests to the Duke of  
Somerset. Sir John Thynne expresses a wish to resign his own office of Steward in  
the Duke's household.

(Domestic, Edward VI. vol. x. art. 29.)

Being as glad as any frinde you have this day lyvinge, that ye be so placed as  
ye are, I shall desire you to make reconinge of my small friendship as fere as my  
power may extende, whiche shalbe redy during my lief when ye shall like to use it,  
prainge you if ye shall at any time before my retorne out of the countrey have occa-  
sion to comon w<sup>t</sup> my lordes grace of me that ye wol use yo<sup>r</sup> olde accustomed frind-  
ship towards me in my late sute whiche ye know I have made to leve myne office of  
Stewardship, whiche standith me mucche upon, for many causes, as ye partly knowe;  
and I shall be glad to serve him faithfully to the uttermost of my power in any other  
service his grace wol appoint me during my lief, and in this I can never serve with  
good wille. Ferther I pray you to remember my lorde Edward to Mr. Losse before  
Michaelmas, for if that matier skape it wolbe long or he shal have any thing. His



hole trust is in you. Thus most hertly fare ye well, w<sup>t</sup> like comendations both to you and yo<sup>r</sup> bedfelowe. From Reding the xiiij<sup>th</sup> of September 1550.

Yo<sup>re</sup> assuredly to my litle power,

JOHN THYNNE.

To myne assured ffrende Mr. Will'm  
Cicell Esquier, oone of the Kinges  
Mate<sup>s</sup> two principall Secretaries, at  
the Corte.

No. 154.—Thomas Eymis,\* Esq. Secretary to the Council of  
the North.

Extracted from "Pope: Additional Facts concerning his Maternal Ancestry. By Robert  
Davies, F.S.A. 1858." 12mo.

Thomas Eymis, Esquire, the maternal uncle of Sir John Thynne, was one of the chief functionaries of the great Court of York for nearly thirty years. A gentleman by birth, and doubtless a lawyer by profession, he was first constituted a member of the Council of the North, and appointed to the important office of its Secretary, by the commission under which the Earl of Shrewsbury was made Lord President in the 4th year of King Edward VI. After the accession of Queen Elizabeth, under the

\* This is the same name which has appeared under the orthography of Eines, Eynes, and Heynes, in pp. 103, 108, 138 of the present volume. Drake, in his *Eboracum, or, History of York*, has sometimes printed it Eymes, but more frequently Ennys. Mr. Davies adopted the reading Eymis from a monumental brass at York, and from wills. It appears, however, not improbable that the Secretary of the Council of the North really wrote his name Eynus, which would closely resemble the proper pronunciation of the Welsh, from which it was derived.

Its origin was as follows: Einion, the ancestor of the Haynes's, had a son, also Einion; but according to the Welsh custom, the father being alive, the son would be familiarly called Einws, that being the Welsh diminutive of Einion, just as Jack is for John. Einws, the son of Einion, had a son, John, usually called John Einws, otherwise John Eines, of Bausley, in the parish of Alberbury, which is in Shropshire; but the portion which includes Bausley is locally situate in Montgomeryshire, the parish running into both counties. Shrewsbury is the market town for that district; and the ancient rolls of that town shew the members of the family in the 15th and early part of the 16th century variously written, as Eines, Eynes, Heynes, and Haynes.

Many of the descendants of John Eynes, or Einws, of Bausley, adopted this surname, which eventually dropped into Haines, Heynes, and Haynes, as it now occurs.

commission which appointed the Earl of Rutland Lord President, and under the subsequent commissions issued in that reign, he continued to hold the office of Secretary, and was also Keeper of the Queen's Signet.

During his long tenure of the influential and lucrative office of Secretary to the Court at York, Mr. Eymis accumulated great wealth. He appears to have participated largely in the distribution by the Crown of the ecclesiastical property in Yorkshire which was confiscated at the Reformation. His estate at Heslington, near York, where he built for his own residence a stately mansion, consisted chiefly of lands which had belonged to the Hospital of Saint Leonard and the Priory of Saint Andrew, two of the religious houses at York. He also possessed himself of the estates belonging to a collegiate foundation at Lowthorp in the East Riding. He was lessee under the church of York of the prebend of Bugthorpe in the same Riding, and owner of the manors of Bugthorpe and other adjacent places; and he obtained a grant from the crown of the tithes of Clifton near York, which belonged to the rectory of Saint Olave in Marygate. He must have been remarkable for the state and splendour of his domestic establishment, having a house in the Minster Close at York, and another in the Savoy at London; and two country houses, one at Bugthorpe and the other at Heslington.

In his houses at York and Heslington the rooms were hung with costly tapestry, and the buffets laden with gold and silver plate. He states in his will, that his plate weighed 759 oz. The Heslington mansion, a short distance from York, was standing nearly as Mr. Eymis left it, until a few years ago, when it was almost wholly rebuilt by the late owner, Yarburgh Yarburgh, Esq. The principal front still remains without much alteration, and presents an admirable example of the sumptuous style of domestic architecture that prevailed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The will was proved at York, on the 20th of March, 1578-9, by the testator's widow, Elizabeth Eymis, the residuary legatee and sole executor.

The testator gives a life-interest in nearly the whole of his estates to his wife Elizabeth; but he does this by means of numerous separate devises, intailing the various parts of his property, after her death, upon his nephews, Thomas Eymis, William Eymis, Richard Eymis, John Eymis, William Thynne, and Sir John Thynne, Knight, varying the order of succession, and introducing into some of the limitations the names of the younger sons of his nephew Sir John Thynne, and his brother-in-law Sir Henry Neville, Knight, and of two or three other persons, of whom Edward Turner\* is one. The tithes of Clifton, which the testator states that

\* This Edward Turner was clerk to the Council of the North, and one of the family whose history, as ancestors of the poet Pope, forms the principal subject of the Essay from which these quotations are made.

he held for a term of years by a grant from the Queen, he gives, after the death of his wife, to five of his nephews for their lives successively; and if they all die before the expiration of such term of years, he bequeaths the same tithes to "Edward Turner, gentilman, and his assigns, during the residue of the years then to come, if he live so long;" and if not, then "to my friend Robert Man, gentilman," in a similar manner; with the ultimate bequest to "Henry Pulleyne, my servant."

On a plain tomb in York Minster was once this Epitaph:

✠ Here lyeth the body of Thomas Eymis, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsell established in the North parties, and Secretary and Keeper of her Highness signett appointed for the said Counsell, who married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Sir Edward Nevill, Knight, and departed out of this life to the mercy of God the *xixth* day of August, An. Dom. 1578.—(Drake's *Eboracum*, p. 496.)

Mrs. Eymis did not long survive him. In her last will, which is dated the 31st of January, 1584-5, she desired, if she died at York or Heslington, to be buried in the Minster of York, nigh her late husband; and she ordered her executors to provide a stone of marble to be set upon a platt, with superscription of her descent, and also the arms of her late husband and her own, graven thereupon.

Affixed to the south side of one of the massive piers which support the central tower, is a monumental brass, engraved with the portraiture of a prim old lady in the starched ruff and pinched-up coif of the days of Queen Elizabeth. The inscription beneath it informs us that this is the effigy of Elizabeth Eymis, widow, late the wife of Thomas Eymis, Esq., deceased, who was one of the gentlewomen of the Queen's privy-chamber, and daughter of Sir Edward Neville, Knight, one of the privy chamber to King Henry the Eighth.

Mrs. Eymis had reason to be proud of her descent. Her father, Sir Edward Neville, a younger brother of George Neville, Lord Abergavenny, was a distinguished ornament of the court of Henry VIII. in its palmiest days. He was one of "the noble troop of strangers" who formed the royal masquing party, when the King visited Wolsey, and first saw Anne Boleyn. A few years after that event he incurred the displeasure of the suspicious Henry, and was brought to the scaffold upon a charge of being implicated in the pretended conspiracy of Cardinal Pole and his brothers.

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No. 155.—Account of the Mission of the Marquess of Bath to Portugal on the occasion of the Investiture of his Most Faithful Majesty Pedro the Fifth, King of Portugal, with the Ensigns and Habit of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

[Extracted from the London Gazette of June 3, 1858.]

*Lisbon, May 28, 1858.*

THE QUEEN, Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, having been pleased, by a Commission under Her Majesty's Sign Manual and the Great Seal of the Order, to constitute and appoint the Most Honourable John Alexander, Marquess of Bath, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, on a Special Mission to this Court, and Sir Charles George Young, Knight, Garter Principal King of Arms, to be Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries for Investing His Most Faithful Majesty Pedro 5th, King of Portugal and the Algarves, Duke of Saxony, with the Ensigns and Habit of that Most Noble Order, the said Plenipotentiaries embarked at Plymouth, on the 11th instant, on board Her Majesty's frigate *Diadem* (accompanying the Squadron escorting the Queen of Portugal to Lisbon), together with their respective Suites, and landed in this City on the 17th instant.

On the 20th instant, the Marquess of Bath was honoured with an audience of His Most Faithful Majesty, at the Palace of Belem, at which Garter and the respective Suites were presented. Their Majesties the King and Queen afterwards held a General Reception, at which the Plenipotentiaries and respective Suites were presented to Her Majesty the Queen, and to His Majesty the King Don Ferdinand.

The requisite arrangements for His Majesty's Investiture having been made, His Majesty was pleased to appoint Thursday, the 27th instant, for that purpose.

At four o'clock on that day, the several persons appointed to carry the Insignia assembled at the residence of the Marquess of Bath, and from thence proceeded to the Royal Palace of Belem in the following Order:—

Escort of Lancers.

Four Grooms of the Royal Household in State Liveries, on Horseback.

Royal Footmen in  
State Liveries.

A Royal State Carriage, conveying two Gentlemen.  
A Royal State Carriage, conveying two Gentlemen.  
A Royal State Carriage, conveying three Gentlemen.  
A Royal State Carriage, drawn by eight Horses, conveying  
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries.

Royal Footmen in  
State Liveries.

Grooms of the Royal Household in State Liveries, on Horseback.

Escort of Lancers.

On arriving at the Palace, the Mission was received by a Guard of Honour of the 7th Regiment of the Line, and advancing through the Hall, was met by the Marquess of Bemposta Subsera, Introducer of Ambassadors, and conducted to a Saloon of the Palace, where the Procession was formed, and whence it advanced through the Corridor to the Throne Room, in the following Order:—

Captain William Moorsom, R.N., C.B.,  
bearing the Book of the Statutes on a  
velvet cushion.

Captain George Stoney Swinny, Aide-  
de-Camp to Sir Harry W. Smith,  
bearing the Sword of the Order in  
like manner.

Lieutenant-General Sir Harry W. Smith,  
of Aliwal, Bart. G.C.B., bearing the Hat  
and Star of the Order in like manner.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Burghersh,  
C.B., bearing the Collar of the Order  
in like manner.

James Robinson Planché, Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms,  
in his Tabard, and bearing the Garter and the Riband and  
George of the Order, in like manner.

William Courthope, Esq., Somerset He-  
rald, Secretary of the Commission, in  
his Tabard and Collar of SS., and car-  
rying in his hand the Sovereign's  
Commission.

Henry Percy Anderson, Esq., Secretary  
to the Special Mission, bearing the  
Mantle and Cordon of the Order, on  
a velvet cushion.

Sir Charles George Young, Knight, Gar-  
ter Principal King of Arms, in his  
Mantle, Chain, and Badge, bearing  
his Sceptre, and the Sovereign's Let-  
ters of Credence.

His Excellency John Alexander, Mar-  
quess of Bath, Her Majesty's Envoy  
Extraordinary and Minister Pleni-  
potentiary, on a Special Mission.

Advancing into the Royal Presence, with due reverences, the Mission was received by His Most Faithful Majesty, surrounded by the Ministers of State and Great Officers of the Court.

The Gentlemen bearing the Insignia divided to the right and left, the Plenipotentiaries advancing between them; the Secretary of the Commission, Somerset Herald, remaining near to the Plenipotentiaries, to deliver to them the Insignia.

The First Plenipotentiary, the Marquess of Bath, then made an Address to His Majesty, declaratory of the object of the Mission, to which His Majesty made a most gracious reply; Garter then delivered to his Lordship the Letters of Credence, which

his Lordship presented to the King, who delivered the same to the Marquess de Loulé, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Statutes were then in like manner presented to the King, and next the Commission, both of which were delivered by His Majesty to the Marquess de Loulé, by whom the latter was subsequently returned to Garter.

Garter then taking the Garter, delivered it to the Marquess of Bath, who buckled the same around His Majesty's left leg; Garter reading the Admonition in Latin.

His Majesty was next invested with the Riband and George appendant, Garter reading the Admonition.

The King then delivered his Sword, which Garter received, and retained as an ancient Fee appertaining to his office; and His Majesty was invested with the Sword of the Order.

His Majesty being then divested of the Riband and George, which was received by an Officer of the Court, Garter presented to the Marquess of Bath the Mantle, with which His Majesty was invested by the Plenipotentiaries.

His Majesty was in like manner invested with the Collar of the Order: Garter then delivered to the Marquess of Bath the Hat and Feathers, which were presented by his Lordship to the King, and his Lordship immediately after delivered the Star of the Order to His Majesty.

The King then delivered to the Marquess of Bath His Majesty's Nomination of a Proxy under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual, in the event of an Installation in the Royal Chapel of St. George at Windsor.

The ceremony of Investiture being completed, the Plenipotentiaries, with their respective Suites, making their reverences, withdrew from the Royal Presence, and were reconducted to the Saloon, whence they had advanced to the presence of His Majesty.

There were present during the Investiture, Her Majesty the Queen; His Majesty the King Don Ferdinand; the Infanta Dona Isabel Maria; the Infants Don Louis and Don John; the Queen's Brother, the Prince of Hohenzollern; the Marquess de Loulé, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; the Minister of Public Works, Commerce and Industry; the Minister of War; the Duke of Saldanha, Grand Marshal of the Court; the Duke of Terceira, Grand Equerry; the Viscount de Carreira, Great Chamberlain to the King; the Patriarch of Lisbon; the Marquess de Fronteira, Great Chamberlain to the Queen; the Marquess of Bemposta Suberra, Introducer of Ambassadors; and other Officers of the Household; the Councillors of State; Henry Howard, Esquire, British Minister at the Court of Lisbon; the British Consul; the Foreign Ministers at the Court of Lisbon, and other distinguished



personages; as also Rear-Admiral Sir Henry D. Chads, K.C.B., and the Captains in command of Her Majesty's ships in the Tagus.

A splendid Banquet was afterwards given, at which were present, their Majesties the King and Queen, His Majesty wearing the Ensigns of the Order of the Garter; the King Don Ferdinand; the Infanta Dona Isabel Maria, and the Infants Don Louis and Don John; the Queen's Brother the Prince of Hohenzollern; the Plenipotentiaries, and their Suites; the Ministers of State and Great Officers of the Court; the British Minister, and other Persons of Distinction.

After the Banquet their Majesties held a Circle, at which the Plenipotentiaries and their Suites took leave of the Court, the Mission having throughout been received with the greatest attention and condescension by their Majesties and Royal Family.

CHAS. GEO. YOUNG, *Garter*.

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From the Morning Post, Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1858.

THE CHAPEL ROYAL OF ST. GEORGE'S, WINDSOR. — Sir Charles Young, Garter King of Arms, with his assistants, were engaged at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on Saturday last, in placing the banner, sword, and other insignia of his Majesty the King of Portugal over his stall, as the newly elected Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. There was also placed at the back of the stall a brass plate, on which is engraven the arms of his Majesty, surrounded by the Garter and Motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," with the following inscription: "Du très haut. très puissant, et très excellent monarque, Pedro V., Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, Duc de Saxe, Chevalier du Très Noble Ordre de la Jarretière. Dispensé des cérémonies d'Installation par lettres patentes, datées du XXIV<sup>me</sup> jour de Juin, MDCCCLVIII."

No. 156.—Inscriptions on the Tombstones in the Burial-place of the  
Bishton Family in Donnington Churchyard, in co. Salop.

Sarah Ruth Bishton. Born August 27th, 1816. Died April 5th, 1819.

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Elizabeth Sophia Bishton. Died 19th August, 1824, aged 11 years.

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Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth the wife of Thomas Bishton of Kilsall, Esq. and  
daughter of the late Joseph Dale of Chester, Esq. Died 26th November, 1824,  
aged 36.

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Catherine Dale Bishton. Died 27th June, 1824, aged 10 years.

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Sacred to the memory of Thomas Bishton, of Kilsall, Esq. Died 22d November,  
1839, aged 54.

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Christopher Roger Bishton. Died 7th March, 1842, aged 18 years.

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Sacred to the memory of George Bishton, late of Neachley, Esq. Died 7th No-  
vember, 1845, aged 66.

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Also of Elizabeth, wife of the above. Died 29th August, 1855, aged 52.

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George Bishton. Died at Clifton in Gloucestershire, 19th February, 1846.

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Catherine Dale, widow of Joseph Dale, late of the city of Chester, Esq. Died  
April 10th, 1849, aged 82 years.

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## No. 157.—Notices of Marriages.

Extracted from the Times of April 28th, and June 2nd, 1858.

Married.—On the 28th of April, 1858, at St. Mary's Church, Chelsea, by his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, Viscount Castlerosse, M.P., son of the Earl of Kenmare, to Gertrude Harriet, only daughter of Lord and Lady Charles Thynne.

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At Wimbledon Church, on the first of June, 1858, by the Honourable and Reverend Frederick Baring, the Lord Henry Frederick Thynne to the Lady Ulrica St. Maur, second daughter of the Duke of Somerset.

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No. 158.—Notices of the Marriage of Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P. for Ludlow, with Miss Isabella Leighton, second daughter of Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., Oct. 21, 1858.

Licence of Marriage between Beriah Botfield and Isabella Leighton.

Travers Twiss, Doctor of Civil Law, Vicar-General and Official Principal of the Right Reverend Renn Dickson, by Divine Permission Lord Bishop of Hereford, lawfully constituted.

To our beloved in Christ Beriah Botfield, of the Parish of Norton in the County of Northampton, Bachelor, and Isabella Leighton, of the Parish of Alberbury in the County of Salop and Diocese of Hereford, Spinster, Health.

Whereas it is alleged that ye are desirous to proceed to the Solemnization of true and lawful Matrimony, and Whereas We being willing that these your desires may the more speedily obtain a due effect, and to the end thereof That this Marriage may be publicly and lawfully Solemnized in the Parish Church of Alberbury aforesaid, within our Jurisdiction, by the Rector, Vicar, or Curate thereof, without the Publication or Proclamation of the Banns of Matrimony, and at any time within three months from the date hereof, Provided there shall appear no Impediment in this case by reason of any former Marriage, Consanguinity, Affinity, or any other cause whatsoever, nor any Suit, Controversy, or Complaint, be moved, or now depending, before any Judge, Ecclesiastical or Civil, for or by reason thereof, And likewise that the celebration of this Marriage be had and done publicly in the aforesaid Parish Church



between the hours of Eight and Twelve in the forenoon, We, for lawful reasons, graciously grant this our Licence and Faculty, as well to you the Parties contracting as to the Rector, Vicar, or Curate of the aforesaid Parish, who is desired to solemnize the Marriage between you in the manner and term above specified, according to the Rites of the Book of Common Prayer set forth for that purpose by the authority of Parliament. Provided always, that if in this case there shall hereafter appear any Fraud suggested to us, or truth suppressed at the time of obtaining this Licence, then the Licence to be void and of no effect in law, as if the same had never been granted. And in that case We inhibit all Ministers, if anything of the Premises shall come to their knowledge, that they do not proceed to the celebration of the said Marriage without consulting us or our Surrogates.

Given under the seal which we use in this behalf, this ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight.

R. LINGEN BURTON,  
Surrogate,  
October 11th, 1858.

THO. EVANS, N.P.  
D<sup>y</sup>. Reg<sup>r</sup>, Hereford.

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From The Times, October 23rd, 1858.

On the 21st of October, 1858, at Alberbury Church, by the Lord Bishop of Hereford, assisted by the Rev. John Parker, Beriah Botfield, Esq. of Norton Hall, Northamptonshire, and of Hopton Court and Decker Hill, Shropshire, M.P. for Ludlow, to Isabella, the second daughter of Sir Baldwin Leighton, Baronet, of Loton Park, in the county of Salop.

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From Eddowes's Shrewsbury Journal, and portions from The Shrewsbury Chronicle and The Hereford Times.

MARRIAGE OF BERIAH BOTFIELD, Esq. M.P. WITH MISS ISABELLA LEIGHTON, SECOND DAUGHTER  
OF SIR BALDWIN LEIGHTON, BART.

These nuptials, which were to cement a bond of union between two ancient and highly-respected families of this county, had been anticipated by the tenantry and friends, on the widely-extended estates of both, with an earnest desire and determination to offer the warmest testimonies of their respect—a determination the sincerity of which was abundantly evidenced by the manner in which the demon-

strations were carried out on Thursday last at various points of the county, in which either of them held an acre of land, or with which they were otherwise locally connected. Of the ancestry of the lady we need say nothing, as its antiquity is well known. Mr. Botfield is also descended from a very ancient and honourable family, it having been founded by Geoffry and Oliver Botevyle, who came over from Poitou to assist King John in his wars with the Barons in 1210. He is a F.R.S. and F.S.A. He was High Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1831, and is a Deputy Lieutenant of that county and of Shropshire. He represented the borough of Ludlow from 1840 to 1847, and was again elected for the same place at the last general election as the colleague of the gallant Colonel Percy Herbert. He has seats at Decker Hill, Shiffnal, Hopton Court, near Cleobury Mortimer, and Norton Hall, Northamptonshire. In detailing the various events of the day, which were extended over a very large space, we shall commence with the pleasant little village of

#### ALBERBURY

as being the scene of action which gave rise to all the popular demonstrations we have now to record. There is a church most romantically situated, occupying an eminence which on one side overlooks the village, and commands a most extensive view, and on the other shaded by some of the most magnificent chestnut-trees of which this or any other county can boast; a church venerated for the antiquity of some of its parts, and admired for those of recent alterations and improvements which have been made under the suggestion and direction of the present Baronet and his lady, to whom a portion of it belongs, and upon which they have expended considerable sums; in this church the solemn ceremony was performed, which was the occasion of such extensive rejoicings. On entering the village it was immediately evident that something of more than ordinary interest was in progress. Several magnificent arches of evergreens, interspersed with flowers, flags, and devices, spanned the road, the one opposite Mr. Pickford's having a large flag floating in its centre, on which was emblazoned the Leighton arms, and inscribed with the mottoes—"Health and long life to B. Botfield, Esq. and his lady," and "Health and prosperity to the happy pair." At the lodge gate leading to the hall was a beautiful triple arch surmounted with small flags. The entrance gate of the church was also elaborately decorated with arches of evergreens and flowers, and a number of small flags. Mr. Gittins, to show his respect for the family, had also caused a splendid arch to be erected at the entrance to his house, where all comers were welcomed with noble hospitality to a substantial spread, and plenty of drink to boot. This was also the case at Mr. Plimley's, Mr. Derwas's, of the Hayes, and several other places in the vicinity.

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.—As the time for the ceremonial approached, numberless vehicles of every kind were pouring their living freights into the village, and people from all quarters, even from considerable distances, collected both inside and outside the church. Every spot which could by any means be made available within the church for a view of the altar-rails was densely occupied, and many retired to the outside as affording the only chance of obtaining a glimpse of the principal actors in the interesting scene. Among the early arrivals at the church, of friends connected with the families, were the Rev. F. Leighton of Cardiston, Mrs. and the two Mr. Leightons, Mr. and Mrs. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. F. Harries, Miss Clare Leighton, Miss Severne, Mr. and Miss Wingfield (Preston Montford), Mr. and Mrs. Burton Borough, Rev. F. K. Leighton, Rev. H. G. Bunsen (Lilleshall), &c.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Mr. Botfield, accompanied by Richard Brooke, Esq., arrived in an open carriage, and very soon afterwards the bride elect, with Sir Baldwin, Lady Leighton, and the lovely bridesmaids, in three carriages. The bridesmaids were Miss, Miss Charlotte, and Miss Margaret Leighton (sisters of the bride), Miss and Miss Emma Leighton (Cardiston), Miss Honora Leighton (Cheltenham), Miss Hope-Edwardes, Miss Mary Childe (Kinlet), Miss Hampden (daughter of the Bishop). The bride was attired in a rich white moiré silk dress, trimmed with two splendid flounces of Honiton lace, her head-dress being composed of a wreath of orange-blossoms and a magnificent veil *en suite* with the trimmings of the dress. The dresses of the bridesmaids were chastely elegant, being of white tarletan, deeply flounced, and trimmed, three with blue, three with scarlet, and three with lilac; the head-dresses of corresponding colours. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Hereford, assisted by the Rev. John Parker (uncle of the bride), and the vicar of Alberbury, the Rev. H. Slade.

THE WEDDING BREAKFAST.—Soon after the return of the bridal party to the hall, they sat down to a splendid *déjeuner*, the company including all those whose names have been previously given. At the conclusion the *Bishop of Hereford* rose to propose a toast, to which he claimed a certain right, as he had for many years known something of both the families interested in the proceedings of the day, and that they had been conspicuous for many good actions. Since he had come into the diocese an ancestor of the bridegroom had built a church at his own expense, where one was much wanted, and the noble example had been followed by the gentleman then present who had inherited the honours and the fortunes of the families, for which he took that opportunity of thanking him. In speaking of the bride, his Lordship



said that he felt a peculiar interest in her, as he recollected her kneeling before him on a former occasion, in the same place in which she had done that day. He had no doubt she had well fulfilled the vow she then made, and he had equal assurance in his own mind that in the new and wider circle which she was about to occupy she would shed a brighter light around her, and spread her beneficence through that extensive sphere in which she would henceforth move. His Lordship concluded by proposing the health of the bride and bridegroom, praying that God would confirm the blessing which he had that day the privilege of pronouncing upon them. (The toast was followed by three times three hearty cheers.)

*Mr. Botfield* thanked the company for the very kind and flattering manner in which the toast had been received—he especially thanked the noble prelate who had so kindly rendered his services on the occasion. It was by acts of courtesy like this on the part of her representatives that the affections of the people were wound round the Church. He congratulated himself on the alliance which had that day been cemented between himself and the ancient house of Leighton, and though he was about to remove one of its fairest flowers to a distant part of the county, he trusted there would be no cause for more than temporary regret. He thanked Providence that such a treasure had been committed to his charge, and he was sure that it would be the pride and pleasure of his wife, as well as himself, to receive under the roofs of either of their houses any or all of the members of her family, that the link should not be entirely broken between those who had been brought up together in such delightful amity and concord. In conclusion he proposed the health of Sir Baldwin and Lady Leighton.

*Sir Baldwin Leighton*, in replying on behalf of himself and Lady Leighton, offered his thanks to the company for having taken so kindly a part in that day's ceremony. With regard to her whom they were about to part with, he might say, they had watched over her from infancy to the present day with parental but pleasurable anxiety. He believed that if she had at times experienced sorrow it was but as the April shower, succeeded by a brighter and a warmer sunshine. She was now taking upon herself the greater responsibilities of a wife, which he trusted she would satisfactorily fulfil; and he hoped her husband would always find her the same as at present, in kind and affectionate attention. He hoped that as the wife of one in a high and influential position she would feel that it was one of her highest duties to remember the poor by whom she was surrounded, and would find a pleasure in ministering to their wants; that when the time came, as come it must, that *Isabella* could be loved and admired no more she may be mourned as one who had conscientiously and kindly discharged the duties of the high position in which it had pleased Providence

to place her. Sir Baldwin then proposed the health of the Bridesmaids, for whom B. Leighton, Esq. returned thanks.

*W. Lacon Childe, Esq.* said he was sure the company would not be satisfied if one other toast was not proposed, namely, the health of the learned and estimable prelate, who, doubtless at some personal inconvenience, had come that day to perform the marriage ceremony.

*The Bishop* returned thanks for the compliment they had paid to him and to those of his profession through him. He thought it to be their duty as often as convenient to appear among those in whose behalf they were called to labour. It was a great comfort to the clergy generally to mix with their brethren of the laity, that in all times of sorrow or festivity they might afford consolation or encouragement. He felt it a great honour to have been asked to take part in the ceremony of that morning; he fervently hoped that the prayer they had offered would be heard and fulfilled, especially on behalf of those more immediately interested. At the conclusion of his Lordship's remarks the company left the table.

DEPARTURE OF THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM FOR HOPTON COURT.—Shortly afterwards a travelling carriage, drawn by four beautiful greys, drew up to the door, in which the happy pair took their places and drove off for their seat at Hopton Court, amidst the deafening hurrahs of assembled multitudes who thronged the road, and the bellows of guns placed upon the opposite elevated ground. And we feel assured that the carriage as it sped rapidly on its way was followed by many an anxiously and sincerely felt desire that happiness may attend the future of the newly-made bride and bridegroom.

THE PUBLIC REJOICING.—A number of the tenantry and friends sat down to a capital cold luncheon at the Dragon Inn, where the healths of the family were toasted with all due honour.

Amidst all the rejoicings of the wealthier classes the poor were not forgotten. A subscription had been raised, with which tea was purchased for the poor women of the parish, who sat down in goodly numbers in the large room at the Dragon Inn and enjoyed themselves fully. The working men had a plentiful supply of bread and cheese and ale; and the children of the Alberbury school, and those from Lady Leighton's school at Wattlesborough, attended by the mistresses, were bountifully regaled with tea and plum cake in the schoolroom, which was most beautifully decorated for the occasion by the master, Mr. Edwards, with evergreens and artificial flowers, which rivalled dame Nature herself. They were most tastefully and artistically arranged in wreaths, garlands, and devices of various forms. The crest of Sir



Baldwin worked in laurel leaves was a conspicuous object; there were also worked in the same way the following mottoes, "God save the Queen," "Dread shame," "God bless them," "Speed the plough," which were suspended from the ceiling, forming a kind of archway. Around the room were mottoes expressive of good wishes to the family and the bridal pair.

When the children had expended their labours upon the buns and cake, the room was cleared for dancing, and in the evening a very numerous party enjoyed themselves until the small hours arrived, Mr. Taswell's band officiating upon the occasion with much spirit. Amongst the numerous company we noticed the following:—Baldwin Leighton, Esq.; Stanley Leighton, Esq.; Burton Borough, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Bunsen; Mr. and Mrs. Plimley, Alberbury; Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan, Onslow; Miss Henley, &c. &c.

There were open houses at Mr. Plimley's, Alberbury; Mr. Gittins's, Lower House; Mr. Derwas's, Hayes; and Mr. Wilde's, Hayes. There were also private parties in the evening at several houses in the village, where the fun was kept alive through many happy hours.

Among the rural sports was some excellent pony racing, which attracted a vast concourse of people, and afforded immense amusement. There were also a lot of foot-races by men, women, and boys.

#### ALL STRETTON.

On Thursday and Friday last the little village of All Stretton was early alive to do honour to the event. The tenants of Mr. Botfield's estate and their friends, determined not to be behindhand, raised a subscription amounting to between £20 and £30—a very handsome sum considering the size of the estate. With this a fine ox was purchased and distributed with bread among the general poor of the district. In the evening three hundred and fifty women and children were provided with tea, and afterwards a dance was commenced and kept up with ardour for some hours, to the melodious strains of the Dorrington brass band, which had been engaged for the day. Upon the Castle-hill were placed several cannons, which kept alive by their loud and constant reports. Upon the same hills at night was lighted a huge bonfire, supplied with tar-barrels, faggots, &c. which lighted the country for many miles round. The ox, which was richly gilded and ornamented, was placed upon a broad-wheeled waggon, and drawn by Mr. Hoggins's team of greys, of Botvyle-farm, with two knights of the cleaver by its side, headed by the Dorrington brass band, with flags, emblems, &c. In this way they went from the village, with the tenantry and friends, in procession through the town of Church Stretton, where the bells of that ancient church sent forth their melodious peals the whole of the day. After



parading the town, they returned to the village, where the ox was cut up and distributed by Mr. Hince, assisted by others, and which was received by the poor recipients with much thankfulness and hearty good wishes. Of course, with so many arrangements to make, it was necessary to have some persons willing and able to take the general direction in hand. To this end a committee was formed, consisting of Messrs. Hince, John Hide, Poston, Hoggins, R. Lewis, R. Edwards, and Howls. These gentlemen very ably performed the duties incumbent on them to the satisfaction of every one concerned. On Friday a numerous party of friends assembled at the Yew Tree to further celebrate the event by a Dinner, at which Mr. Hince presided, Mr. John Hide occupying the vice-chair. Soon after the cloth had been drawn, the Chairman, after the usual toasts, rose to propose the toast of the evening, "Health, wealth, and prosperity to Mr. and Mrs. Botfield." The toast was drunk with three times three. The health of Sir Baldwin and Lady Leighton, the father and mother of the bride, was also drunk with much enthusiasm, and the company separated after a long evening of thorough enjoyment.

#### BISHOP'S CASTLE.

Although the tenantry on the Bishop's Castle estates have not had the pleasure of living under Mr. Botfield for so long a time as some of their neighbours, one and all show, by the manner in which they have come forward, that they have seen enough of him to appreciate his worth. As soon as the day on which the marriage was to take place became known, a committee was formed to carry out suitable arrangements. This committee consisted of Messrs. R. Norton, W. Herries, J. Star, W. Farmer, R. Thomas, Jesse Haines, E. Thomas, S. Jones, Edward Mountford, and T. Maddocks. These gentlemen set to work with a determination not to be outdone by any of the places where similar rejoicings were taking place in honour of the same event, and by their exertions a sum amounting to nearly £150 was collected. Having so large an amount at their disposal, the committee wisely determined to give the poor the full benefit of it; accordingly four magnificent oxen, weighing upwards of twenty score each, were purchased from Mr. Jones, Llwynobin, Montgomery, which were publicly cut up in the Town-hall, and distributed to the poor in suitable quantities, with upwards of £12 worth of bread. Five pounds were devoted to affording a treat for the children of the National Schools, about 200 children being assembled in the school-room by half-past two, where a very liberal supply of good tea, plum cake, &c. awaited their pleasure. After they had done justice to it the juvenile band belonging to the school gave the company a specimen or two of their performance, which, all things considered, was creditable. A sufficient sum was devoted to the inmates of

the Union, to afford them a capital treat, the men being provided with ale and tobacco, and the women with tea. It is almost needless to say that bells and cannon were not wanting; both were started soon after day-break, and continued their reports at intervals throughout the day. At night two immense bonfires were lighted—one on Colbach Hill and one on Reilth Top. The night was unfortunately foggy and damp, so that they were not seen to advantage. Had it been clear it was expected that the one on Reilth Top would have been visible at Loton. The rejoicings at Bishop's Castle were brought to a conclusion on Saturday afternoon, when the children of the dissenting schools all had tea, the committee having set apart a sufficient sum for that purpose. The marriage of Beriah Botfield, Esq. will long be remembered in Bishop's Castle.

A public dinner was held in the afternoon at the Castle Hotel, under the presidency of the Rev. W. M. Rowland, vicar of the parish, Mr. Thomas J. Griffithes being vice-chairman, assisted by a numerous assemblage of the gentry, &c. of the neighbourhood. Mr. Botfield sent a fine haunch of venison, and the Rev. Arthur Oakley a handsome present of game.

The Chairman, after the usual loyal toasts, proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, which was drunk with a bumper, three times three, and one cheer more.

Mr. Griffiths, agent to the estates, responded on Mr. Botfield's behalf. The Vice-chairman proposed Sir Baldwin and Lady Leighton; and after many other toasts of a local kind were drunk the company separated at a late hour.

#### CLEOBURY MORTIMER.

The demonstrations at this town and neighbourhood, in honour of the auspicious occasion, were more than usually fervent, a circumstance that will not be wondered at when it is considered that to the Botfield family the entire district is under deep obligations for the uniform good feeling which has existed between that family and all classes around them, and for the beneficence with which the great wealth of the Botfields has been dealt out by its esteemed possessors. On the first intimation that an event so fraught with happiness to Mr. Botfield was about to take place, measures were set on foot to mark it by suitable demonstrations. Gentlemen formed themselves into a committee of management, and upwards of £104 were speedily collected. With the greater portion of this it was determined to regale the poor of the neighbourhood. Accordingly two splendid Hereford oxen, weighing upwards of ten score per quarter, were purchased for distribution. A fat sheep was subscribed for, slaughtered, dressed, paraded through the town, and afterwards distributed, with a sufficient quantity of bread and cider. The practical result of these praiseworthy efforts was that no less than 400 poor families in the parishes of Cleobury, Hopton Wafers, and



Neen Savage were supplied with beef, bread, and cider, the quantity presented to each being in proportion to the number of family. Most of the gentlemen on the committee personally superintended the distribution of the good things to the poor. Mr. Benjamin Darrell kindly gave away thirty shillings' worth of bread. We ought to mention that "An Amusement Committee" was formed, to whom was entrusted the delicate task of seeing that the bells were in tune, the powder dry, the brass bands in order, and the "cream" properly flavoured for the tea. The distribution of beef, &c. took place at Cleobury in the Market Hall, and at Hopton Wafers in a room lent by the Rev. A. Woodward. The joy-bells began ringing at early dawn, and their glad music was continued without intermission throughout the day, their soft tones being enlivened occasionally with the thunder of cannon, fired from Carner's Cross-field. A fine arch, bearing the word "Welcome," in blossoms on a green ground, and superbly decorated with flowers, flags, and evergreens, extended across the road opposite the Market Hall, the interior of which displayed an infinite number of mottoes expressive of goodwill and esteem towards the happy pair.

THE DINNER took place at the Talbot Inn, where a numerous company assembled, presided over by Sir Edward Blount, Bart. Mawley Hall, Chairman, and G. Wheeler, Esq. Vice-chairman. The usual loyal toasts having been proposed,

The Chairman said: "I have now to propose to you the toast of the evening—the health of the newly-married couple, Mr. and Mrs. Botfield (great cheering). It is not to be supposed that many persons in this room know much of Mrs. Botfield, but depend upon it when you do know her you will most highly approve of Mr. Botfield's choice. Spending his splendid income as he does for the benefit of this town and neighbourhood, if any man deserves to have his health cordially drank in Cleobury Mortimer, he does. Many persons here are probably not acquainted personally with him, or recollect his predecessor; I have that advantage, for I know him, and I knew his predecessor, and a worthier man never lived. You will all join with me in proposing that his nephew will long live to follow his example, and be in every respect as worthy as his predecessor. I give you the health of Mr. and Mrs. Botfield."

Many other toasts were afterwards drunk.

As soon as evening set in bonfires were lit on the Clee-hill and Titterstone, Mr. Botfield having given directions that as much coal as was necessary should be had from his works. Precisely at half-past seven o'clock a discharge of rockets at the Six Ashes informed the inhabitants of Cleobury and Hopton Wafers that the happy pair had arrived, and all turned out to give them a happy welcome. Most of the houses were illuminated; and as the carriage, drawn by four spanking horses, went up the town at a hard canter, cheer after cheer arose from the enthusiastic multitude, when the brass band struck up, in capital style, Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."



On Friday, Tea tickets for 150 poor women were distributed by the committee. After the cup which cheers had received ample justice, dancing followed, which was kept up till a late hour. Great was the fun, great the enjoyment of all, and fervent were the wishes for the happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Botfield.

#### FARLOW.

At this place, where Mr. Botfield holds extensive possessions, where stands a pretty little chapel, partly erected at his expense, and where the inhabitants had practically experienced the benefits of his proprietorship, it was not to be expected that matters would remain in a quiescent state.

The name of Botfield is very extensively known, his property is immense, and his goodness is widely felt. In the heart of his estates, amongst his own tenantry and workpeople, it would be difficult to prevent an outburst of feeling, however unwilling he himself might be for any display. It had previously been determined that there should be a demonstration, in order to show their respect, and that the affair might be properly carried out a committee was formed, by whom subscriptions were raised; and a goodly sum having been collected, it was resolved that the poor should be regaled.

At an early hour in the morning a stranger would have noted that a something in which the villagers took an interest was about to take place, if he had not been assured thereof by the firing of the cannon, and the ringing of the bells; there was an air of joy about them, a holiday look, which it was impossible to mistake.

About twelve o'clock a procession was formed consisting of flags, a capital brass band, a splendid ox, and two sheep, decorated with ribbons, evergreens, &c., a load of bread, the committee, and a large body of tenantry and villagers. In this order they proceeded through Oretton and Farlow to the Maypole inn, where the meat was cut up and distributed, together with bread and cider, to the poorer population.

Afterwards there were rustic sports of various kinds, and at five o'clock a considerable number sat down to a capital dinner at the Maypole. The Rev. John Williams, the incumbent, presided. The usual toasts were given, and duly responded to; but the toast of the evening, which was eloquently proposed by the chairman, was received with an enthusiasm very rarely witnessed.

Mr. Harris, of the Bush inn, roasted a fine sheep, and gave it away to any who sought it. The proceedings passed off most satisfactorily, and the day will long be remembered by all who participated.

On Friday tea and plum cake was given to the female population.

## HOPTON WAFERS.

A public dinner in celebration of the auspicious event took place at the Crown Hotel. About 60 gentlemen sat down, among whom were the Rev. A. Woodward (chairman), James Boucher, Esq. (vice-chairman), the Rev. H. Woodward, Thomas Woodward, Esq., T. L. Hall, Esq., &c. &c. The room was elegantly decorated with flowers, banners, &c. On the latter were inscribed "Long Life, and a Long Line of Descendants, to Mr. and Mrs. Botfield," "Welcome all this Happy Day," "Welcome this Event," "Long Life to the Hopton Family," and "Honour the Queen."

After the usual loyal toasts had been enthusiastically drunk,

The Chairman proposed, amid deafening applause, the toast of the evening—the health of Beriah Botfield, Esq. and his lady. In the course of an eloquent address, he commented upon the great merits of Mr. Botfield as a landlord, which justly obtained for him the high respect and esteem of the whole neighbourhood. He thought it a high compliment to Hopton Wafers, that among his numerous beautiful seats he had selected Hopton Court as the one to bring his beautiful and accomplished bride to. (Cheers.) From what he had seen and heard of Mr. Botfield, he was sure that that gentleman was animated with a sincere desire to add to the comfort and prosperity of all classes with whom he was connected. He had now selected as partner a most amiable young lady, who had endeared herself to the poor, in her own neighbourhood especially, by her many acts of kindness. That lady belonged to one of the oldest families in the county, and he trusted that by this auspicious union the name of Botfield would be perpetuated. (Enthusiastic applause.) The proceedings did not terminate until a late hour.

The lodge gate was illuminated, and a great many persons were assembled to welcome the happy pair, who drove up punctually at the hour appointed, eight o'clock. They were loudly cheered, which they cordially and gracefully acknowledged by politely bowing to all as the carriage dashed up the avenue.

## SHIFFNAL.

Near this town is situated Decker-hill, one of the seats of Mr. Botfield, and around the immediate neighbourhood are some of the richest of those possessions which contribute to his princely income. Being thus so near a neighbour, the good people of Shiffnal were determined to mark the happy event of his marriage by a suitable demonstration of kindly and respectful feeling. A subscription was therefore set on foot, and speedily upwards of £100 were collected. A committee was formed, who diligently applied themselves to the task of providing, in the best manner, to celebrate the auspicious event, their first care being to provide comforts and amusements for the working classes, and for the poor women and children of the parish. Three

fine fat oxen and five sheep, with 670 small loaves, and 560 quarts of good ale and beer, were purchased and distributed to the poor, in quantities proportioned to the number of the family. About four hundred labourers and six hundred school-children of every denomination were regaled under the railway arches fitted up for the occasion. A fine sheep was roasted whole in the market-place. It was nicely done and cut up in joints, and, with twenty pounds weight of good beef, was served up quite hot to the children and men. In addition to this, Miss Masefield, landlady of the Jerningham Arms Hotel, had a saveall in her bar, and solicited contributions from her friends of one shilling to half-a-crown each, and by that means collected sufficient to purchase a sheep weighing one hundred pounds, which she presented to the committee, who had it roasted and served up for the second dinner (the men's), at half-past one. A large quantity of tea was also given away to poor widows and aged persons, in addition to the meat. Very nearly 1,500 persons participated in the benefit. We may also mention that the large bones were taken out of the meat before distribution, and made with some etceteras into a quantity of capital soup, to be afterwards given away to the poor. Rural sports of various kinds, such as bag-racing, wheelbarrow-running, and foot-racing, afforded a vast amount of amusement during the afternoon. The whole was, of course, wound up with a ball, in which young and old most heartily joined.

On the day fixed for the event the town presented quite a holiday aspect; the shops were closed, in order to afford opportunity to the employed, as well as the employers, of enjoying themselves. A grand triumphal arch was erected at the entrance to the town, on the Shrewsbury side, a fine flag floated on the old church tower, the fronts of many of the houses were decorated, and flags, streamers, and complimentary mottoes abounded all through the principal streets.

**THE DINNER.**—In the evening between thirty and forty gentlemen sat down to dinner at the Jerningham Arms, which was presided over by the Rev. Mr. Spedding, and Mr. Lander, sen. occupied the vice-chair.

The Chairman, in giving the toast of the evening, said the object for which they were assembled had been accomplished, the purpose of their meeting had been consummated, the marriage of Mr. Botfield with Miss Isabella Leighton had been solemnised; she had left her father's halls and her mother's fostering care, and had been taken under the charge of a husband; and, if there was one man more than another calculated to increase the joy or soothe the sorrow of a gentle heart, that man he believed to be Mr. Botfield. He (the Chairman) could compliment the people of Shiffnal that in celebrating this marriage they had been so thoroughly unselfish, they had subscribed liberally to feed and comfort the poor, and had



thereby gladdened many a heart. They had also relaxed from the toils and labour of business, had closed their shops, and had given it as a day of jollity to the people. It was a poor heart indeed that never rejoiced (immense cheering); he would not have such a heart, and he did not know any occasion more suited to jollity than when celebrating the marriage of a gentleman of fortune with a lady belonging to a family of ancient name and fame. From what he had heard, she was a lady likely to do good, and to exercise charity all around. With regard to Mr. Botfield, he could speak from personal knowledge, he had never known him backward when applied to for charity; he had always given willingly and liberally, whether it were to a church or a school, a cricket-ground or a choral society. As a landlord he knew none like him. He was glad to perceive that there had been so much unanimity upon this occasion; everybody seemed as if they really wished that Mr. and Mrs. Botfield might be happy; he hoped they would, in due time, be surrounded by a number of olive-branches, and that they should soon have to meet again to celebrate the birth of a son and heir. The toast was followed by a most enthusiastic round of cheering, followed by many a "one cheer more."

#### LUDLOW.

In this town the inhabitants seized the interesting occasion for testifying their respect and esteem for the hon. Member and the Leighton family, by assembling at a Public Dinner at the Angel Hotel.

The chair was taken by E. Foster, Esq., the Mayor of the borough, and the Vice-chair by Charles Powell, Esq., of Sutton Court. The company numbered between 50 and 60, including Jas. Davies, Esq., Elm Lodge; Capt. Wellings; J. Baxter, Esq.; G. Anderson, Esq.; R. Anderson, Esq.; L. L. Clark, Esq.; John Lloyd, Esq.; H. Hodges, Esq., and most of the neighbouring gentry and tradesmen.

The Chairman, after the customary loyal toasts, said he must now call upon the company to fill "bumper glasses." They were met that evening to do honour to one of their representatives in Parliament, and to celebrate an event which all hoped would be productive of many years of happiness to the honourable Member and his bride, and he was proud and delighted to have the opportunity, in the position which he had the honour to fill, of bearing his humble testimony to the merits of Mr. Botfield. (Applause.) As a member of Parliament—and in these times party spirit is happily almost extinct, so that perhaps more might be expected from representatives than otherwise would be the case—Mr. Botfield was entitled to their highest esteem and consideration. Indeed, the people of Ludlow might realise the fullest gratification from the knowledge that in their two members—Colonel Percy Herbert and Mr.

Botfield—they could boast of two gentlemen of whom any constituency might be proud (hear, hear). He was sure that no two gentlemen could be more anxious to promote the welfare of any borough and constituency, than were Colonel Herbert and Mr. Botfield to further the interests of the borough and the constituency of Ludlow. There was one circumstance which he must recall to recollection, because it redounded so highly to the honour and good feeling of the gentleman whose marriage they were met to celebrate. When, some years ago, Mr. Botfield ceased to represent the borough—from what causes need not be alluded to—he never withdrew his support from it, but whenever an appeal was made to him, whether in aid of a charitable or any other local object, it was always well and liberally answered (hear, hear). He had very great pleasure in proposing “Long life, health, and happiness to Mr. and Mrs. Botfield.” The toast was drunk with prolonged and deafening cheers, and was responded to by Mr. Marston, the local agent of Mr. Botfield.

The Vice-Chairman proposed the health of “Sir Baldwin and Lady Leighton and family.” Sir Baldwin Leighton, he said, was entitled to the highest respect of any gentleman who had the honour of knowing him, but there were two principal grounds upon which he should place the hon. Baronet before the meeting as entitling him to its hearty consideration. Those were—First, that Sir Baldwin fills the important office of Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions for Shropshire; and, in the next place, he is the father of the lady whom Mr. Botfield had that day made his wife.

A variety of other toasts was given, and the utmost hilarity and good feeling prevailed throughout the evening.

#### WENLOCK.

Mr. and Mrs. Botfield passed through Wenlock about five o'clock on Thursday afternoon, on their way to Hopton Court. On Friday the bells of the fine old parish church rang out merry peals in honour of the wedding.

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From the Northampton Herald.

#### MARRIAGE OF BERIAH BOTFIELD, ESQ., M.P., WITH MISS ISABELLA LEIGHTON.

The rural village of Norton was the scene of great rejoicing on the occasion of the marriage of Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P., with Miss Isabella Leighton, daughter of Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart. of Loton Hall, Salop, on Thursday last. The bells of the parish church rang merrily throughout the day, and their peals were swelled almost unceasingly by the bells of Daventry, Welton, and Long Buckby. The whole of

Mr. Botfield's tenants and a large body of their friends partook of an excellent dinner provided for them at the White Horse Inn. E. S. Burton, Esq., presided, and the vice-chair was filled by the Rev. G. J. Corser. Toasts in honour of Mr. Botfield and his bride were given and responded to with the utmost enthusiasm. The poor of the village were also remembered with Mr. Botfield's accustomed liberality. Beef was distributed to every poor family of Norton; and tea, cake, &c., were given, under the superintendence of Mrs. Corser and the ladies of the parish, to the women and children of the village, in the large marquees of the Daventry Horticultural Society, which had been erected and admirably fitted up by Mr. Litchfield for the purpose. In the evening dancing to the strains of an excellent band was resorted to with great spirit and enjoyment. The numerous artisans engaged in the extensive alterations now in progress at Mr. Botfield's splendid residence, were also plentifully regaled; indeed, liberal entertainment was found for all comers. Cannons were fired at intervals, and every jubilant demonstration that could be devised for the occasion was heartily employed.

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RETURN OF BERIAH BOTFIELD, ESQ. M.P., WITH HIS BRIDE, TO  
DECKER HILL.

This event gave rise to some additional demonstrations of respect on the part of the good people of Shiffnal. On Thursday last the bridal pair returned from Hopton Court to Decker Hill, and the town was again decorated with flags, arches of flowers, and evergreens, &c.

On Monday, between fifty and sixty gentlemen assembled at the Star Hotel, and sat down to dinner under the presidency of Uvedale Corbett, Esq. of Aston Hall. Mr. Botfield kindly forwarded two dozen of champagne, a fine haunch of venison, and a handsome present of game.

The Vice-chairs were occupied by J. Eaton Landor, Esq. Mr. Jones of the Wyke, and Mr. Brooke of West Bromwich.

After the customary loyal toasts, the Chairman said it was now time to come to the one of the evening, which he should propose to them to drink with all the honours. They had met to celebrate the return of Mr. and Mrs. Botfield, and he thought they did right in so doing. He quite approved of the old English, and especially Shropshire, habit of recognising such events; it tended to cherish good feelings between the higher and lower classes. It was quite right that good fellowship should be exercised at the births and comings-of-age of those in high positions, and especially when the principal of a large estate entered into the bands of holy wedlock. On this occasion Salopians had peculiar reason for being satisfied and gratified, as Mr.



Botfield had gone into his own county to seek a helpmate—they had given them a warm reception, and this meeting was very properly intended to welcome them home. Mr. Botfield was engaged in large works, not altogether for his own benefit, but greatly for the benefit of the public. He had given a large amount of employment to a number of people, and a good feeling existed between master and man. When they saw a man adopting a plan like that, he thought he was entitled to their best consideration. The toast was received with three times three hearty cheers, and one cheer more for the lady.

The healths of Sir Baldwin and Lady Leighton were proposed by Mr. Eaton Landor, and drunk with applause.

The jollity of the evening was prolonged to a late hour.

### No. 159.—Extracts from the Parish Register of Alberbury, co. Salop.

Baptisms of the Family of Leighton, solemnized in the Parish of Alberbury, in the County of Salop.

When Baptised.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents' Names.		Residence.	Rank.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
1832 Dec. 26. No. 951	Frances Christina daughter of	Sir Baldwin and Lady	Leighton	Loton	Baronet	R. W. Huntley, Vicar.
1834 March 21. No. 990	Isabella,* daughter of	Sir Baldwin and Lady	Leighton	Loton	Baronet	R. W. Huntley, Vicar.
1835 Oct. 8. No. 1035	Charlotte, daughter of	Sir Baldwin and Lady	Leighton	Loton	Baronet	R. W. Huntley, Vicar.
1836 Nov. 4. No. 1062	Baldwin, son of	Sir Baldwin and Lady	Leighton	Loton	Baronet	R. W. Huntley, Vicar.

These four true and faithful Extracts from the Register of Baptisms in the Parish of Alberbury, in the County of Salop, were made this 18th day of November, in the year 1858, by me,

GEORGE SLADE, Vicar.

\* Born 11 March, 1834.

When Baptised.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents' Names.		Residence.	Rank.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
1837 Nov. 8. No. 1094.	Stanley, son of	Sir Baldwin and Dame Mary	Leighton	Loton Park	Baronet	R. W. Huntley, Vicar.
1840 June 26. No. 1164.	Margaret, daughter of	Sir Baldwin and Dame Mary	Leighton	Loton Park	Baronet	T. W. Goldhawk, Curate.

These two true and faithful Extracts from the Register of Baptisms in the Parish of Alberbury, in the County of Salop, were made this 18th day of November, in the year 1858, by me, GEORGE SLADE, Vicar.

1858. Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church in the Parish of Alberbury, in the county of Salop.

No.	When married.	Name and surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or profession.	Residence at the time of marriage.	Father's name and surname.	Rank or profession of father.
168	Oct <sup>r</sup> 21 <sup>st</sup> , 1858.	Beriah Botfield	Full	Bachelor	Esquire	Norton Hall, Northamp-tonshire	Beriah Botfield	Esquire
		Isabella Leigh-ton	Full	Spinster		Loton Park	Baldwin Leighton	Baronet

Married in the Parish Church, according to the Rites and Ceremonies of  
the Church of England, by me,

R. D. HEREFORD.

This marriage was solemnized  
between us,  
BERIAH BOTFIELD,  
ISABELLA LEIGHTON,

} in the  
presence  
of us,

{ W<sup>m</sup>. LAC<sup>n</sup>. CHILDE,  
FRANCES CHRISTINA LEIGHTON,  
BALDWIN LEIGHTON.

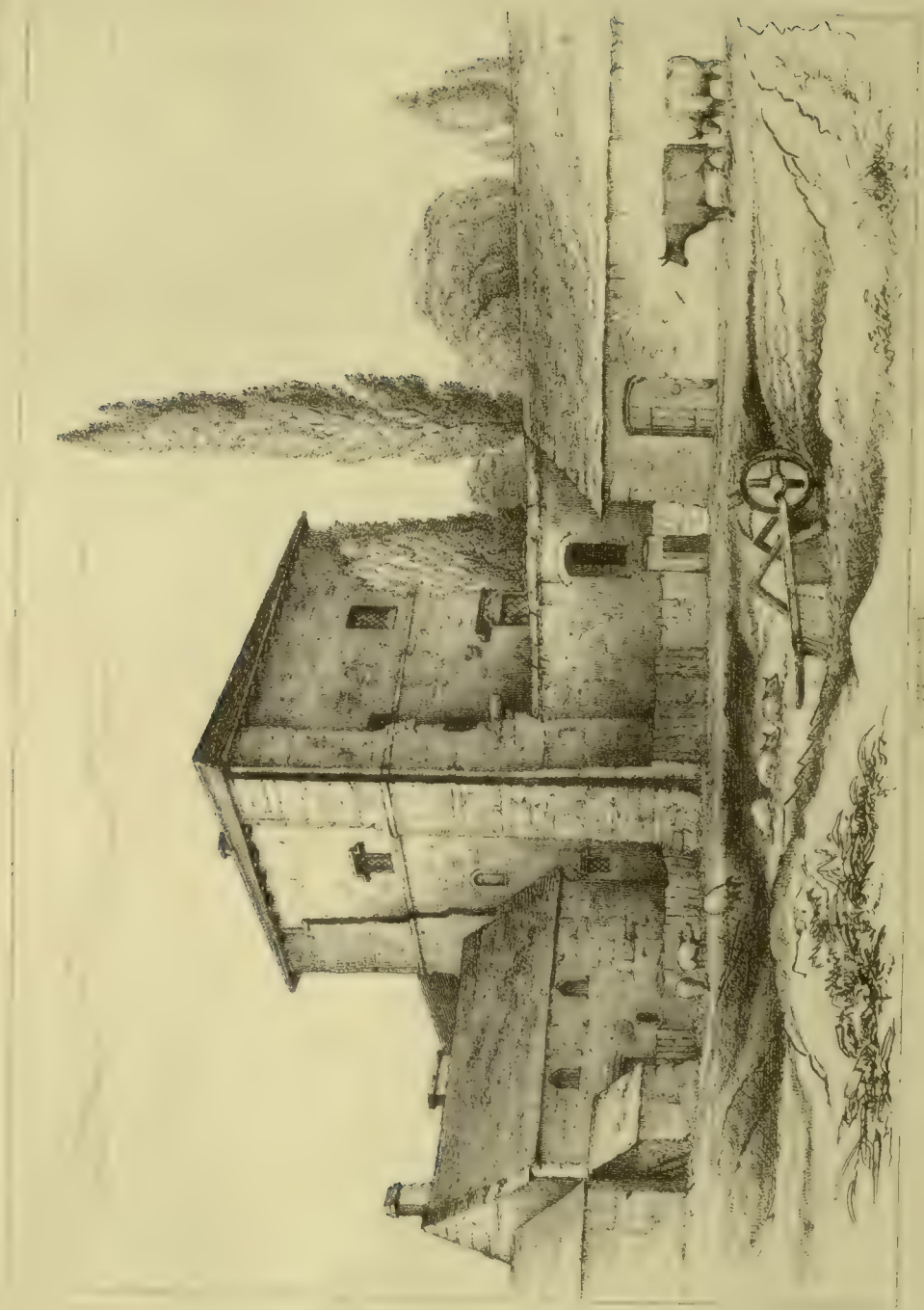
I, George Slade, Vicar of the Parish of Alberbury in the county of Salop, do hereby certify that the foregoing, numbered 168, is a true copy of the entry so numbered, made in the Marriage Register Book of the said Parish.

Witness my hand this 22nd day of October, 1858,

GEORGE SLADE, Vicar.







No. 160.—Extract from the Antiquities of Shropshire, by the Rev. R. W. Eyton, Rector of Ryton, vol. vii. pp. 325—339.

## LEIGHTON.

IN *Domesday* this Manor appears as one of those held in demesne by Rainald Vicecomes.—“The same Rainhald holds Lestone. Leuui held it in King Edward's time. Here are three hides. In demesne are III ox-teams; and VI Neat-herds, IIII Villains, and VII Boors, with a Priest and one Frenchman, have v teams. Here is a Mill of 4s. (*annual value*) and half a league of wood yielding 11d. (*annually*). In King Edward's time the Manor was worth 20s. (*per annum*); now it is worth 40s. He (Rainald) found it waste.\*

The reign of Henry I. closed about 50 years after *Domesday*. Within that 50 years Rainald, or one of his Successors, enfeoffed a Tenant in Leighton. That Tenant was Ancestor of the knightly family which took a name from the place, and which has borne its part in Shropshire history from that day to this. The labours of Heralds have been bestowed on the early part of this genealogy with ruinous effect. Invention has supplied the place of fact, and thus an ancient pedigree, which needed no adornment or addition, has been supplanted by an incredible myth.

TIHEL, or TIEL, the known ancestor of the Leightons, was probably the first Feoffee who held the Manor, and his æra was, if so, the reign of Henry I. His name is apparently Saxon, but the Arms borne by the Leightons point, I think, to some early alliance with the influential House of Fitz Warin. Tihel de Lahtune, as he is in this instance called, survived the restoration of Henry II. to the throne, and of the first William fitz Alan to his Shropshire estates. Between the years 1155 and 1160, he attests two Charters;—one where Gilbert fitz William of Hadnall makes a grant of land to Haughmond Abbey,—the other a contemporary confirmation of the said grant, evidently by William fitz Alan himself.† Before the year 1165 Tihel had been succeeded by his son, who appears in the *Liber Niger* as—

RICHARD FITZ TIEL, and as holding one knight's-fee of *old feoffment*, in the Barony of Fitz Alan.‡ In 1177 we find Richard fitz Tiell paying the half of a sum of 40s. in which he had been amerced by King Henry II. for forest-trespas. The Justices recently in-Eyre, had also amerced Richard fitz Tihel 20s., apparently for giving false evidence (*quia negavit quod postea recognovit*).§ In the year 1178 he had discharged both his debts, and was *quit*.§ The Shropshire Forest-Roll of 1180 com-

\* *Domesday*, fo. 254, fo. 103, b, 1.

† *Liber Niger*, i. 143.

‡ Haughmond Chartulary.

§ Rot. Pipe, 23, 24 Hen. II. Salop.

mences with a series of persons and places which we see at once to have belonged to the Jurisdiction or Bailiwick of the Wrekin. Among the number one Eliot is amerced 12*d.* for a *pourpresture* in *Lecton*, and Richard de Lekton is assessed 7*s.* for an *imbladement* of 7 acres of corn. Also Richard de Lehton is amerced 2*s.* for waste. The Pipe-Roll of 1188 shows Richard de Leocton paying a fine of 6*s.* 8*d.* which the Justices-in-Eyre had put upon him for *disseisin*. On December 5, 1194, Richard de Letton having a suit pending at Westminster against William de Hetleia (Hadley), excused himself from attending, by the *essoign* called *de malo veniendi*. His *Essoignor* was John de Rile.\* I am inclined to think that all the above extracts relate to Richard de Leighton (I.), *alias* Richard fitz Tiel; but, inasmuch as he was succeeded by a son and grandson of the same name, it is not easy to mark the points of interval in this succession. It was perhaps—

RICHARD DE LEIGHTON (II.), who, as Richard de Lecton, was subjected to a charge of half a merk in 1200 by Hugh de Nevill, then Justice of the Forest, and who paid the debt in 1201. Perhaps also the following Deed, which certainly passed about 1200 or 1201, may be looked upon as a Confirmation, granted by the Suzerain, at the period of the Grantee's succession. So interesting a document should be given in its original language.—

“Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Willielmus filius Willielmi, filii Alani, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et hâc presenti cartâ meâ confirmasse Ricardo de Lectona et heredibus suis totam villam de Lectona, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, in bosco et plano, in viis et semitis, aquis et molendinis, et in omnibus locis ad predictam villam pertinentibus, cum advocacione ecclesiæ ejusdem villæ, tenendam de me et heredibus meis, sibi et heredibus suis, in feudo et hereditate, libere et quiete et honorifice per idem servicium quod ipse et antecessores sui mihi et antecessoribus meis inde facere solebant. Et quia volo hanc concessionem firmam et inconcussam permanere, eam sigilli mei impressione confirmavi. Hiis testibus, Roberto Corbet, Hamone Extraneo, Warino de Burwardell, Reinerio de Le, Roberto de Wodescota, Bartholomeo filio Petri, Hamone filio Mar-escot, et multis aliis.”†

At the Assizes of October, 1203, Richard de Lecton appears as a Knight and as a Juror, in several causes tried by the process of *Grand Assize*. For some false finding as a common Juror, he and his associates were amerced half a merk each. Again, in the Pipe-Roll of 1207 Richard de Lethon appears paying an amercement of similar amount for some unspecified offence.

\* Rot. Cur. Regis, i. p. 132.

† Charter in the possession of Robert Gardner, Esq. of Leighton.—The Seal of this Deed is among the Illustrations.



Not without hesitation, I fix upon the interval between the years 1210 and 1215 as the probable date of the following Charter of Richard de Leighton (II.)—

“Notum sit tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Ricardus filius Ricardi de Lehton, pro amore Dei et pro animabus antecessorum et successorum (meorum) concessi, etc. Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ et Monachis de Buldewas totum pratum de Ewe-were, tam illam partem quæ fuit de dominico patris mei, quam illam quæ fuit Ricardi filii Lamberti, scilicet quicquid est inter terram arabilem et Sabrinam fluvium, cum duobus scyllionibus qui juxta sunt per terminos ibidem factos;—tenendum et habendum, ipsis et successoribus, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosynam; excepto quod dabunt inde annuatim mihi vel heredibus (meis) quatuor denarios ad festum Sancti Michaelis pro omni servicio. Et habebunt in ipso prato pasturam bobus et aliis quibuslibet averiis suis, et liberum introitum et regressum averiis suis ad ipsum pratum, et ab ipso per terram meam et hominum meorum; ita tamen ut non noceant feno vel blado meo vel hominum meorum. Et ego et heredes mei ipsum prenomina-tum pratum, cum prenomina-tis aisiamentis, eis garentabimus contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus,—Hugone de Seinton, Thoma de Costentin, Willielmo de Middelhope, Ricardo filio ipsius, Willielmo de Bassechirche, Hugone de Bolinghal, Alano de Billewes clerico de Billewes, Radulfo de Erleton, Willielmo fratre ejus, et multis aliis.”\*

Besides the effective bearing which this Deed will be seen to have on the Leighton Pedigree, some heraldic interest attaches to its Seal. Leaving that matter to a note,† I proceed to state my opinion that the next Richard de Leighton who occurs was son and heir of the above Benefactor to Buildwas Abbey. With this idea I class the following extracts under the name of—

RICHARD DE LEIGHTON (III.), though I leave it a question whether some of the earlier ones relate to him or his Father.

In the struggles which closed the reign of John we have seen that Sir Hugh de Sheinton, being one of the Coroners of Shropshire, remained a Royalist. Richard de Leighton, on the other hand, and Thomas de Constantine, took the same side with young John fitz Alan, their Suzerain. Hence a Writ-Close of April 10, 1216, orders the Sheriff of Shropshire to hand over to John fitz Philip the lands of Richard de Leghton in Leghton and Garmundeston (Garmeston), which lands, together with

\* Blakeway's Transcript from W. Mytton's MSS. The Deed was in 1734 in possession of Richard Boycot, Rector of Whittington.

† The Seal is that represented in the Illustrations (supra, p. 245). From Richard de Leighton's thus using the cognizance of a Lion or Leopard, it would seem that the family had not yet assumed those Fitz-Warin arms which I cannot but think point to some latent fact in its history.

those of Thomas de Constantine, unless they were of more than £20. (annual) value, the King had granted to the said John.\*

A Writ of King Henry III., dated Nov. 3, 1217, certifies the Sheriff of Shropshire that Richard de Letton had returned to his allegiance.\* Such a Writ was of course tantamount to an order for the restoration of his estates. Accordingly, at the Assizes of Nov. 1221, we have Sir Richard de Lechton, as a Knight, and as a Selector of other Knights, who tried certain causes of *Grand Assize*. At these same Assizes he was called to warranty by his Tenant, Robert de Wodecot, who was impleaded for a part of Leighton Mill. A Writ of King Henry III., dated at Ludlow on October 2, 1224, orders that Richard de Lecton, Richard de Middelhope, and Thomas de Constantine, being three of the King's Verderers for Shropshire, shall not, as long as they hold that office, be put on any Assizes, Juries, or Recognitions; but the Sheriff was not to remove them from any panel on which they were already serving.\* However, in August 1226 all three persons appear on a Jury of the chief men of Shropshire, to try certain issues connected with the Stiperstones Forest.

The Pipe-Roll of 1231 exhibits Richard de Lecton and Thomas de Constantine once more in conjunction, viz. as sureties for Gilbert de Bukenhull. It would be tedious to requote the various deeds already set forth, which show Richard de Leighton and Richard de Middelhope in each other's company about this time. In Michaelmas Term 1237, Richard de Middelhope, Thomas de Constantine, and Richard de Lecton appear as Fellow-Jurors in a great cause heard before the King at Worcester.

The *Feodary* of 1240 duly registers Richard de Letton as holding a knight's fee in Letton, in the Barony of John fitz Alan.† In the same year Richard de Legton was impleaded by William de Erleton for refusing to allow the said William reasonable *estovers* in Legton bosc, such as he had been used to have, viz. *husbote* and other *estovers*. By Fine levied on November 18, 1240, Richard de Legton allows the demand, subject to the purview of his own Forester. For this the Plaintiff gave a *sore sparrow-hawk*.

A Patent of July 14, 1241, again associates Richard de Leghton and Richard de Middelhope as Justices, to deliver Shrewsbury Gaol, and to try a civil suit at the next County-Court. I shall elsewhere give proof that in or after the year 1242 Richard de Leighton was still acting as a Verderer of the Shropshire Forests. On two Inquests, held pursuant to Writs of May 7 and July 9, 1246, and which have been set forth under Caus,‡ Richard de Leighton was a Juror. Perhaps the year 1249 is the latest date which can be assigned to any of the numerous attestations of

\* Rot. Claus. i. 260, 373, 623.

† Testa de Nevill, p. 44.

‡ Supra, pp. 22, 23.

Sir Richard de Leighton (III). Even at that rate his activity would seem to have been nearly coextensive with his life, for within the next three years he was certainly deceased.

WILLIAM DE LEIGHTON, who in the year 1256 appears in the important post of Constable of Oswestry, was son and successor of Richard. He attests, apparently as a Knight, and at a somewhat earlier period, a Charter to Buildwas Abbey,—which I have set forth under Ragdon.\*

I find notice of a Charter whereby in the year 1252—"William, son of Richard, Lord of Leithone, grants his Mill of Leithone to God and Saint Milburg and the Monks of Wenlock."† I have never seen any evidence that this gift held good; indeed it is strange to find a Leighton thus granting to Wenlock in preference to Buildwas. The latter House, as we shall see, obtained a Mill in Leighton the very next year, and, though not by William de Leighton's grant, yet apparently with his sanction.

The Bradford Hundred-Roll of 1255 gives important evidence about Leighton. "William, Lord of Leheton, holds the Manor of Leheton of John fitz Alan by service of one knight's-fee in time of war, at Oswestry Castle, for forty days, and at the Tenant's charges. And the Manor is III hides (the *Domesday* estimate) and pays 12*d.* *per annum* for *stretward* and 12*d.* for *motfee*, and does due suit to County and Hundred."—

"The Abbot of Buildwas obtained entry into the said Manor in respect of one meadow, in the time of the said William's Grandfather; and he holds the said meadow in pure alms; and it is worth one merk yearly."—

"The same Abbot bought a certain Mill from Robert de Wodecote two years ago, and he holds the said Mill, in the said Manor of Lechton, of the fee of William de Lechton, and it is worth 16*s.* *per annum*."‡

When we see that William de Leighton himself was the second Juror who reported on the Tenures of Bradford Hundred, we are satisfied of the accuracy of the above return, and not surprised at its fulness. It helps to prove four generations in the Leighton Pedigree, for we learn that Richard, son of another Richard de Leighton and Grantor of the meadow aforesaid, was William de Leighton's Grandfather.

At the Assizes of 1256, William de Leighton was one of the two Jurors of Bradford Hundred who chose the rest of the Panel. The Justices pronounced him and

\* *Supra*, vol. v. p. 119.

† Sheriffs of Shropshire, p. 74, note.—This Deed had a Seal of the ordinary Fitz-Warin Arms, viz. Quarterly, per fesse indented; and had this Legend—SIGILL. WILLI. DE LEITHON.

‡ Rot. Hundred. ii. 57.



other knights in *misericordiâ* for refusing to make some *Perambulation* which they had ordered.

On April 2, 1258, we have *Sir William de Leghton, Knight, Constable of Oswestry*, testifying in full Court of the Hundred of Oswestry to a grant then made to Haughmond Abbey.\* In Easter Term 1260, William de Lecton was one of the only two Jurors who appeared at Westminster to certify as to their previous verdict in the famous Trial between Thomas Corbet of Caus and Fulk fitz Warin.† I shall hereafter cite evidence to show that Sir William de Leighton died in 1263, apparently about the month of March. In perfect consistency with such a date we find early mention of his son and successor, whom I will call—

RICHARD DE LEIGHTON (IV.); for a Patent of February 18, 1263, includes Richard de Lecton among those who were to be protected from all law-suits, etc. till June 24 following, and as long as there should be war with Wales. Richard de Leighton then undoubtedly shared in the toils of that period, so memorable on the Shropshire Borders, when the Princes of North Wales and of Powys stood leagued with De Montfort against the English Crown.

This Richard de Leighton succeeded his Father as a Coparcener in the manor of Stanwardine-in-the-Fields. How this arose I shall consider elsewhere; but I may here state that in the course of a Suit which, in 1272, Richard de Leighton had, concerning a lease of lands at Eyton (near Stanwardine), he was obliged to prove incidentally the date of his Father's death. Of this information I have already availed myself.

On January 27, 1282, a Fine was levied at Westminster between Robert (Burnell), Bishop of Bath and Wells, Plaintiff, and Richard de Leghton, Deforciant, of a messuage and one acre of land in Leghton, whereof was Plea of Convention. Richard acknowledged the premises (which I presume were glebe), together with the Advowson of Leghton Church, to be the Bishop's,—to hold to the Bishop and his heirs, under Richard and his heirs, for ever at a *clove-rent*. For this the Bishop is said to have given a *sore sparrow-hawk*.

We know that Bishop Burnell forthwith conveyed the above premises and Advowson to Buildwas Abbey. We have also seen how the Monks propitiated or rewarded their Benefactor.‡ As regards their recent acquisition they of course took immediate steps to obtain permission to appropriate the rectory of Leighton, and we know that they were successful. In prospect of such success, and with reference to the territorial interests which they would have in Leighton, as appropriators of the glebe land,

\* Haughmond Chartulary, fo. 234-b.

† Vide supra, p. 82

‡ Supra, vol. vi. p. 326.

the Monks seem to have had some negotiation with Sir Richard de Leighton. By one agreement, dated in 12 Edward I. (1283-4), Sir Richard covenants that, in case the Monks "shall possess the Church of Leighton *in proprios usus*," they shall keep a certain quantity of stock in the common pastures of Leighton, over and above what they were already entitled to keep under grant of Sir William, father of Sir Richard. Sir Richard further commutes his present hay-tithes for a plot of meadow in Addeley, to be conveyed to the Monks; and in lieu of certain plots already given in commutation of other hay-tithes, Sir Richard undertakes to measure, and convey to the Monks, a plot of equal extent, before Christmas 1284. In lieu of *houseboot* and *hayboot* Sir Richard will give the Monks a small meadow of 2*s.* annual value, besides a certain quantity of fuel under *view* of his Forester. Sir Richard was to keep the meadow called The Rea fenced in, and the Monks were to have no common-right in that. Both parties bound themselves in £40 to the Church of Lichfield to fulfil the above agreement as soon as practicable.\*

Another, and probably earlier agreement, is without date, and a little less definite than the above, but contains nothing worth reciting. I must however give at length a Deed which I conceive to be Sir Richard de Leighton's fulfilment of a part of his undertakings,—a supposition which as regards date is quite consistent with the known area of the attesting witnesses:—

"Sciant, etc., quod ego Ricardus dominus de Leghton, pro amore Dei, etc., dedi, etc., Abbati et Conventui de Buldewas et eorum successoribus quandam placeam terræ meæ in territorio de Leghton, cum pertinentiis suis; illam videlicet quæ vocatur Moseruding, et jacet inter terram meam ex unâ parte et pratum dictorum Abbatis et Conventûs ex alterâ, sicut rubis et unâ haiâ circumquaque includitur; habendam etc. in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosynam, etc. Hiis testibus,—Domino Adam de Lacy, Hugone domino de Scheyntone, Waltero de Dreytone, Henrico de Garmundestone, Willielmo Peyn de Leghtone, Willielmo Brun de eadem."†

The *Feodary* of 1284 says that "Richard de Lechton holds the villis of Lechton and Garmonston under Richard fitz Alan, who holds of the King *in capite*." A somewhat later *Feodary* expresses Richard de Leighton's service to be that of a knight's-fee, and adds that his estate in Leighton and Garmston was *geldable*.

Again, at this point of the Leighton genealogy I am uncertain as to the time when Richard de Leighton (IV.) was succeeded by a Son of the same name. A Sir Richard de Leighton occurs, either with the express title of Knight, or in the position of a Knight, under the following dates, viz. on a Jury of December 1285, in a testing-clause of 1286, as a Knight in August 1290, and as a Witness in March 1294.

\* Dukes's Antiquities, pp. lxvi, lxvii.

† Rot. Cart. 20 Edw. I., No. 40.

Again we have a Richard de Leighton, apparently a Knight, attesting a Buildwas Deed in May 1303, and sitting as Foreman of a Jury at Wellington in March 1304. This person I shall call—

RICHARD DE LEIGHTON (V.), and proceed to say what is further known of him. By some means or other he came into collision with the Consistory Court of the Diocese, and having been repeatedly pronounced *contumacious* by Bishop Langton's Commissary in the said Court, was at last excommunicated. On January 12, 1310, the Bishop absolves Sir Richard de Leghton, Knight, from this sentence, but enjoins that under a penalty of 40 merks he shall, before Michaelmas next ensuing, journey to Rome, and there offer 12 pounds of wax-candles in the Church of St. Peter, and make a like oblation in the Church of St. Paul.\*

I presume that the Knight preferred the penalty to the journey, but of this we have no evidence. His employments and trusts at home were as follows.—

During the reign of Edward II., he was returned as a Knight of the Shire for Salop, to five Parliaments, viz. three in 1313, one in 1314, and one in 1318. In four instances we have evidence of his attendance, and in the last case his Manucaptors were Roger de Leighton and William de Leighton (of Eaton Constantine). In 1308, and 1316, Sir Richard de Leighton acted as a Commissioner of Array, and for raising levies in Shropshire.† In the *Feodary* of March 1316, he is returned as Lord of the Vill of Leighton, and in May 1324 he was summoned from the County of Salop to attend a Great Council at Westminster.‡

I must conclude my account of this family with showing the mode in which this Richard de Leighton settled his estate. The Deed, of which I give an abstract, passed on July 13, 1315, and must be taken as a feoffment-in-trust:—

“Ricardus Dominus de Leghton, Miles, dedi, etc., Willielmo filio Ricardi Pride de Salop, pro quâdam summâ quam dedit, etc. totum manerium meum de Leghton cum dominio ejusdem manerii.—Habendum et tenendum cum wardis, releviis, escaetis, homagiis, fidelitatibus, sectis, serviciis, boscis, moris, etc., dicto Willielmo et heredibus et assignatis, de capitalibus dominis inperpetuum sine retinemento mei, etc. Hiis testibus,—Dominis Ricardo de Harlegh, et Willielmo de Lodelawe, Militibus; Rogerio de Cheney, Hugone de Sheynton, Rogerio de Mokeleye, Hugone de Besselowe, Johanne Rondulf, et aliis. Dat' apud Leghton, Dominicâ post Translacionem S'ti Thome Martyris anno Regni Regis Edwardi octavo finiente.”‡

\* Register, Langton, fo. 65.

† Parliamentary Writs, IV. 1090-1.

‡ Charter at Leighton.—The dating clause of this Deed is very remarkable. The Clerk neglects to distinguish Edward II. from his Father or Son. Moreover he was ignorant that Edward



A Fine levied at Westminster on October 13, 1315, shows that the above feoffment was by Royal Licence, and declares the uses of William Pride's Trust. The Fine purports to be levied between Richard de Leghton and his wife Agnes, Plaintiffs (William son of Richard de la Fountain of Upton being put in Agnes's place by Writ Royal), and William son of Richard Pride of Salop, Deforciant, of the Manor of Leghton, etc., whereof was Plea of Convention. Richard acknowledges the right of William, who in return concedes and surrenders the premises to Richard and Agnes, to hold to them and to the heirs which Richard shall have begotten of Agnes, of the Chief-Lords of the Fee. If Richard die without heirs by Agnes, then after the deaths of Richard and Agnes the premises shall remain to Walter son of Richard, and to the heirs of Walter's body;—to hold of the Lords of the Fee. On Walter's death without such heirs, there are further remainders to John, brother of Walter, and to William son of Richard de Leghton.

As it is impossible to draw a Pedigree from any Fine couched in such technical language as the above, I will not discuss how this entail took effect.—

I will merely state that on April 10, 1347, John de Leighton appears as Lord of Leighton, and that he had a brother, another John, and a sister Agnes, tenants in the Manor.\*

AMONG THE UNDERTENANTS in Leighton I must mention several who will occur to us elsewhere in higher positions. Among others, the Woodcotes, who were Lords of the adjoining Manor of Eye, held Leighton-Mill under the Lords of Leighton, and, as it would seem, had their own Undertenants at the said Mill. At the Assizes of November 1221, *Lecia*, widow of Damian de LECTON, sued Robert de Wodecot for a third of Leighton Mill, which she claimed as her dower. Robert de Wodecot called Richard de LECTON to warranty;—who was present, but claimed to have reasonable notice before he could appear in warranty. The cause was adjourned till January 14, when also it was to be shown what interest Milisent, widow of Robert de Wodecot, the present Plaintiff's Father, had in the Mill; for the said Milisent, although summoned by the Plaintiff for the present hearing, was not forthcoming. Lucia had named her son Philip, or else Geoffrey de Dunnoc, as her Attorney, when Robert de Wodecot reappeared in Court and surrendered what was claimed.† The Fine which ensued is preserved.—Robert de Wodecot concedes the

II.'s regnal years terminated on July 7, and so that the Deed really belonged to the beginning of the King's ninth, not the end of his eighth, year.

The Seal of the Deed is also remarkable. It is of white wax, and gives the Grantor's Arms as —Quarterly per fesse indented, over all a bendlet.

\* Dukes's Antiquities, p. lxviii.

† Assizes 6 Hen. III., m. 4 dorso.

said third of Lecton-Mill to Lucia for life, to hold under himself and his heirs, at a rent of 2s. 1½d.

A Deed which, if I may judge from the handwriting, belongs to the early part of Henry III.'s reign, is evidently the act of two persons of less importance at Leighton than elsewhere, but I must confine myself to the substance of this document:—

“Aldith and Agnes, daughters of Walter fitz John, under advice of friends, and with consent of their Mother Aldith, quit-claim to their Lord, Richard de Lehton, and his heirs, all the right in all meadows and assarts which they had claimed against the said Richard under the King's writ of *mort d'ancestre*, viz. as heirs of their father, Walter fitz John. Witnesses,—Thomas de Costentin, Hugh de Sheinton, Thomas Parson of Lehton, William le Rus, and Alan le Mer.”\*

About the year 1253, “Robert, son of Robert de Wodecote, gives to Buildwas Abbey the Mill of *La Merchaye*, and the *Vivary* thereof; to hold of him and his heirs in *pure almoign*, the Monks rendering to William Lord of Lethon, and to his heirs, 6s. for all services, and being entitled to *easements* off the said William's land, in all such places as were specified in the Charter of Sir Richard de Lehton to the present Grantor's father. He also grants to the Monks the site of a Mill anywhere they may choose in the Valley of Bachstanesbache, rendering to William de Lehton *one pound of cumin* when such Mill should be completed. Witnesses,—Sir William de Lehton, Hugh de Scheynton, Alan de Parva Buldewas, William de Erleton, William de Pyvlesdon, and others.”†

At the Assizes of 1256 Richard de Leyton was returned as one of the Coroners of Shropshire *qui debet jurare*, that is, I presume, give an account upon oath of matters pertaining to his office. It is possible that this refers to the then deceased Lord of Leighton, rather than to any living member of the family.

William Payn, another Undertenant in this Manor, occurs as a witness or a Juror, from 1284 to 1312.

GARMSTON. The Undertenants of Garmston took their name from the place. William de Garmunston, who occurs about 1248, seems also to have had an interest in Orleton. Thomas de Garmundeston occurs on a local Jury in 1249. Henry de Garmston occurs on various Juries from March 1281 to March 1304. On March 18,

\* Charter at Leighton.—This Deed had originally two seals of considerable size. A fragment of the second (probably that of Agnes fitz Walter) exhibits the device of a winged quadruped, tripping. Of the Legend the following letters remain, SIGILL \* \* \* \* \* D \* LEGT'; so that it seems possible that the claimants were related to the House of Leighton. In or about the year 1248 William de Garmston appears using a Seal with a similar, but not identical, device.

† Rot. Cart 20 Edw. I., No. 41.

1303, an Inquest was held at Berwick to prove the age of John Mauveysin. I cannot help citing the testimony of the Witness first examined, showing as it does how a Yeoman of the time of Edward I. kept his diary:—"Henry de Garmeston, aged 60, deposed that John Mauveysin was born at Astley on August 6th, 1281; and the Deponent remembered the date, because his own daughter Anable was born on All Saints' day in the same year."\*

A Deed of feoffment, granted by Sir Richard de Leighton to Hugh, son of the above Henry de Garmeston, on October 1, 1300, combines some names already mentioned:—"Richard, Lord of Leighton, Knight, gives and *quitclaims* to Hugh son of Henry de Garmeston, his heirs and assigns, all right in one virgate in the vill of Garmeston which William de Wyllarscote and his wife Christiana held; to hold for ever, for the Grantee's homage and a rent of 10s., and for 10 merks paid down." The Grantee may feed such swine as shall be bred on the said land in the Grantor's wood of Leghton:—he may build two messuages, with curtilages, on the said land, doing suit to the Grantor's Court of Leghton, when it shall be necessary to pass any judgment by a full Court.† The Grantor reserves a power of making a Park in his Manor of Leghton.‡ Witnesses,—Hugh Lord of Sheinton, Nicholas de Borewardesleye, John de Costentyn, John Mauveysyn of Berrewyk, and William Payn of Leghton.§

In November 1316, I find Hugh de Garmeston's name on a local Jury.

### LEIGHTON CHURCH.

This may be looked upon as a Saxon Foundation, although the Parish of Leighton must at any time have been far short of the usual Saxon dimensions. It seems in fact to have been surrounded on all sides by the greater Saxon Parishes of Cound and Wroxeter. Nevertheless, Leighton Church can be shown to have had one affiliation, viz. the Chapel of Eaton Constantine. The right of Burial which Leighton has always maintained over the latter Parish, is an infallible proof that it was originally the Mother Church. With this view *Domesday* is in perfect harmony; for the Priest, who is registered under Lestone, was doubtless the Rector of the pre-existent Church.

\* Inquisitions 31 Edw. I., No. 178.

† Cum necesse fuerit de iudicio reddendo per afforciamentum Curie.

‡ Some of the localities named as boundaries of the prospective Park may be worth naming, e.g. "a certain spot where the watercourse in the Baxstonebache, towards Eye, falls into the Severn;—the Middelfeld of Garmeston;—the land called Le Helde;—Rudenefeld;—Le Portwey;—the Leemore furlong;—Spedehelde;—the Nether Mulne (Lower Mill) in Leghton;—the Edene furlong; the bridge in Leghton;—the Impeyord;—the Grantor's Orchard;—and the Severn."

§ Charter in possession of Robert Gardner, Esq., of Leighton



We have seen how the Advowson of Leighton was conveyed in 1282 by Richard de Leighton to Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and how within two years that Prelate conferred it on Buildwas Abbey. The Bishop's Charter in this matter is not, as far as I can learn, extant; but a synopsis of benefactions to their House, drawn up by the Monks of Buildwas, recorded the gift in the following terms.—*Episcopus Bathon' dedit Abbati et Conventui de Buldewas unum messuagium et acram terræ in Leghton, et advocacionem Ecclesiæ de Leghton.\**

A Patent of King Edward I., dated in 1285-6, seems to have sanctioned this grant to Buildwas; and I find it stated that Bishop Langton *ordained the Vicarage of Leighton* (that is, assigned the portion of the future Vicars) in 1288.\*

In a former Volume I stated the great difficulty which I anticipated in accounting for the pension of 5s. which the Vicars of Leighton used to pay to the church of Holgate.† I now have little hesitation in suggesting that this impost was laid upon the Church of Leighton by Robert Burnell (Lord of Holgate) during the short period in which he was Patron of Leighton.

The *Taxation* of 1291 gives the Church of Lehton, in the Archdeaconry and Deanery of Salop, as worth £4 *per annum*.‡ In 1341 the Assessors of the *Ninth* call the Church of Leghton a *Chapel*, and reduce the *Taxation* of £4 to an assessment of £1. 13s. 4d. Two carucates of land which were Roger le Taillour's, and two virgates besides, lay untilled. Moreover, the Glebe and other income of the said Chapel was, in the current year, hardly as much as two merks.§

The *Valor* of 1534-5 gives £8 as the income of John Barnys, Vicar of Leighton. The Rector of Holgate's pension of 5s. (already alluded to) was the only charge on the Vicarage.|| At the same time the Abbot of Buildwas was in receipt of £4 *per annum* for the *ferm* of the (Rectorial) tithes of Leighton.¶ Out of this income the Abbot paid 6s. 8d. for procurations to the Archdeacon of Salop.¶

#### EARLY INCUMBENTS.

THOMAS, Parson of Leighton, occurs early in the thirteenth century.

SIMON BAGOT was Rector of Leighton, when Bishop Langton *ordained* the Vicarage, in 1288.

RICHARD DE HATTON, Priest, was instituted Vicar of Leighton, March 2, 1298.

ROBERT DE MUNSTERTON, Deacon, was instituted Vicar, October 14, 1307,—on presentation of the Abbot and Convent of Buildwas.

\* Blakeway's MSS.

† Pope Nich. *Taxation*, p. 247, b.

‡ *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, III. 184.

† *Supra*, Vol. IV. p. 72, note 91.

§ *Inquis. Nonarum*, p. 182.

¶ *Ibidem*, pp. 191, 192.



P. DIX.





SIR HUGH DE BOTTEFELD was instituted February 7, 1359, on a like presentation. He died in 1375, when, on December 9,—

HENRY MODAY was instituted on a like presentation. He resigned in 1394, when, on April 7,—

WILLIAM DE WESTON, Chaplain, was instituted. Same Patrons.

#### ANCIENT MONUMENT IN LEIGHTON CHURCH.

Tradition says that the Monument, of which an Engraving is annexed, was brought hither from Buildwas Abbey at the Dissolution, and that it is the monument of a Leighton. So far tradition is entitled to implicit faith. The next question is, to which of the seven first Lords of Leighton, of whom we have authentic accounts, shall the Monument be assigned? Tradition, with a less definite voice, speaks of a Sir Richard de Leighton. Such was its dictum at least in the year 1814.\* We have seen that the Seal used by Sir Richard de Leighton (V.), in 1315, had the usual Leighton Arms, differenced by a Bendlet.† The same Shield is observable on the Monument under notice. As to the costume of the Effigy, that again is consistent with the æra of Richard de Leighton (V.).‡ His social eminence, and his transactions with Buildwas Abbey, make it quite supposable that he was buried there; though I think it possible that some of his ancestors may have been also buried at Buildwas,—in fact, that the Abbey Church was the ordinary burial-place of the family.

\* When David Parkes made a drawing of the monument (vide MS. 21,180, Brit. Museum, p. 95). The annexed Engraving is from the Rev. Edward Williams's drawing, taken in 1794. (Vide MS. 31,236 (ibidem), p. 162.)

† Supra, p. 334, note 27.

‡ The knee-plates and half-gauntlets were characteristic features of the æra to which I assign the monument.

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#### No. 161.—Benefactions to Leighton Parish.

##### From the Board in the Church.

John Leighton of Leighton gave five pounds by his last will to the poor.

William Leighton of Garmston gave forty shillings for the same purpose.

Richard Leighton, Esquire, of Leighton, gave by his last will 100*l.*, the interest to be divided, at the discretion of the Minister and Churchwardens, among the poor of the parish on Candlemas Day yearly for ever.

No. 162.—Monumental Inscriptions relating to the Family of  
Leighton.

Inscriptions on Monuments in LEIGHTON CHURCH in the County of Salop.

Upon an alabaster slab in the Chancel.

Hic jacent corpora Will'i Leighton et Margar'te uxoris ejus, qui quidem Will'mus  
23<sup>o</sup> die Mensis Junii Anno Domini 1520. Quor' anim'r' p'picietur Deus Amen.

---

Upon a Slab within the Communion Rails.

Hic jacet Corpus Johannis Leighton de  
Leighton in Com' Salop. Armig'. obiit sexto die  
Marcii Anno Dom. 1680. Ætatis suæ 62.

---

Against the East Wall of the Chancel.

Here lyeth the Body of Richard Leighton  
of Leighton in the County of Salop, Esquire,  
descended from S<sup>r</sup> Richard de Leighton  
Knight Templar in the Reign of King  
Edward the First. The conduct of whose  
Life was founded upon Reason and  
Religion, which made him a strickt obser-  
ver of the Rules of Justice and Equity in  
all his dealings; in his private capacity he  
was temperate, grave, discreet, and pious,  
helpfull and beneficent to all in this world,  
and a devout Aspirer after that which is  
to come. He left behind him two sons &  
seven Daughters (of eight) which he had  
by his loving Wife, and mournfull Widow,  
Elizabeth daughter of Anthony, youngest  
son of Thomas Kynnersley of Badger,  
Esq. by whom this memorial was erected  
in testimony of love and duty to so  
affectionate an Husband.

He died Nov. 28, 1715,

Aged 66.

Against the East Wall of the Chancel.

Near this Monument lyeth the Body  
of John Leighton of Leighton in the  
County of Salop, Esq. eldest son of  
Richard Leighton, Esq. by Elizabeth his  
wife. As he was a lively pattern of filial  
obedience, and remarkable for his  
fraternal Love, and Christian humility,  
so he was graced with all the Orna-  
ments and Virtues that a sweetness  
of Temper, the advantage of a liberal  
education in the University of Oxford,  
and the influence of Religion, could  
inspire him with.

An inoffensive pious life he spent,  
And Heaven to gain was solely his intent.

To perpetuate his Memory and  
character this Marble was erected  
by his disconsolate Mother.

He died Aug<sup>t</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> 1716,  
Aged 23.

Against the North Wall of the Chancel.

In a Vault near this Place lyeth the Body of  
Elizabeth, Widow of Richard Leighton  
of Leighton in the County of Salop,  
Esq. who departed this Life the 11th  
day of May, 1743,  
Aged 83.

She was a Person remarkable for conjugal  
affection, piety, good sense, and prudent  
œconomy, and lived to see her example  
copyed by a numerous issue.

She had 8 Daughters and 2 Sons,  
of which only 4 Daughters survived her,  
and in gratitude for the great favors  
conferr'd on her as well as by the obligations of



duty to so deserving a Parent,  
 this Marble is erected  
 by MARY LEIGHTON,  
 Her 3<sup>d</sup> Daughter,  
 who was made an Executrix  
 and Residuary Legatee of  
 her last Will and Testament.

---

In the Nave.  
 Near this Place  
 lye the Remains of JOHN HAYNE  
 late of Uttoxeter,  
 in the County of Stafford, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 who exchanged this life for a better  
 the 28th of October 1733, aged 45.

As also  
 the Remains of LETTICE his wife,  
 fifth Daughter of RICHARD LEIGHTON  
 of Leighton, in the County of Salop, Esq.  
 she died the 4th of May, 1755, aged 64.

They left Issue  
 three Sons and one Daughter,  
 viz. LETITIA, RICHARD, LEIGHTON,  
 and JOHN,  
 who out of affectionate Regard  
 to the Memory  
 of their much lamented Parents  
 caused this Monument  
 to be erected.

---

Against the North Wall of the Chancel.

Catherine y<sup>e</sup> Sixth Daughter of  
 Richard Leighton of Leighton, Esq.  
 and Elizabeth his wife,  
 piously resigned her soul to God  
 the 7th day of November, 1726.  
 She was beloved by all her acquaintance,

Equal'd by few for her Virtue & Piety,  
 Discretion and agreeable Conversation,  
     and excelled by none  
     in Dutifulness to Parents,  
 all which endearing Qualities  
     merite this Memorial  
     from her afflicted Mother,  
     who in Gratitude  
     for her good offices  
 and dutifull behaviour to her  
     when living  
 hath dedicated this to her Memory.

---

Against the South Wall of the Chancel.

In a Vault

Near this place lyeth the Body of  
 RICHARD LEIGHTON of Leighton, in y<sup>e</sup>  
 County of Salop, Esq. who dyed a  
 Batchelor the 23<sup>d</sup> day of Aug<sup>t</sup>, 1738,  
 aged 37 years. By whose Death that  
 Branch of the Leighton Family, who  
 had for several Centuries possessed a  
 considerable Estate in this Parish, be-  
     came extinct.

He was in his Lifetime a kind and affec-  
 tionate Neighbour, and charitable to the Poor, &  
 at his Death demonstrated his loving regard to  
 his relations by dividing his Estate amongst his  
 Sisters and their Children and some other  
     Relations.

---

On the North Wall of the Chancel.

Near this stone lyeth the Body of  
 THOMAS KINNERSLEY of WRICKTON,  
 Esq., who departed this Life Nov<sup>r</sup> the 20th,  
 1734, in the 49th year of his age.  
 Leaving issue by SARAH his Wife, Daughter

of RICHARD LEIGHTON of LEIGHTON, Esq.  
 two Sons and two Daughters, viz<sup>t</sup>  
 Thomas, Anthony, Elizabeth, and Sarah.  
 He was a loving Husband, an  
 indulgent Parent, a sincere Friend, compassionate  
 to all.

Also  
 near this Place lyeth the Body of  
 THOMAS KYNERSLEY of LEIGHTON,  
 Esq., the Son of the said THOMAS  
 KYNERSLEY of WRICKTON, who  
 departed this Life 25<sup>th</sup> December, 1739,  
 in the 32<sup>d</sup> Year of his Age.

---

Against the South Wall, LEIGHTON Church.

To the Memory of  
 Mary Leighton, third daughter and coheir of  
 Richard Leighton, Esq<sup>r</sup> & Elizabeth his wife,  
 who enjoyed an affluent fortune  
 from the decease of her Mother,  
 the Revenue of which she bestowed in Acts  
 of true Charity, and extensive Benevolence.  
 Dying intestate,  
 her fortune descended to her three surviving Sisters,  
 Margaret wife of Thomas More, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 Lettice Haynes widow,  
 and Rachel wife of Robert Davison, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 and to the children of her Sister Sarah  
 wife unto Thomas Kynnersleye, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 who in Gratitude to her Memory  
 jointly erected this Monument.  
 She died much lamented  
 15 Feb. 1784,  
 aged 66.

---



Inscription on a Monument in CARDINGTON Church, co. Salop.

QUALIS VITA FINIS ITA.

HERE LIETH the Body of William Leighton of Plash, Esq. Chiefe Justice of North Wales & one of y<sup>e</sup> Councell in the Marches of Wales, which Place he exercised by the space of above fortie years w<sup>h</sup> greate sinceritie & w<sup>th</sup>out complaint. He was humble in prosperitie, in hospitalitie liberal, to the poore bountifull, loving to his familie & to his Friends & Ten'nts & neighbours, comfortable to all, courteous and affable, co'tented w<sup>th</sup> competencye wherew<sup>th</sup> God blessed him sufficientlye for his callinge. He had 2 Wives, the first Isabell, dau<sup>r</sup> of Mr. Thomas Onslow of London, Merchant, by whom he had 2 Son'es, Sir William Leighton, Knight, & 4 Daughters, Dorothy, El-linor, Mary, and Elizabeth. The second wife was Anne, Daughter of Reynold Corbett of Stoke, Esq<sup>r</sup>, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, the Familie famous and anchient, by whom he had Henry & Penelope, in whose Memory the s<sup>d</sup> Anne, to shew y<sup>e</sup> true affection of a vertuous, good Wife, and Sir Roger Owen of Condoover, Knight, & Edward Lutwiche & Edw<sup>d</sup> Vernon, Esq<sup>rs</sup>, his Executors, have caused this Monu<sup>t</sup> to be made. He died the 20th of December, 1607.

NEMO ANTE OBITUM BEATUS.

Inscriptions in BURFORD Church.

On the right-hand folding Door of a Monument in the Chancel.

Here lyeth Dame Anne Cornewayll, Wife unto Sir Edmund Cornewayll, and Daughter unto Sir Richard Corbet of Morton, Knight, by Dame Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter unto the Lord Ferrars of Chartley, after married unto S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Leyghton, Knight, which Dame Ann died Anno Dom' 1548. Had issue.

Upon a Monument of Latten or Pewter on the North Side of the Chancel.

Here lythe Elyzabethe Devroke, dowg'tur unto S<sup>r</sup> Wa'ter Devroke off Webbeley, Knygth off y<sup>e</sup> most noble order off y<sup>e</sup> Garter & Lorde Ferre's off Charteley, weyh Elyzabethe was wyff unto S<sup>r</sup> Rycharde Corbet off Morton Tyrytte, Knygth, & after maryed unto S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Lyghton, Knygth, off Stretton in le Dale; weyh Elyzabethe dep'ted owte off thys transytorie worlde y<sup>e</sup> yere off owre Lorde God M<sup>o</sup>cccc<sup>o</sup> & xvj<sup>o</sup>, whose sowle Ih'u have.

## Inscription in EDMUND Church, co. Salop.

Ann Leighton, second daughter of the Rev<sup>d</sup> William Pigott,

Rector of Edgemund in this county, died

Nov<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup>, 1800, aged 54 years.

Her disconsolate husband Brigadier-General Baldwin Leighton  
dedicates this Monument to her memory in token of affectionate respect.

---

## On a Stone Monument in St. CHAD's, Shrewsbury.

William Leighton, Gent.

Aged 75.

Mary, his first Wife, who was

daughter of Daniel Nicholl

of London, Merchant,

and Dorothy, his 2<sup>nd</sup> Wife,

daughter of S<sup>r</sup> Rowland

Berkeley of Cotheridge,

in the County of Worcester,

lie here interred.

Debemur mor . . . . .

---

## In the Porch of St. JAMES's Church, Bristol.

In a vault near this Monument are deposited  
the remains of Harriet Jane Smythe, Widow of  
Offley Smythe, Esq. of the family of Topcroft  
in Norfolk, and daughter of Herbert Leighton, Esq.  
of the family of Loton in Shropshire.

She departed this life April 4<sup>th</sup>, 1806, aged 61 years.

"She is not dead, but sleepeth." Luke, c. 8, v. 52.

This monument is erected by her daughter Elizabeth Smythe  
as a small testimony of love & gratitude  
to the best of parents.

---

On a Mural Monument on the North Side of ST. CHAD'S, Shrewsbury.

H. S. E.

FRANCISCUS LEIGHTON

ecclesiæ Anglicanæ presbyter,

e pervetusta sui nominis in hoc comitatu prosapia oriundus.

Vir

quem silere nefas; laudare arduum:

adeo

summas Naturæ dotes, ingenium acre, et venam Poeticæ

uberem, optimarum artium disciplina, et multiplici

linguarum peritia excoluerat: gravitatem sermonis

colloquio lepido, sententiarum vim facetiis honestis temperavit:

adeo

Pius in Deum, liberalis erga pauperes, amans Regis ac patriæ,

comis, facilis, idemque constans amicus evasit.

Decessit 7<sup>mo</sup> die Septemb. A.S. MDCCCXIII annos natus LXVI.

Nemini nisi malo civi infensus.

Consortem habet sepulchri

quæ fuerit tori

CLARAM

Johannis Boynton Adams de Camblesforth in agro Ebor: arm:

sororem et ex semisse hæredem,

omnibus, quæ matrem-familias decerent, virtutibus exornatam,

demortuam 3<sup>o</sup> die Octobris MDCCCI, ætatis anno LXVI.

Juxta avitos cineres contumulantur

St. Leger et Carolina Leighton.

Ille infra biennium extinctus,

Hæc undecimo vitæ mense vix exacto

fratri addita.

Franciscus Knyvett Leighton

optimis parentibus et liberis

H. M. P. C.



Inscription on a Monument in CONDOVER Church, removed from the Bishop's Chancel  
in the Church of St. Chad, Shrewsbury, upon the fall of that edifice.

NEARE THIS PLACE in full assurance of a Glorious Resurrection lyeth the Body  
of Martha one of the Daughters of Thomas Owen of this                      Esq. sometye the  
Wiffe of Edward Leighton of Wattlesborough, Esq. and lately the dere and virtuous  
Consort of Edward second sonne of S<sup>r</sup> William Owen, of Condovery, Knt. She had issue  
by her former husband, Thomas, Priscilla, and Martha. By the late, one Sonne.  
By heaven's decree her fate she changed this Life for eternitie, the 29<sup>th</sup> day of  
September, 1641.

IN VIRTUTIS POTIUS QUAM NOMINIS MEMORIAM.

Inscription on a Monument, "Van der Hagen, Salop, sculpsit," in MORTLOCK  
Church, Somerset.

Near this place lie the remains of Harriott  
Leighton, widow of Herbert Leighton, Esq.  
a faithful follower in simplicity and  
godly sincerity of the meek and lowly  
Jesus; who, having for many years  
adorned the doctrine of God her Saviour  
in all things, more especially in his  
humble and servant-like Spirit, entered  
into the full possession of the Glory pur-  
chased for her by the blood of her  
crucified Redeemer the  
15<sup>th</sup> of July, 1782, aged 57 years.  
The Rev<sup>d</sup> Francis Leighton erects  
this monument to the memory of the  
best of mothers.

Inscription on a Tomb on the North side of St. ALKMOND's Churchyard,  
at Shrewsbury.

Baldwin Leighton,  
Nov<sup>r</sup>. 27, 1791, Aged 74.

Ann his wife died

26 . . . . . 1797,

Aged 71.

Here lies the body of

Mary Smith,

who departed this life

Dec. 1750. Aged 44.

Rachel, 3<sup>d</sup> daughter of

Baldwin Leighton

and Ann his wife, departed this life

19<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1757,

in the 4<sup>th</sup> year of her age.

---

Inscription on a Monument in white marble with recumbent figures of a knight in armour with his helmet under his head, and his wife lying at his right hand, placed against the South wall of the Chancel of the Chapel of KING'S NORTON, Worcestershire.

Here lie the Bodies of Sir Richard Greves, Knt. of Moseley, Deputy Lieut to his Majesty in his Principality of Wales; and Justice of the Peace and Quorum, and of Commission of Oyer and Terminer in com. Wigorn. who departed this life July 31, 1632, and Dame Ann his wife dau. of Thomas Leighton of Wattlesborough in Com. Salop, Esq<sup>r</sup>, who caused this Vault and Monument to be made in remembrance of her deare husband deceased.

Whom neither bribes nor servile fear hath sway'd  
From virtue's center, in this now is laid,  
The ayre was Justice which his body breathed,  
And Peace his bearing till the Soul it leaved.  
His heart was fixed on Heaven, and he stood,  
Not for his own but for his Country's good.  
His mind was nobly balanced, not to sell  
His Soul for Wealth, yet used his talent well:  
Wherefore his name hath broke detraction's fetters,  
And well abides the touch in golden letters.  
Which are to be seen on the left of the tomb.

---

Inscription on a Monument against the South wall of the Chancel in ALBERBURY Church, Co. Salop.

Hoc infra Monumentum jacet  
 BASILIUS WOOD de White  
 Abbey Gen. vir nullis addictus par-  
 tibus; omnibus æquus fuit; piè vixit,  
 pœnitenter obiit Aug. 7, 1714, æt. suæ 56.  
 Miserere Miserator! nam vere fui peccator,  
 Unde precor licet reus, Miserere mei Deus,  
 Tu es Resurrectio et vita; qui credit in te,  
 etiamsi mortuus fuerit, vivet.  
 Also here lyeth the Body of Abigail the  
 Wife of Basil Wood, and Daughter of  
 Robert Leighton of Wattlesborough, Esq. who  
 was y<sup>e</sup> Glory of her Family, most charitable  
 in all good Works. She died Aged

---

Against the East Wall of the South Aisle, ALBERBURY Church.

In memory of Dame Dorothy Leighton, second  
 Daughter of Sir Job Charlton of Ludford, Bart.  
 She was Wife to Edward Leighton,  
 of Wattlesborough, Esq.  
 who had by her 3 Sons and 4 Daughters, viz<sup>t</sup>.  
 Robert, Lettice, Edward, Job, Dorothy, Jane,  
 and Dorothy.  
 She was eminent for her Virtues and Piety,  
 a loving Wife, a tender Mother, charitable to y<sup>e</sup> Poor,  
 Her conversation cheerful and friendly,  
 She lived beloved, and dyed lamented;  
 whose Body rests near this Place  
 in expectation of a glorious Resurrection.  
 Born 9 June 1649.  
 Married 24 May, 1677.  
 Died 5 April, 1688.

---



Against the South side of the South Aisle of ALBERBURY Church, on a Monument erected at the joint expense of Miss Charlotte and Miss Louisa Leighton, is the following Inscription :

In a Vault in this Church  
are deposited the remains  
of Sir ROBERT LEIGHTON, Baronet,  
who died the 21<sup>st</sup> February,  
and was buried the 1st of March,  
1819,  
Aged 66 years,  
Much lamented by his family  
and acquaintance.

---

Inscription on a Monument against the South Wall of the Loton Chapel in  
ALBERBURY Church.

Sacred to the Memory of  
General SIR BALDWIN LEIGHTON, Baronet,  
Governor of Carrickfergus, and for seven years  
Colonel of the third, afterwards first, Garrison Battalion.  
He was born at Shrewsbury, Jan<sup>y</sup> 15, 1747,  
and entering the army at the early age of thirteen,  
served his country in the East and West Indies  
during the first American War, and on the Staff  
in Portugal, England, and Jersey.  
He died on the 13<sup>th</sup> of November, 1828,  
in the 82<sup>nd</sup> year of his age,  
surrounded by his family and friends  
by whom he was deeply regretted.  
In him they lost a beloved and benevolent relation,  
His tenants a kind and lenient landlord,  
Whose happiness consisted in making others happy.  
" When the ear heard him, then it blessed him,  
" When the eye saw him, it gave witness to him."  
He married first, in 1780, Anne daughter of the Rev. W. Pigott  
of Edgmond in this County, who died Nov. 1800, leaving no issue;

Secondly at West Kirby, Cheshire, Louisa Margaretta Anne, 2<sup>d</sup> daughter of  
 Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart. of Alderley in the County of Chester,  
 By whom he left one son Baldwin, born 14<sup>th</sup> May, 1805.  
 This small tribute to his Memory is erected by his Widow and Son.

---

Inscription on a Brass Tablet on the East Wall of Loton Chapel in  
 ALBERBURY Church.

Sacred to the Memory of Dame Louisa Margaretta Anne  
 Leighton, relict of Gen<sup>l</sup> Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bt. and  
 2<sup>d</sup> daughter of Sir John Thomas Stanley, of Alderley Park  
 in the co. of Chester, Bt. who departed this life at Bath, where  
 she lies interred, Jan. 8th, 1842. Aged 72.

---

Inscription on a Brass Tablet on the East Wall of Loton Chapel in ALBERBURY  
 Church, co. Salop.

Forester Leighton, Clerk, Rector of Pontesbury, 3<sup>d</sup> Portion, Vicar of Condover  
 Salop, son of Baldwin Leighton, Esq. died May 2<sup>d</sup>, 1807, aged 43.  
 Honoria Sarah, his wife, daughter of Gen<sup>l</sup> Barclay, R.M. died at Ford,  
 Dec<sup>r</sup> 3<sup>d</sup>, 1838, aged 63. They lie buried at St. Alkmond's, Shrewsbury.  
 To the tender memory of their parents  
 this slight tribute is offered  
 by their affectionate Sons  
 Forester Owen Leighton, H.M. 56 Reg<sup>t</sup>.  
 Baldwin Francis Leighton, Clerk, Perpetual Curate of Ford.

---

Inscription on a Slab on the South Side of the Nave of the Collegiate Church at  
 WINDSOR.

Gen. Francis Leighton, Col. of 32<sup>nd</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> Foot.  
 Died 9 June, 1773, aged 76.  
 Mrs. Renea Leighton,\*

\* She resided at Clewer.

widow of  
Gen. Francis Leighton.  
Died Oct. 30, 1797, aged 84 years.  
Francis Henry Leighton, Esq.\*  
son of Gen. Leighton,  
Died 19 Oct. 1774, aged 20.

---

Inscription on a Marble Monument in STOTTESDEN Church, co. Salop.

Sacred to the Memory of Sarah wife of  
Thomas Kinnersley of Rickton, Gent.  
2<sup>d</sup> daughter of Richard Leighton  
of Leighton, who died Feb. 1723.

---

Inscription on a Marble Monument in MUNSLOW Church.

Sacred to the Memory of Margaret Wife of  
Thomas More, 4<sup>th</sup> daughter of Richard  
Leighton, and coheiress to her brother.  
Died 1717.

---

No. 163.—Will of Sir Thomas Leighton.

. . . . . of King Henry the Eight make my Testament and Last  
Will in maner . . . . . Fyrst, I bequeth my Sowle to Almighty  
God, &c. Iſm, Where Thomas Lakyn, Will'm Otley, Esq<sup>re</sup>., Ric<sup>d</sup>. Mynd, Gent.,  
Robart Clode, Clerke, joyntly and togeder with Thomas Acton, Esq., John Butler,  
Clerke, and William Danks now deceased, the terme of Pasche the v<sup>th</sup> yere of  
Kyng Henry, . . . . . and Stepulton in the Countie of  
Salop, Clopton, in the Countie of Glowcestr, Wilts and Somers, by several Wryttes  
of Entre in the post affore the Justic' of our Soverane Lord the Kyng of his Comyn  
Benche. I wyll that the said Recoverers stand and be seased of and in the said

\* He died at Oxford.



Man' and other Premyses to th'entent and Uses folowyng, and performance of thys my Last Wyll. Fyrst, I wyll that my said Recoverers shall content and pay yerely to my Brother William Leighton xx<sup>ti</sup> Marks of Anuytie, out of my Man' of Stepulton in the Countie of Salop, during hys Lyff; and that from hensforth he to have no longer his seyde Anuytie out of the Lands and Tenem<sup>ts</sup> of Somerset and Wilts. Ifm, I will that my seyde Recoverers by the space of two hole yers next and imediately after my Deceas fynde an honest and weldisposed Prist to sey Masses and other Suffrags affore our Blessed Lady in the Parish Church of Stretton, therfor to pray for my Sowle, the Sowles of my Father and Modyr, and the Sowles of all mine Auncestors, and all Crystyn Sowles, yevyng to the said Prist for hys Salary and Wages viii Marks by the yere, &c. Ifm, I wyll that after the Deceas of William Leighton my Brodyr, that Ric<sup>d</sup> Leighton my Sonn shall have the same Anuytie of xx<sup>ti</sup> Marks out of my Man' of Stepulton for term of hys Lyff, and after his Deceas to remayne to my Ryght Heyrs for ever. Ifm, I Will that my seyde Recoverers shall pay of the Rents and Revenews of Carston, Leighton, and the Hey, xl. Marks or therabout whyche I owe to Peter Newton, Squyer, according to th'effecte of a Testament made to certen Persons, with an Endentur recitinge th'use and Entente of the same, in the keypyng of Ric. Mynde. Ifm, I will that my seyde Recoverers shall pay and content to Robart Chersey, Citezyn and Merch<sup>t</sup> of London, xx<sup>li</sup> sterlinge in forme folowyng, that is to sey, at the Feest of All Saints next comynge, Christ<sup>s</sup>, and at the Fest of Nativitie of St. John Baptist, then next ensuing, xx<sup>l</sup>. for the whyche payment I and Walter Champyon stande bounde in a Statute Merchant in the sum of xxv<sup>l</sup>. to the seyde Robart. Ifm, I will that Anne Baker, for her Service done to Me, shall have Profytte of my Mylles of Awestretton duryng her Lyf to the fyndyng of her and her chylder, and after her deceas the Remaindr thereof to my right Heyrs for ever. Ifm, when Joys, Margaret, Ankaret, Alice and Maude shall be married, if they or any of them so long live, then I will that every of them so living shall have to her Marriage xx<sup>li</sup> l. sterlinge, and their honest Apparell, and that th'issues and proffitts of the Mann<sup>r</sup> of Abburbury, and the Townes of Carston, Leighton and the Hey, my Debts paid and my Will performed, be receyved and taken by my seid Recoverers yerly, and kept to th'use afforseyd, and to the fyndyng of Edward, William and Thomas to the Scole for the space of vi yers every of them; and Ifm, I will that after the charges of my Funeralls and my Debts paid, and thus my Wyll and Testament duly performed, then my seid Recoverers shall be seased of all the forsayd Mannours, Lands, and Tenements, and other Hereditaments, to th'use and behoff of my Ryght Heyrs, &c. Et postea prædictus Thomas Leighton, Miles, obiit

. . . . . post cujus mortem Manerium de Wattlesborow . . . . .

## 164.—Abstracts of Deeds relating to the Leighton Family.

Sciant, &c. quod ego Ricardus de Leghton dedi, &c. Ricardo filio meo de Matild le Estrange p̄cato & hēd suis legiſ procreaſ quatuor meſſ cum suis p̄tin' in Villa de Leghton, &c. Et si contingat p̄dicto Ricardo sine hēd de se legiſ p̄creaſ in fata decedere volo, &c. teñ & terſ remaneant Johi fr̄i p̄d Riçi de dicta Matild le Estrange. Et si contingat, &c. Walſro fr̄i dictoſ Riç & Joh. Hiis testibz, Hugo Schenton, Witto Pain de Leghton, Witto dñs de Eton, Johē Costantyn de eadem, Hugo de Garmston & multis aliis (*sans date*).

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Witſus fit Riç dñs de Letton, &c. Witnesses, Witto de Pyulesdon, Hugo de Scheynton, Hugo de Lega, Alā de p̄va Buildwas, Philippo Burnell (*sans date*).

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Sciant, &c. Ricardus fit Riçi de Lectune dedi et concessi, &c. Witto fit Witſ fit Pagani (*sans date*).

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Die Martis p̄x p̄t feſt S̄ci Petri ad vincula anno regni Edwardi vicesimo tertio inſ Dñi Riçu de Leghton ex pte una et dñū Rogerū Exſneum, &c. ex altera, &c. Hiis testibz, dñis Thomā Corbet, Riço de Harlegh, Johē de Lea, Petro de Eyton, militibz, Thoma de Wythinton, Miche de Marton, Hugo de Scheynton, Henſ de Garmston, Johē de Contentin & multis aliis, &c. q̄d cū idem Riçus p̄ compo p̄tītū tradidit concessit eidem Roço mañiū suū de Leghton ad firmā, &c.

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Ricardus de Leghton miles concessit ad terminum duodecim annos incipiente die S̄ci Michaelis Archangeſ anno regni regis Edwardi vicesimo sexto Dñs Ricardo perpetuo Vicario de Baschurch duo messuağ cum p̄tiñ in villa de Eyton juxta Baschurch & unā virgatā t̄re cum p̄tis & omnibz aliis p̄tiñ suis in p̄dca villa de Eyton & extra & totā ptem meā in Gurgite de Wallebroke cum p̄tiñ concessi p̄dco Riço & heredibz suis, &c. q̄d poſint libere & p̄ voluntate coſ piscā in le Mere de Fennimeſ sine impedimento seu p̄bacone cujcumque termino predict. Reddenſ tresdecim solidos argenti ad duos terminos anni, &c. inde vero ad mortem p̄dcus Riçus dimid marc nōie herioſ &c. Witnesses, William de Onduslowe, Roç Manwarin, &c.

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I have no doubt that Leighton (as it is now called) derived its name from the Saxon proprietor "Leui." It is written "Lestone," *i. e.* Le'stone, (*Lewi'ston*), in Domesday. J. M.

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On the Pipe Roll, 6 Rich. I. is this entry:—

“ Adam de Beissun recom̃p de v m̃ p henda pace de hoc q<sup>d</sup> duñ Mabil de Extranea de Burgardeslega in uxorem sine licentia Regis et p tñra sua de Sañesciñ henda in pace.”

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Grant of a Mill at Leighton, by William de Leighton, to the Abbey of Wenlock.

Sciunt præsentes et futuri quod ego Willielmus filius Ricardi Domini de Leithone, dedi, &c. Deo et Sanctæ Milburgæ de Wenlock et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, &c. totum molendinum meum de Leithone. Datum apud Wenlock, 1252.

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### 165.—Portraits of the Leighton Family at Loton Park.

Sir Edward Leighton, first Baronet, died 1711.

Sir Edward Leighton, second Baronet, died 1756.

Rachel, Lady Leighton, first wife of Sir Edward Leighton, and second daughter of Sir William Forester of Watling Street, co. Salop, died 1720.

Sir Charlton Leighton, third Baronet, died 1780.

Sir Charlton Leighton, fourth Baronet, a miniature copy of the portrait at Conover.

Sir Robert Leighton, fifth Baronet, a miniature copy of the original portrait.

General Sir Baldwin Leighton, sixth Baronet, at the age of 13, in the uniform of an Ensign of the Independent Companies, died 1828.

The same, in the uniform of a Major of the 46th Regiment.

Sir Baldwin Leighton, seventh Baronet, painted by Halle in 1858.

There are also two other portraits supposed to be of the same Miss Leighton, but I do not know whose daughter she was.

Portraits of Baldwin Leighton, Esq. of Shrewsbury, and Anne his wife, daughter of Captain Thomas Smythe; in the possession of the Rev. Francis Leighton, at Cardiston Rectory.

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### 166.—Extract from the Salopian Journal of November 6, 1858.

Of the origin of the family of the Leightons, as connected with the county of Salop, it is somewhat difficult to write, its antiquity being so great. They claim a settlement in England at a period long antecedent to the Norman Conquest, and their connexion with this county, we believe, may be satisfactorily traced to that period.







Blakeway, in the "Sheriffs of Shropshire," connects them with Richard de Lectona and William Fitz-Alan, who died in 1210. Their pedigree begins with Leui whose name appears as the resident proprietor of Leighton in Domesday Book. The next in succession of whom we have any account is his grandson Totilus (Sir Titus de Leighton) who is said to have accompanied Robert, Duke of Normandy, to the Holy Land. He was a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, and was a joint founder of the Abbey of Buildwas. He had a son Richard, and from him descended John Leyghton, who obtained Wattlesborough, Loton, &c. by marriage with one of the coheireses of Sir John Burgh. He was a leading man in the county, serving the office of Sheriff thrice in the reign of Edward IV.—viz. in 1468, 1474, and 1482. In this reign he was made Steward of Bishop's Castle, Constable of Oswestry Castle, and Steward of the Lordship of Pontesbury. He was succeeded by Sir Thomas Leighton, "who was Knight of the Body to Henry VII. and one of the chief commanders in the army sent over to France in the beginning of that reign, in aid of the Duke of Bretagne against the French monarch; he was also engaged in the wars of Henry VIII. when he had the honour of being made Knight-Banneret under the King's own banner displayed in the royal army, his Majesty being present, for his valour and conduct at the battle of Spurs. This Sir Thomas represented the county of Salop in Parliament in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII." He was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1495. His rank and importance may be further understood by his having been invited to be in attendance at the marriage of Prince Arthur, in 1501. By his first wife, who was a daughter of Lord Ferrers, Sir Thomas was the ancestor of the present Leightons, of Loton. His successor, John, was Squire of the Body to Henry VIII. and M.P. for the county of Salop. He was succeeded by his son Sir Edward, who was during the reign of Elizabeth Custos Rotulorum and M.P. for the County of Salop, Member of the Council of Wales, and Sheriff in 1568. He was related at no great distance to the famous Earl of Leicester, "and in a curious paper drawn up by Cecill, in 1566, containing reasons why the Queen should not marry that nobleman, the third argument is, 'He shall study nothing but to enhance his own particular friends.' In the list of them subjoined, the name of Layghton appears among the number." His son Thomas married a daughter of Sir William Gerard, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Sir Thomas's great-grandson, Robert, was M.P. for Shrewsbury, at the restoration of Charles II. in 1660. He was succeeded by his son Edward, who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1693, and for some time M.P. for the county. He was created Baronet, 2nd March, 1692, and died 1711. His successor was his son Edward, who married first a daughter of Sir William Forester, of Watling Street, and granddaughter, maternally, of James third Earl of Salisbury. Sir Charlton, his son, filled the office of Sheriff in 1749, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Charlton, who died

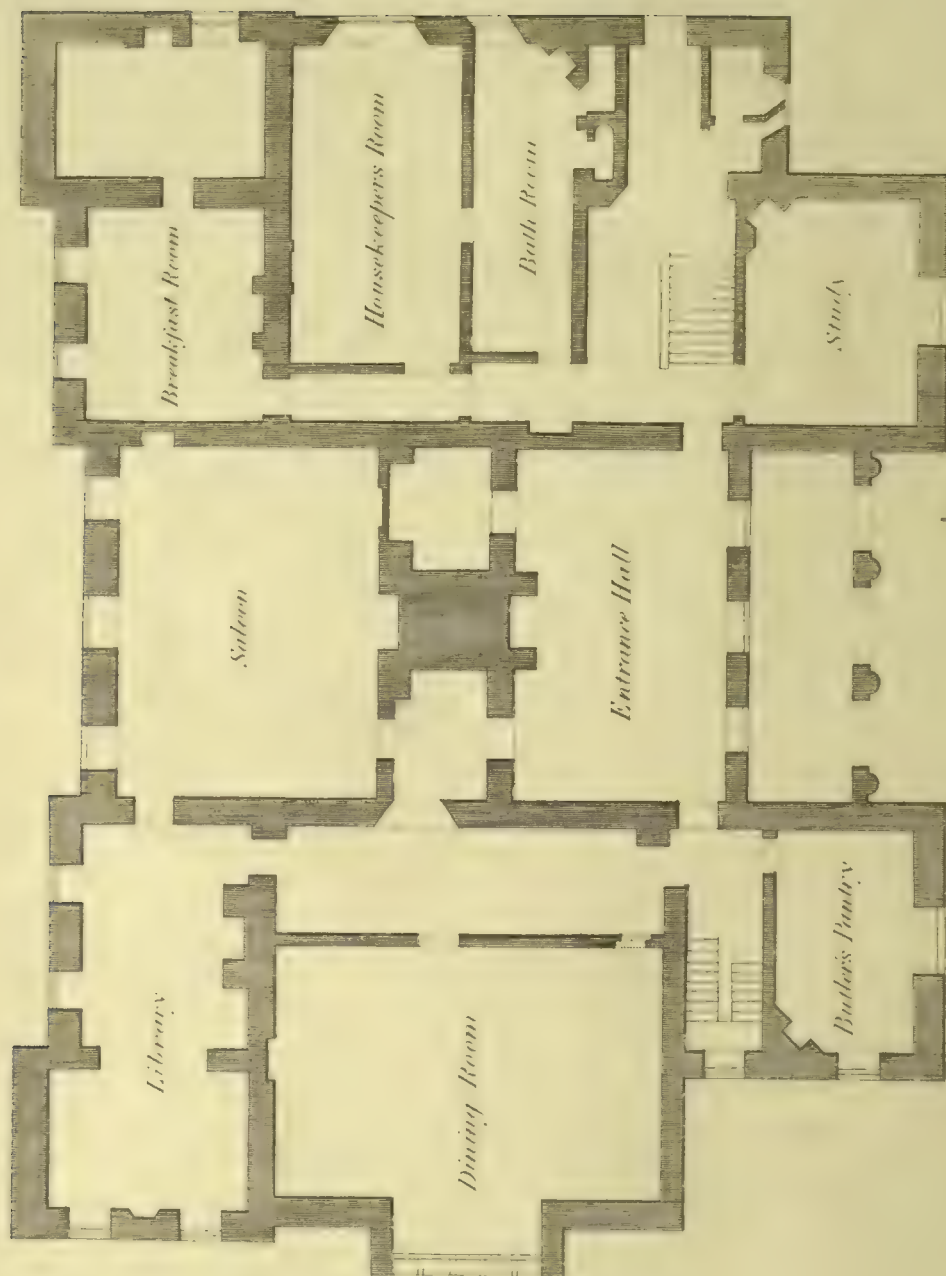


unmarried, in 1784. The title then devolved upon his half-brother, Sir Robert, who was son of Sir Charlton by Emma, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Maude, Bart. and sister to Lord Montalt. This Sir Robert was Sheriff in 1786, and died without issue, February, 1819. He was succeeded in his title and estates by his cousin-german Sir Baldwin Leighton, a General in the army and governor of Carrickfergus. He died in 1828, leaving the title and the whole of the fine estates to the present Baronet, his only son, by the daughter of Lord Stanley of Alderley.

Sir Baldwin Leighton, the present Baronet, married, in 1832, Mary, daughter of T. N. Parker, Esq. of Sweeney Hall. He was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant of Shropshire in 1846, served the office of Sheriff of Shropshire in 1835, was for some years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions in Montgomeryshire, and was, in 1855, elected to the same honourable office in the county of Salop.

In this place it may not be inappropriate to make some reference to the village of Alberbury, its castle, and church, which are all associated with interesting historical reminiscences, the village itself having been in the possession of the ancestors of the present possessors from time immemorial. It is one of peculiar sylvan beauty, rich in fertility and profusely wooded. "The Abbey, of which but little now remains, is situated near the village, and called the White Abbey. It was founded by Fulk the son of Warine, in the reign of Henry II. and was subject to the Black Monks of Grandmont, in Limosin. At the suppression of the alien priories it was bestowed on Queen Joan, widow of Henry IV. and after passing through several hands it was granted to Chichele, Bishop of Winchester, the founder of All Souls College, Oxford. There was formerly a chapel within the site of this abbey, dedicated to St. Stephen, in which were interred the remains of Fulk Warine, its founder. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a venerable structure, with a square tower, in which is a peal of five bells. The interior consists of nave, chancel, and side aisles. The south compartment belongs to the estate of Loton. On the walls are several monuments and tablets to various deceased members of the Leighton family: to Dame Dorothy Leighton, who died in 1638; and to General Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart. who died in 1828. The chancel is separated from the body of the church by one arch, and was rebuilt in the year 1845. On removing a tombstone in the south wall, the skeleton of a man was found quite perfect, but the coffin and graveclothes all gone. It was placed in a coffin, and interred in the same place. Several of the windows are ornamented with stained glass, and the altar is very beautiful." Close to the village is Loton Park, the seat of Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart. Standing in the centre of a beautiful park, well stocked with deer, with a fine sloping lawn in front, it commands rich and picturesque views of the adjacent country.





GROUND PLAN OF LOTON.



No. 167.—Description of the Armorial Bearings of the Families mentioned in the *Stemmata Botevilliana*, derived from Visitations, Pedigrees, and other authentic sources, arranged in genealogical order.

1. *De Boteville, of Botevyle, co. Salop.*

Arms.—Barry of ten, or and sable.

Crest. —A reindeer statant or.

Motto.—J'ay bonne cause.

2. *Thynne, of Longleat, co. Wilts.*

Arms.—Quarterly: First and fourth, Barry of ten, or and sable; second and third, Argent, a lion rampant, tail nowed, gules.

Crest. —A reindeer statant or.

Motto.—Loyal devoir.

3. *Botfield, of Dawley, co. Salop.*

Arms.—Barry of twelve, or and sable.

Crest. —A reindeer statant or.

Motto.—J'ay bonne cause.

4. *Bowdler, of Wolstaston, co. Salop.*

Arms.—Argent, two Cornish choughs in pale sable, beaked and legged gules.

5. *Higgon, of Church Stretton, co. Salop.*

Arms.—Quarterly: First and fourth, Vert, three crane's heads erased argent; second and third, Argent, a chevron between three lobster's claws sable.

Crest. —A griffin's head erased or, collared gules, ringed argent.

6. *Heynes, of Church Stretton, co. Salop.*

Arms.—Or, on a fess gules three bezants, in chief a greyhound courant azure.

Crest. —An eagle displayed azure, semée d'estoiles argent.

7. *Gatacre, of Gatacre, co. Salop.*

Arms.—Quarterly gules and ermine, on a fess azure five bezants; in the second and third quarters three piles of the first, issuing from the chief and pointing to the base.

8. *Bonde, of London.*

Arms.—Argent, two bendlets and in the sinister chief a cross-crosslet sable.

9. *Montgomery, of Shrewsbury.*

Arms.—Gules, a chevron ermine between three fleurs-de-lis or.

10. *Lake, of the Lake, co. Salop.*

Arms.—Argent, on a saltire engrailed sable nine annulets or.

11. *Done, of Utkinton, co. Chester.*

Arms.—Azure, two bars argent, over all a bend gules, thereon three arrows of the second.

Crests. —First, A buck's head couped at the shoulders proper; second, Two sheaves of arrows in saltire or, bound together gules.

12. *Chelmick, of Ragdon, co. Salop.*

Arms.—Vert, three lioncels rampant guardant or.

Crest. —A lion sejant gardant or, his dexter paw resting on an escutcheon vert.

13. *Medlicott, of Medlicott, co. Salop.*

Arms.—Quarterly per fess indented, gules and azure, three lions rampant argent.

Crest. —Out of a mural crown gules, a demi-eagle with wings expanded or.

Motto.—Dat cura quietem.

14. *Skerry, of Sypton, co. Salop.*

Arms.—Or, a bend azure, between a lion rampant in chief, and three leaves in base vert.

Crest. —A kingfisher holding a leaf in its mouth, all proper.

15. *Pigott, of Stratton, co. Bedford.*

Arms.—Sable, three pickaxes argent, within a bordure of the second.

Crest. —A greyhound passant sable.

16. *Paget, of Kent.*

Arms.—Sable, on a cross engrailed between four eagles displayed argent, five lions passant guardant of the field.

Crest. —A demi-heraldic tiger salient sable, armed, ducally gorged, and tufted argent.

Motto.—Per il suo contrario.

17. *De la Rives, of Bransby, co. York.*

Arms.—Gules, two bars wavy or.







18. *Maudley, of Nunney, co. Somerset.*

Arms.—Argent, on a chevron azure three fleurs-de-lis of the first, within a bordure engrailed sable.

Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet argent, a falcon's head of the last.

19. *Ferber.*

Arms.—Ermine, on a chief sable three unicorn's heads coupé argent.

20. *Gresham, of Holt, co. Norfolk.*

Arms.—Argent, a chevron ermines between three mullets pierced sable.

Crest.—A grasshopper or.

21. *Wroughton, of Broad-Hinton, co. Wilts.*

Arms.—Argent, a chevron gules between three boar's heads coupé sable.

Crest.—An ibex's head argent pellettée, collared, ringed, and armed or.

22. *Raleigh, of Downton, co. Wilts.*

Arms.—Chequy or and gules, on a chief azure a cross wavy argent.

23. *Fisher, of London.*

Arms.—Or, a kingfisher proper.

24. *Kyffin, of Sweeney.*

Arms.—Per fesse sable and argent, a lion rampant counterchanged, armed and langued gules.

25. *Colfox, of Meriton.*

Arms.—Sable, six fleurs-de-lis or.

Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet a demi-wolf gules, devouring a hand argent.

26. *Calthorp, of Calthorp, co. Norfolk.*

Arms.—Chequy or and azure, a fess ermine.

27. *Myners, of Blackwood, co. Stafford.*

Arms.—Gules, a fess argent between three plates.

28. *Wrightson, of Amptill, co. Beds.*

Arms.—Or, a fess componée counter-componée argent and azure, between three griffin's heads erased of the last.

Crest.—An unicorn salient argent, armed, crined, tufted, and unguled or.

29. *Talbot, of Bashall, co. York.*

Arms.—Argent, three lioncels salient purple.

Crest. — A talbot passant sable.

30. *Chudleigh, of Ashton, co. Devon.*

Arms.—Ermine, three lions rampant gules.

Crest. — A savage proper, in the dexter hand a staff clubbed and spiked or, with a bugle-horn over the left shoulder, temple and loins wreathed vert.

31. *Weoly, of Hampden, co. Gloucester.*

Arms.—Or, a bend between two mullets of six points pierced sable.

Crest. — On a chapeau azure turned up ermine a cockatrice close argent, combed and wattled azure.

32. *Hayward, of Brockton, co. Salop.*

Arms.—Gules, a lion rampant argent, ducally crowned or.

33. *Tyllesworth, of London.*

Arms.—Ermines, a lion rampant or.

34. *Knocker, of Staffordshire.*

Arms.—Three Roman K's argent, two and one.

35. *Rogers, of Little Ness, co. Salop.*

Arms.—Or, a fess wavy sable between three bucks trippant of the second.

Crest. — On a mount vert, a buck trippant sable, attired argent, ducally gorged, ringed, and lined of the last.

36. *Cole, of Burton, co. Somerset.*

Arms.—Gules, a chevron ermine between three leopard's heads or.

Crest. — An eagle displayed argent, ducally gorged or.

37. *Strangways, of Melbury Sampford, co. Dorset.*

Arms.—Sable, two lions passant in pale, paly of six argent and gules.

Crest. — A lion passant, paly of six argent and gules.

38. *Chamberlain, of Prestbury, co. Gloucester.*

Arms.—Gules, an inescutcheon argent, within an orle of mullets or.

39. *Long, of Wraaxall, co. Wilts.*

Arms.—Sable, semée of cross-crosslets, a lion rampant argent.

Crest. — Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-lion rampant argent.



40. *Audley.*

Arms.—Gules, a fret or, within a bordure argent.

41. *Howard, Duke of Norfolk.*

Arms.—Gules, on a bend between six cross-crosslets fitchée argent, an escutcheon or, charged with a demi-lion rampant, pierced through the mouth with an arrow, within a double tressure flory counter-flory of the first.

Crest.—On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a lion statant guardant with tail extended or, gorged with a ducal coronet argent.

Motto.—Sola virtus invicta.

42. *Rawson, of Shrewsbury.*

Arms.—Per fess gules and azure, a domed tower argent.

Crest.—A raven's head erased sable, charged on the neck with three guttes d'or, 1 and 2, in the beak an annulet or.

43. *Roscarrock, of Cornwall.*

Arms.—Or, a chevron gules, in chief two roses of the last, in base a fish naiant azure.

Crest.—A lion rampant proper, ducally gorged argent.

44. *Leigh, of Addington, co. Surrey.*

Arms.—Or, on a chevron sable three lions rampant argent, in the dexter canton an annulet of the second.

Crest.—On a mount vert, a lion couchant guardant argent, charged on the breast with an annulet sable.

45. *Rich, Earl of Holland.*

Arms.—Gules, a chevron between three crosses botonnée or.

Crest.—On a mount vert, a wyvern, wings elevated, argent.

Motto.—Garde la foy.

46. *Mainwaring, of Peover, Cheshire.*

Arms.—Argent, two bars gules.

Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet or an ass's head in a hempen halter proper.

Motto.—Devant si je puis.

47. *Goodfellow, of London.*

Arms.—Sable, three leopard's faces in fess, between two cotises or.

48. *Urrey, of London.*

Arms.—Or, on a fesse cotised azure three roses of the first.

49. *Johnson, of Salop.*

Arms.—Argent, a saltire sable.

Crest.—A sword and dagger in saltire, blades argent, hilts and pommels or.

50. *Hawkes, of Stretton, co. Salop.*

Arms.—Or, three bends azure, a chief ermine.

Crest.—On a chapeau proper, an owl with wings expanded argent.

51. *Percy, of Warwickshire.*

Arms.—Azure, five fusils, conjoined in fess, or.

Crest.—On a chapeau gules, turned-up ermine, a lion statant azure, the tail extended.

52. *Baynton, of Bromham, co. Wilts.*

Arms.—Sable, a bend lozengy argent.

Crest.—A griffin's head erased sable.

53. *Hall, of Bradford, co. Wilts.*

Arms.—Sable, three poleaxes argent.

Crest.—An arm embowed in armour proper, garnished or, holding a poleaxe argent.

54. *Balston, of Strelley, co. Notts.*

Arms.—Azure, two bendlets or, in the sinister chief a griffin's head erased of the second.

55. *Harrison, of Hurst, co. Berks.*

Arms.—Or, on a chief sable three eagles displayed of the field.

Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet argent, a talbot's head of the last guttée de poix.

56. *Coventry, of Warwickshire.*

Arms.—Sable, a fess ermine between three crescents or.

Crest.—On a garb, fess-wise, a cock gules.

57. *Nott, of Richmond, co. Surrey.*

Arms.—Azure, on a bend between three leopard's heads caboshed or, as many martlets gules.

Crest.—A martlet argent, ducally crowned or, in the beak an olive-branch proper.







58. *Finch, Earl of Winchelsea.*

Arms.—Argent, a chevron between three griffins passant, wings addorsed sable.

Crest.—A Pegasus courant argent, winged, maned, and hooped or, ducally gorged of the last.

59. *Devereux, Earl of Essex.*

Arms.—Argent, a fess gules, in chief three torteaux.

Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet or, a talbot's head argent, eared gules.

Motto.—Virtutis comes invidia.

60. *Philipps, of Sunbury, co. Middlesex.*

Arms.—Azure, a chevron between three falcons argent.

61. *Howe, of Wishford, co. Wilts.*

Arms.—Or, a fess between three wolf's heads couped sable.

Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet or, a plume of five ostrich feathers azure.

62. *Lowther, of Lowther, co. Cumberland.*

Arms.—Or, six annulets sable, three, two, and one.

Crest.—A dragon passant argent.

Motto.—Magistratus indicat virum.

63. *Strode, of Leweston, co. Dorset.*

Arms.—Ermine, on a canton sable a crescent argent.

Crest.—A demi-lion or.

64. *Worsley, of Appuldercombe, Isle of Wight.*

Arms.—Argent, a chevron sable between three falcons of the last, belled or.

Crest.—A wolf's head erased or.

Motto.—Ut sursum desuper.

65. *Villiers, Earl of Jersey.*

Arms.—Argent, on a cross gules five escallops or.

Crest.—A lion rampant argent, ducally crowned or.

Motto.—Fidei coticula crux.

66. *Granville, Lord Lansdowne.*

Arms.—Gules, three sufflues or organ-rests or.

Crest.—On a cap of maintenance gules, turned-up ermine, a griffin or.

67. *Seymour, Duke of Somerset.*

Arms.—Quarterly: first and fourth, Or, on a pile gules, between six fleurs-de-lis azure, three lions of England; second and third, Gules, two wings conjoined in lure, the points downwards, or.

Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-phoenix of the last issuing from flames proper.

68. *Greville, Earl of Warwick.*

Arms.—Within a bordure engrailed sable, on a cross five pellets.

Crests.—First, Out of a ducal coronet gules a demi-swan, wings expanded, argent, beaked of the first; second, A bear sejant muzzled gules, collared and chained or, supporting a ragged staff of the first.

69. *Sackville, Duke of Dorset.*

Arms.—Quarterly argent and gules, a bend vair.

Crest.—Out of a coronet composed of eight fleurs-de-lis or, an estoile of eight points argent.

70. *Carteret, Earl Granville.*

Arms.—Gules, four fusils in fess argent.

Crest.—On a mount vert, a squirrel sejant proper.

71. *Bentinck, Duke of Portland.*

Arms.—Azure, a cross moline argent.

Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet or, two arms embowed, vested gules, gloves or, and each holding an ostrich feather argent.

72. *Byng, Viscount Torrington.*

Arms.—Quarterly sable and argent, in the first quarter a lion rampant of the second.

Crest.—An heraldic antelope statant ermine, armed, tufted, maned, and hooped or.

73. *Courtenay, Earl of Devon.*

Arms.—Quarterly: first and fourth, Or, three torteaux, two and one; second and third, Or, a lion rampant azure.

Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet or, a plume of seven ostrich feathers.



74. *Masters, of the Abbey, co. Gloucester.*

Arms.—Gules, a lion rampant guardant or, tail forked, supporting between the paws a rose of the field, stalked and leaved vert.

Crest.—Out of a mural crown or, a unicorn's head argent, crined and armed proper.

75. *Finch, Earl of Aylesford.*

Arms.—Argent, a chevron between three griffins passant sable.

Crest.—A griffin passant sable.

Motto.—*Aperto vivere voto.*

76. *Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield.*

Arms.—Quarterly ermine and gules.

Crest.—On a tower azure, a demi-lion issuing from the battlements or, ducally crowned gules, holding between the paws a grenade fired proper.

77. *Ashburnham, of Ashburnham, co. Sussex.*

Arms.—Gules, a fesse between six mullets argent.

Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet or, an ash-tree proper.

78. *Markham, of Becca Hall, co. York.*

Arms.—Azure, on a chief or, a demi-lion rampant gules.

Crest.—A lion of St. Mark sejant guardant, winged, irradiated round the head, and supporting a harp or lyre, all or.

79. *Robins, of London.*

Arms.—Gules, two fleurs-de-lis, each divided paleways and fastened to the side of the escutcheon, the points following each other, or.

Crest.—A talbot's head or.

80. *Baring, of Devon.*

Arms.—Azure, a fesse or, in chief a bear's head proper, muzzled and ringed or.

Crest.—A mullet ermineois, between two wings argent.

81. *Beresford, Marquess of Waterford.*

Arms.—Argent, crusilly fitchée sable, and three fleurs-de-lis within a bordure engrailed of the second.

Crest.—A dragon's head erased azure, pierced through the neck with a broken tilting-spear and holding the broken point in the mouth.

82. *Mellish, of Woodford, co. Essex.*

Arms.—Azure, two swans in pale argent, between as many flaunches ermine.

Crest.—A swan's head and neck erased argent, ducally gorged.

83. *Gore, of Middlesex.*

Arms.—Gules, a fesse between three cross-crosslets fitchée or.

Crest.—A wolf rampant proper, ducally gorged or.

84. *Bagot, of Staffordshire.*

Arms.—Ermine, two chevronels azure.

Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet or, a goat's head argent, attired of the first.

85. *Campbell, Earl of Cawdor.*

Arms.—Gyronny of eight, or and sable.

Crest.—A swan proper.

86. *Lascelles, Earl of Harewood.*

Arms.—Sable, a cross fleury within a bordure or.

Crest.—A bear's head couped at the neck ermine, muzzled gules, buckled or, collared of the second, studded of the third.

87. *Scott, Duke of Buccleuch.*

Arms.—Quarterly: first and fourth, the royal arms of King Charles II. viz.—quarterly, first and fourth, France and England quarterly; second, Scotland; third, Ireland; debruised by a baton sinister argent; second and third, Or, on a bend azure a mullet of six points between two crescents of the field, for Scott.

Crest.—A stag trippant proper, attired and unguled or.

88. *Browne, Earl of Kenmare.*

Arms.—Argent, three martlets in pale sable, between two flaunches of the last, on each a lion passant guardant of the first.

Crest.—A dragon's head argent, guttée de poix, between two wings expanded sable, guttée de poix.

Motto.—Loyal en tout.

89. *Sankey, of Leebotwood, co. Salop.*

Arms.—Argent, on a bend sable three fishes argent.

Crest.—A peacock's head couped proper.







90. *Bullock, of Stottesden, co. Salop.*

Arms.—Gules, a chevron between three bull's heads caboshed argent, armed or.

91. *Genno, of Salop.*

Arms.—Sable, three cups argent.

92. *Beddows, of Salop.*

Arms.—Gules, a lion rampant regardant or.

93. *Phillips, of Netley, co. Salop.*

Arms.—Argent, a lion rampant sable, collared and chained or.

Crest.—A lion rampant as in arms.

94. *Palmer of Hughley, co. Salop.*

Arms.—Argent, a chevron between three palmer's scrips sable, the tassels and buckles or.

Crest.—A hand grasping a palmer's staff.

Motto.—Palma virtuti.

95. *Slade, of Wootton Hall, co. Salop.*

Arms.—Argent, three horse's heads erased sable, a chief gules.

Crest.—A horse's head erased sable.

96. *Clarke, of Shrewsbury.*

Arms.—Quarterly: first and fourth, Azure, three escallop shells in pale or, between two flaunches ermine, on a chief argent three lions rampant guardant of the first; second and third, Azure, a garb or.

Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet or a demi-bull ermine, armed of the first.

97. *Wood, of West Coppice, co. Salop.*

Arms.—Gules, three demi-woodmen argent, holding clubs over their shoulders or.

98. *Adams, of London.*

Arms.—Ermine, three lions passant guardant.

Crest.—A griffin's head erased ermine, beaked gules, charged with a chevron vaire.

99. *Baugh, of Madeley, co. Salop.*

Arms.—Gules, a fess vair between three mullets argent.

Crest.—On a ducal coronet or a talbot sejant sable.

100. *Baker, of Ranston, co. Dorset.*

Arms.—Argent, a castle between two crosses patée in chief and in base a key erect sable, on a chief azure two keys, also erect, or.

Crest.—A horse's head erased argent, charged on the neck with a cross patée fitchée gules, in the mouth a trefoil slipped vert.

101. *Hector, of Lichfield.*

Arms.—Argent, three bends gules, in the centre a sun or.

Crest.—Out of a mural coronet argent, masoned sable, a demi-lion azure, holding a palm branch vert.

102. *Cookes, of Staffordshire.*

Arms.—Barry of six, argent and sable, in chief three annulets of the last.

Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet a negress's head affrontée sable, with ear-rings, and wreathed, or.

103. *Withering, of Overton, co. Stafford.*

Arms.—Argent, a raven rising sable, beaked of the first, between three pellets.

Crest.—A raven, wings overt, sable, beaked argent, gorged with a ducal crown or.

104. *Rickards, of Westminster.*

Arms.—Gules, a bend vair between three garbs proper, on a chief argent a chess-rook sable.

Crest.—Out of a castle of four turrets sable, a demi-lion rampant or.

105. *Greve, of Mollen, in Mecklenburg Schwerin.*

Arms.—Argent, on a fess azure, between three pellets, each charged with a lion's head erased of the first, a griffin passant between two escallops or.

Crest.—A squirrel sejant sable, charged with two bends sinister argent, holding an escallop or.



106. *Skelthorne, of Liverpool.*

Arms.—Purpure, on a cross between four wheat-sheaves or, an escallop azure between as many musketoons sable.

Crest.—A phoenix proper.

109. *Bishton, of Kilsall, co. Salop.*

Arms.—Argent, a bend wavy sable between six bees volant sable.

Crest.—Out of a tower battlemented or, an arm in armour, all proper, grasping a dagger, hilted or.

108. *Withering, of the Larches, co. Warwick.*

Arms.—Azure, between six lozenges or, a bend argent, charged with a cross pattée in chief gules.

Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet argent a bull's head proper.

109. *Leighton, of Wattlesbury and Loton, co. Salop.*

Arms.—Quarterly per fess indented or and gules.

Crest.—A wyvern expanded sable.

Motto.—Dread shame.





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     40. Audley  
     84. Bagot  
     100. Baker, of Ranston  
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     80. Baring  
     99. Baugh  
     52. Baynton  
     92. Beddowe  
     71. Bentinck, Duke of Portland  
     81. Beresford, Marquess of Waterford  
     107. Bishton  
     8. Bonde  
         1. De Boteville  
         3. Botfield  
         4. Bowdler  
     88. Browne, Earl of Kenmare  
     90. Bullock  
     72. Byng, Viscount Torrington  
     85. Campbell, Earl of Cawdor  
     26. Calthorp  
     70. Carteret, Earl Granville  
     38. Chamberlain  
     12. Chelmick

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     30. Chudleigh  
     96. Clarke, of Shrewsbury  
     36. Cole, of Burton  
     25. Colfox  
     102. Cookes  
     73. Courtenay, Earl of Devon  
     56. Coventry  
     17. De la Rives  
     59. Devereux, Earl of Essex  
     11. Done, of Utkinton  
     19. Ferber  
     75. Finch, Earl of Aylesford  
     58. Finch, Earl of Winchilsea  
     23. Fisher  
         7. Gatacre  
     91. Genno  
     47. Goodfellow  
     83. Gore  
     66. Granville, Lord Lansdowne  
     20. Gresham  
     105. Greve  
     68. Greville, Earl of Warwick  
     53. Hall, of Bradford  
     55. Harrison, of Hurst  
     50. Hawkes  
     32. Hayward  
     101. Hector  
         6. Heynes  
         5. Higgons  
     41. Howard, Duke of Norfolk  
     61. Howe, of Wishford  
     49. Johnson, of Salop



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- 34. Knocker
- 24. Kyffin
- 10. Lake
- 86. Lascelles
- 44. Leigh, of Adlington
- 109. Leighton
- 39. Long
- 62. Lowther
- 46. Mainwaring
- 78. Markham
- 74. Masters
- 18. Maudley
- 13. Medicott
- 82. Mellish
- 9. Montgomery
- 27. Mynors
- 57. Nott
- 16. Paget
- 94. Palmer
- 51. Percy
- 60. Philipps, of Sunbury
- 93. Phillips, of Netley
- 15. Piggott
- 22. Raleigh
- 42. Rawson
- 45. Rich, Earl of Holland
- 104. Rickards
- 17. de la Rives
- 79. Robins
- 35. Rogers
- 43. Roscarrock
- 69. Sackville, Duke of Dorset
- 89. Sankey
- 87. Scott, Duke of Buccleuch
- 67. Seymour, Duke of Somerset
- 106. Skelhorne
- 14. Skerry
- 95. Slade
- 76. Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield

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- 37. Strangways
- 63. Strode
- 29. Talbot, of Bashall
- 2. Thynne
- 33. Tyllesworth
- 48. Urry
- 65. Villiers, Earl of Jersey
- 31. Weoly
- 108. Withering, of the Larches
- 103. ——— of Overton
- 97. Wood
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